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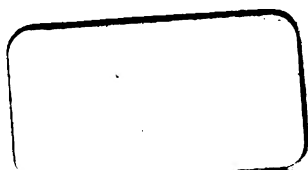
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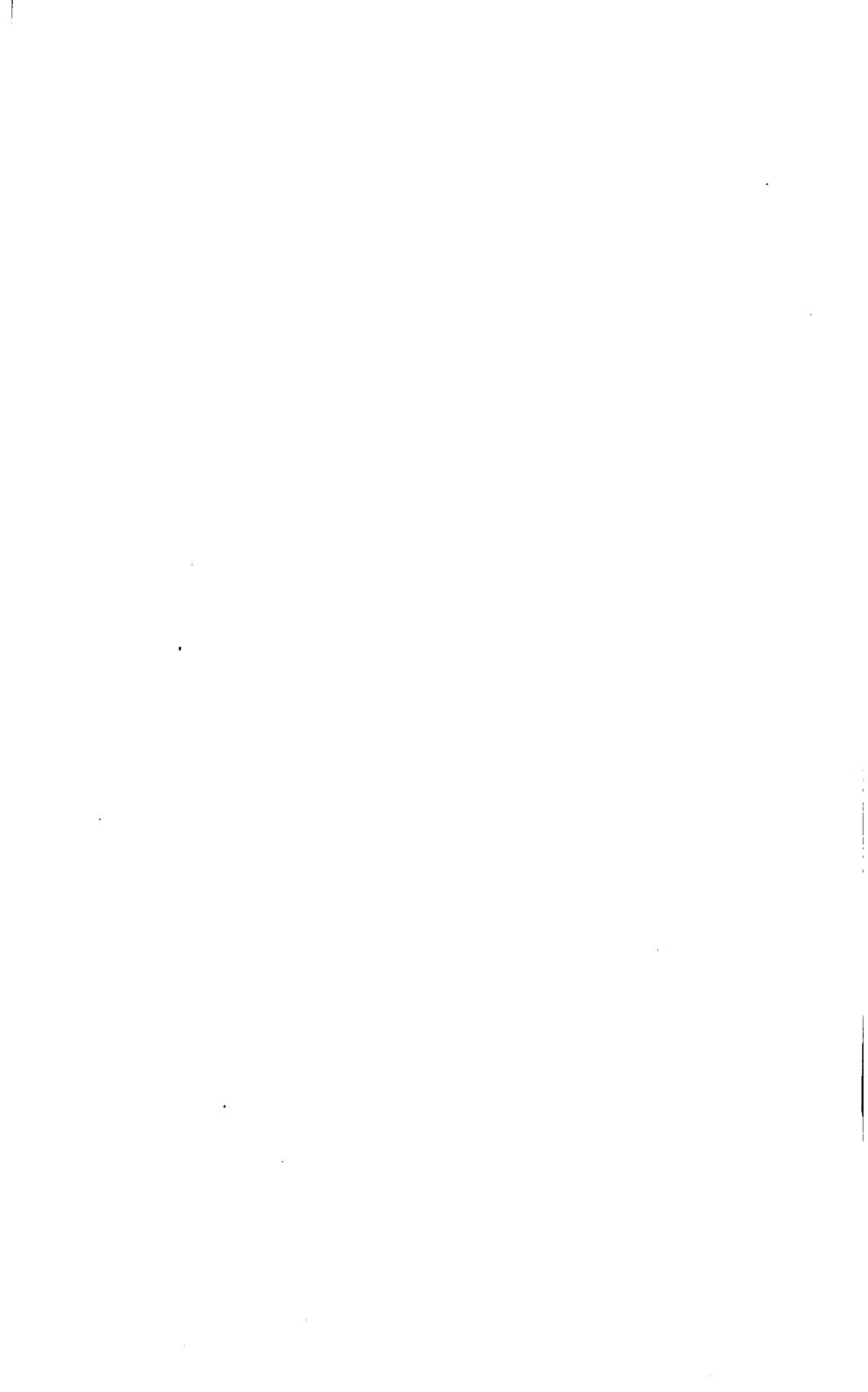
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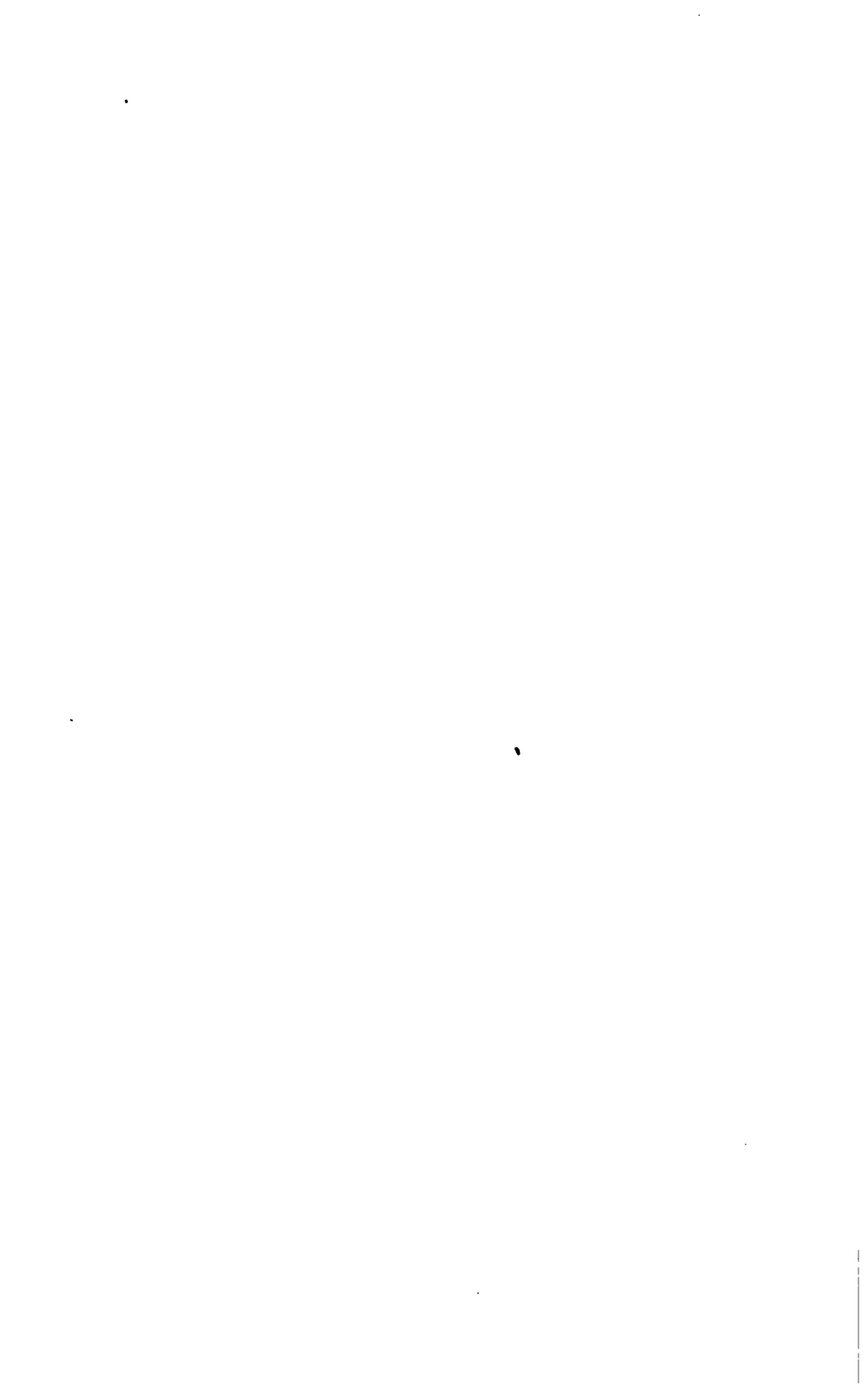








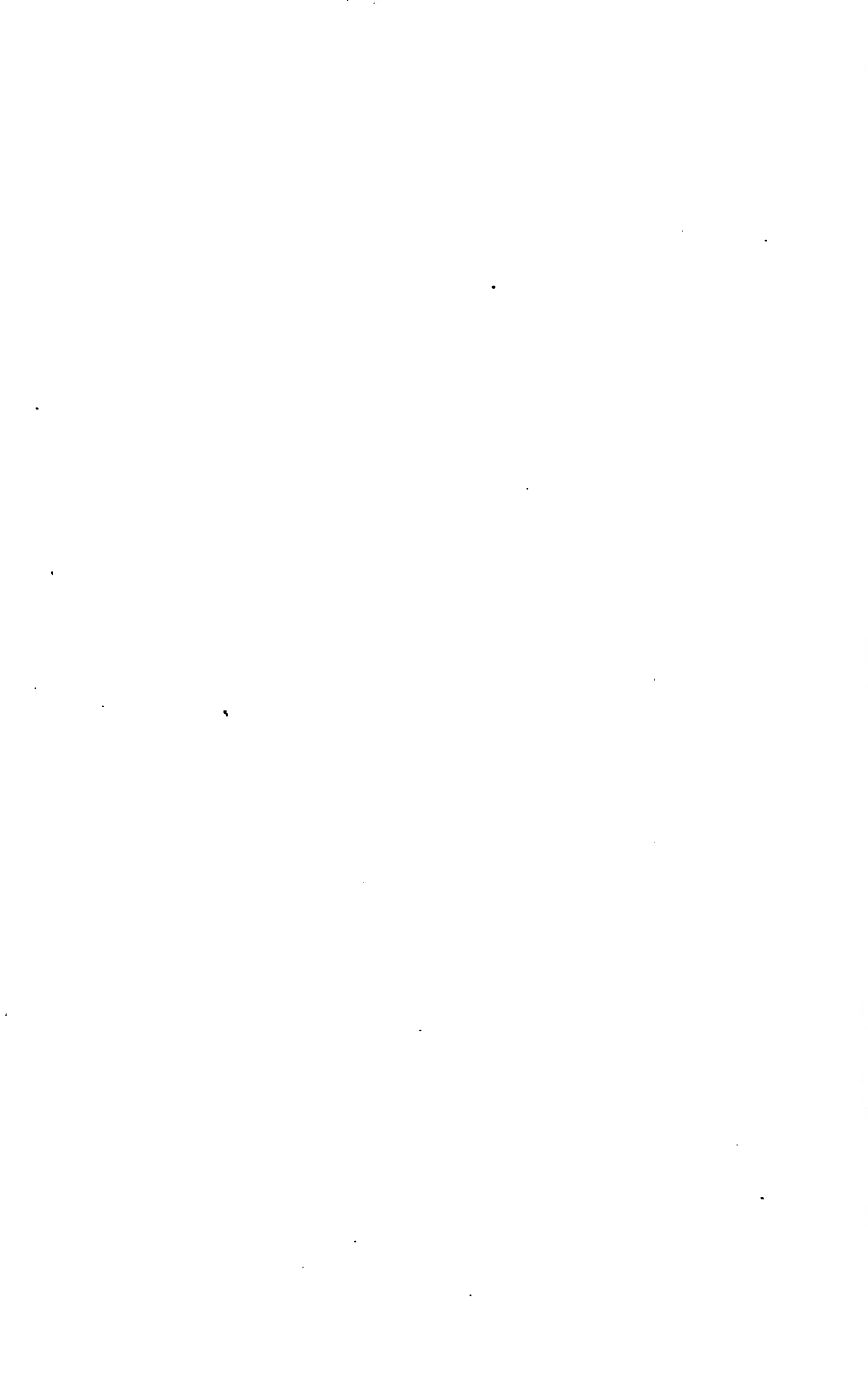




Charles Sayle  
given me by  
the Society

15 March 1902.

(Cambridge<sup>shire</sup>)  
Cambridge  
CO



# REPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

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## REPORT

PRESENTED TO

**The Cambridge Antiquarian Society,**

AT ITS TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL MEETING,

MAY 9, 1865.

---

ALSO

## Communications

MADE TO THE SOCIETY.

No. XIV. 15

BEING No. 1 OF THE THIRD VOLUME.

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CAMBRIDGE:

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DEIGHTON, BELL & CO.; MACMILLAN & CO.  
BELL AND DALDY, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

1865.

PUBLICATIONS  
OF THE  
CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

QUARTO SERIES.

- NO.  
I. A Catalogue of the Original Library of St Catharine's Hall, 1475. By G. E. Corrie, D.D. 1s. 6d.  
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IV. & V. Heraldry in illustration of University and Collegiate Antiquities. By H. A. Woodham, M.A. 9s. 6d.  
VI. & VIII. A Catalogue of MSS. and scarce Books in St John's College Library. By M. Cowie, M.A. 9s.  
VII. A Description of the Sextry Barn at Ely, lately demolished. By Professor Willis, M.A. 3s.  
IX. Architectural Nomenclature of the Middle Ages. By Professor Willis, M.A. (*out of print*).  
X. Roman and Roman-British Remains at and near Shefford. By Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., M.A. 6s. 6d.  
XI. Specimens of College Plate. By J. J. Smith, M.A. 15s.  
XII. On the Materials of two Roman-British Sepulchral Urns. By Professor Henslow, M.A. 4s.  
XIII. Evangelia Augustini Gregoriana. By J. Goodwin, B.D. 20s.  
XIV. Miscellaneous Communications. By Messrs A. W. Franks, C. W. Goodwin, and J. O. Halliwell. 15s.  
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Communications, Vol. I. 11s.  
Communications, Vol. II. 10s.; or Nos. X. to XIV. 2s. each.

INDEXED

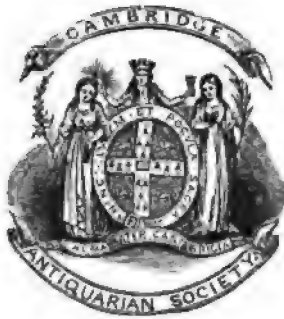
# CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN COMMUNICATIONS:

BEING

PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE MEETINGS

OF THE

**Cambridge Antiquarian Society.**



VOL. III.

1864—1876.

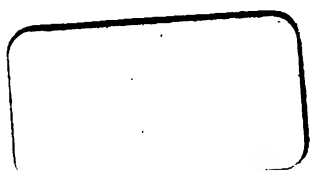
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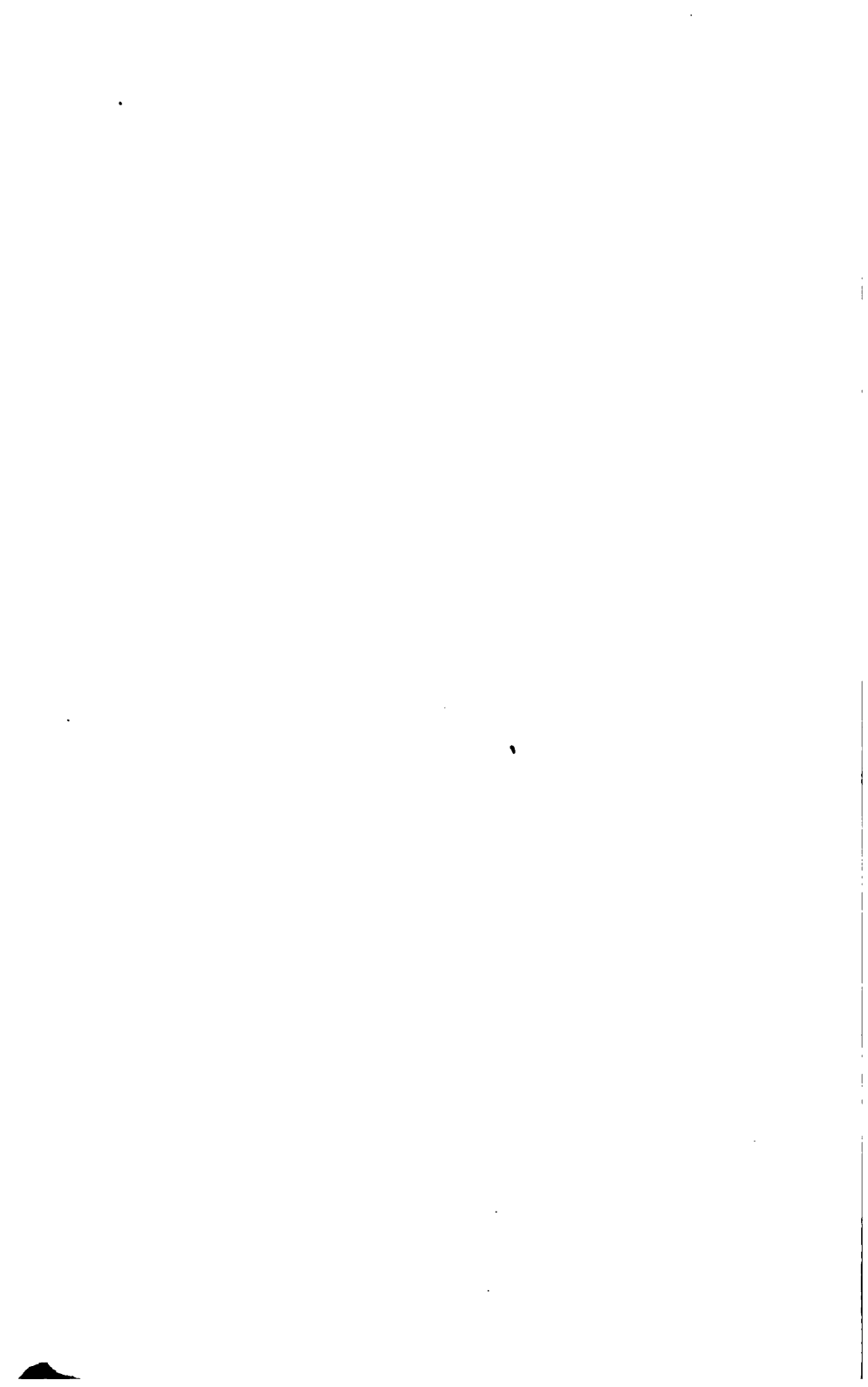












Charles Sayle  
given me by  
the Society

15 March 1902.

(Cambridge est)  
Cambridge  
CO



# REPORT

PRESENTED TO THE

**Cambridge Antiquarian Society,**

AT ITS TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

MAY 22, 1865.



**Cambridge :**

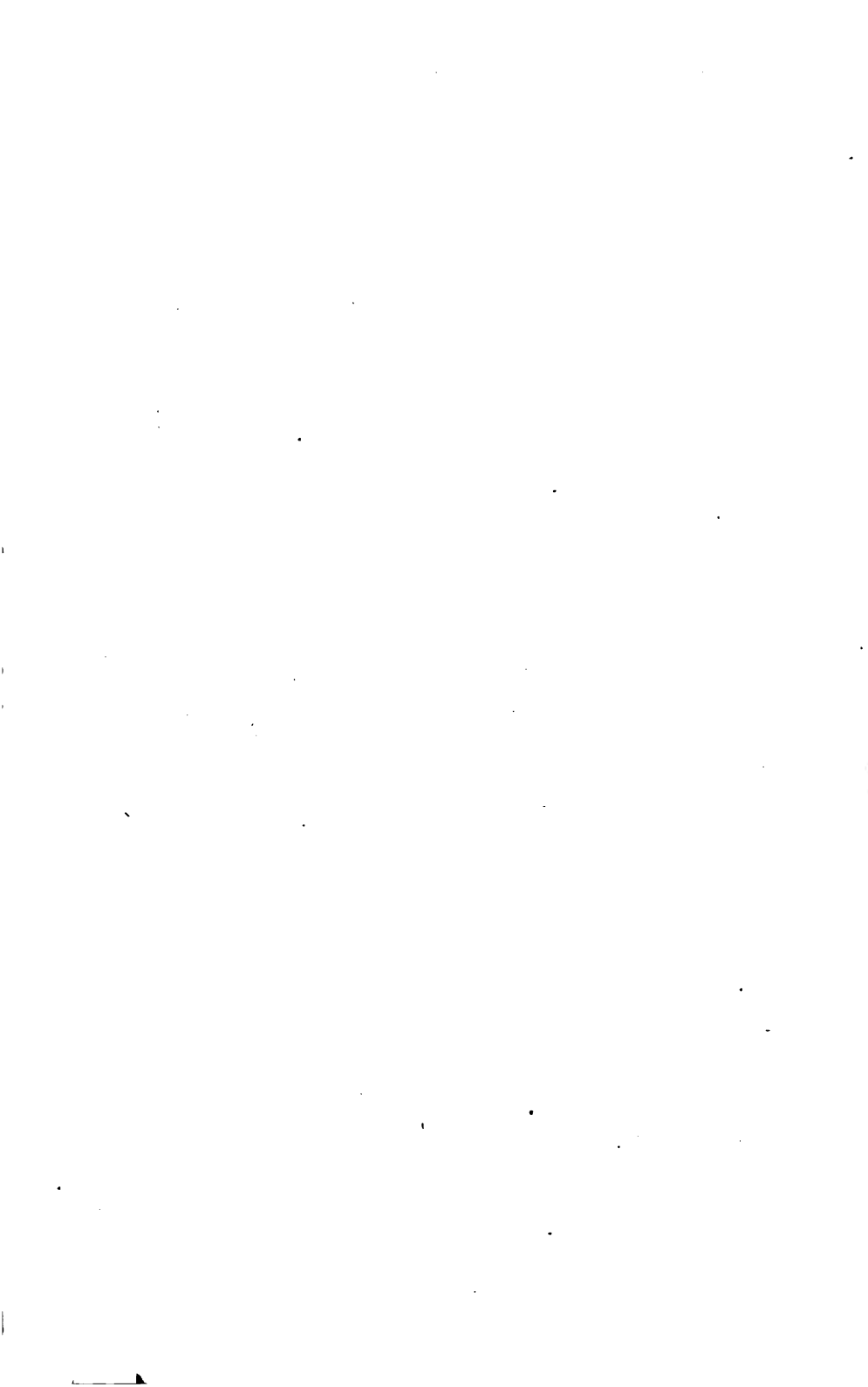
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BELL AND DALDY, FLEET STREET ; J. R. SMITH, SOHO SQUARE,  
LONDON.

1865.





# R E P O R T,

&c.

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It is a gratification to your officers that they can truly state that the Society is in at least as good a condition as at this time last year ; but their pleasure would have been much enhanced if they could have added that the number of members was increased. It is quite necessary to obtain an addition to our Society if we are to do the work that is ready and desirable. If our funds admitted of it, we could immediately print the very valuable Archdeacon's Book preserved at Caius College, which has been deciphered and transcribed by Mr Bendyshe and offered to us by him. There are also several other manuscripts the publication of which is delayed solely from our want of the requisite funds. It is true that we are not in a worse state now than has been our condition for many years, but that seems to your officers to render it the more desirable that efforts should be made to raise the requisite funds for the publication of the Archdeacon's Book.

Owing to the Philosophical Society having determined to let their present house it will be necessary for our Society to obtain some other place of meeting. It is probable that we may find it desirable to hold a few of our future meetings in the private rooms of one of our members, but of this due notice will be given in the month of October.

In addition to the usual part of COMMUNICATIONS, we have had the pleasure of issuing to our members in the course of the past year the HISTORY OF HORNINGSEY by the Rev. W. K. Clay. It is a worthy companion for the same gentleman's Histories of Waterbeach and Landbeach. A title-page has been issued with it to allow of the three topographical tracts being bound together as one volume.

## TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING MAY 22, 1865.

	RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.		PAYMENTS.	£ s. d.
Subscriptions . . . . .	7    7    0		Postage and Parcels . . . . .		0   11   3
for 1864. . . . .	38   17   0		Antiquities . . . . .		7   14   6
for 1865. . . . .	1    1    0		Printers . . . . .		42   17   0
Arrears . . . . .	<u>                </u>		Rent . . . . .		5    0    0
In hand, May, 1864 . . . . .	47    5    0		Collector, &c. . . . .		0   15   6
	94    5    2		In hand, May, 1865 . . . . .		84   11   11
	<u>£141 10 2</u>				<u>£141 10 2</u>

**Examined and approved,**

**T. BROCKLEBANK,**  
**C. H. COOPER,**

CAMBRIDGE, May 22, 1865.

## OFFICERS AND COUNCIL,

(*Elected May 22, 1865.*)

---

### President.

The Rev. Henry Richards Luard, M.A. Trinity College, Registrar of the University.

### Treasurer.

Charles Cardale Babington, M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. St John's College, Professor of Botany.

### Secretary.

The Rev. T. G. Bonney, M.A. F.G.S. St John's College.

### Council.

The Rev. C. E. Evans, M.A. King's College.

Edwin Guest, LL.D. F.R.S. Master of Gonville and Caius College.

The Rev. Edward Ventris, M.A. St Peter's College.

The Rev. Thomas Brocklebank, M.A. King's College.

The Rev. Richard Edward Kerrich, M.A. F.S.A. Christ's College.

The Rev. George Williams, B.D. King's College.

The Rev. John E. B. Mayor, M.A. St John's College, Librarian of the University.

The Rev. W. G. Searle, M.A. Queens' College.

J. W. Hales, M.A. Christ's College.

The Rev. George Elwes Corrie, D.D. Master of Jesus College.

Henry Bradshaw, M.A. F.S.A. King's College.

The Rev. Churchill Babington, B.D. F.L.S. Disney Professor of Archæology.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE  
MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

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Nov. 7, 1864. The Rev. H. R. Luard, President, in the chair.

The Rev. T. Brocklebank read a list of the Notaries Public who have been registrars of Kings College from about the time of the Reformation, and also mentioned some other Notaries who have acted for them in the admission of Fellows of the College.

Mr C. H. Cooper read some account of Richard Sault, mathematician, and one of the Editors of the Athenian Mercury.

The Rev. T. G. Bonney gave an account of some recent discoveries among the Pfahlbauten at Concise, Lake of Neufchatel.

The plan and situation of the village was described, together with some of the most interesting articles discovered: among these was an axehead of serpentine, set in a socket of stag's horn, and attached to a wooden handle; the mode of making and polishing the weapons was discussed; and the manner in which they were fastened to the handles. Information was also given as to the articles of food, textile and other fabrics, in use among the ancient inhabitants of Switzerland.

Dr Guest mentioned that he had received numerous letters concerning the activity of the volcanoes of Central France since the Christian Era, and mentioned the letters of Sidonius Apollinaris and the *Homilia de Rogationibus* as proofs of such activity in the lifetime of those writers.

An interesting conversation then took place upon the necessity of geologists knowing something of mediæval history before deciding upon the dates of events made known to them by geological research. Dr Guest instanced the Goodwin Sands supposed to have existed in the time of Julius Cæsar, and to have prevented him from landing at Deal: whereas it can be shown from history that their formation was much posterior that event.

Nov. 21. The Rev. H. R. Luard, President, in the chair.

The Rev. J. E. B. Mayor exhibited and described the contents of the "Archdeacon's Book," a manuscript preserved at Gonville and Caius College. It is a register of the Archdeacon of Ely between the years 1300 and 1350, and has appended to it a similar register kept in the reign of Elizabeth. The whole of these difficult manuscripts has been deciphered and transcribed by Mr T. Bendyshe, assisted by Mr H. Bradshaw, both fellows of King's College, and members of this Society. It is hoped that means may be found for the publication of these valuable records.

Mr C. H. Cooper exhibited a fully annotated copy of Godwin's Catalogue of Bishops, 1615, the property of the Rev. S. Clarke of Bredwardine in Herefordshire. It formerly belonged to T. Baker the celebrated antiquary and fellow of St John's College.

Feb. 20, 1865. The Rev. H. R. Luard, President, in the chair.

The Rev. H. E. Kerrich exhibited letters testimonial of the degree of M.A. dated July 6, 1653, granted to Robert Rogerson of Caius College by the University, Oliver St John being Chancellor. A fine impression of the University seal is appended.

Also, an inventory of the goods and chattels of John Foord of Upton Cheyney in Gloucestershire, husbandman, dated 18 April, 1627, amounting to £212. 3s. 0d.

Mr C. H. Cooper read a letter received from E. Peacock, Esq. F.S.A., inclosing the following extract from the accounts of the Churchwardens of Leverton, Lincolnshire, in the year 1573:

"Item given to Owyn Williams, proctor for the poor home of Jesus in Cambridge, *vid.*"

He also mentioned other entries in the accounts of the same parish (Thompson's *History of Boston*) relating to small sums given for the relief of poor scholars at Cambridge and Oxford in the reign of Elizabeth.

The Rev. J. E. B. Mayor read extracts from "Burmanni Itineris Anglicana Acta Diurna," published at Amsterdam in 1828, and giving an account of the visit of Francis Burmann to England in 1702. It took from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M. to travel from London to Cambridge. He states that nearly all who dined at Trinity College at Commencement, July 18 (N.S.), used square wooden trenchers. The morning chapel service was then at 6 o'clock.

Mr Mayor also exhibited a small marble lion found near Jerusalem by Dr Pierotti. It was of Herodian work and well executed.

**March 6.** The Rev. H. R. Luard, President, in the chair.

The Rev. J. E. B. Mayor gave an account of the Dutch Records preserved at the Hague, and read extracts from them relating to Englishmen between the years 1587 and 1645. A hope was expressed that as the Master of the Rolls had had a Calendar made of the Venetian Records, as far as they relate to England, he would have the same good work done for those of Holland, which are rich in notices of English affairs.

**May 8.** The Rev. H. R. Luard, President, in the chair.

Mr C. H. Cooper made some remarks upon the life of Robert Hare the donor of three most valuable manuscript collections of the records of the University to the office of the Registry in the year 1589. They consist of two, three, and four volumes respectively, and the latter is thought to have originally consisted of five volumes. Their contents relate to the history of the University and of the town of Cambridge from the earliest period to 1589. He was matriculated as a Fellow-Commoner of Gonville Hall in 1545, and died in 1611 at the age of probably 81 years. He was the son of Sir Nicholas Hare, Master of the Rolls. He bore a banner at the funeral of Anne of Cleves; was in the service of the Marquess of Winchester, the clerk of the Rolls at the close of Mary's reign; and lived at Shoreditch at the end of the reign of Elizabeth. He wrote a treatise upon military discipline. He was a staunch Roman Catholic. He left by will the sum of £600 to Trinity Hall in aid of the fund for Highway repairs. More details concerning him will be given in the *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, Vol. III. which is now in the press.

The Rev. J. E. B. Mayor exhibited and commented upon the contents of a Letter-book of St John's College. He stated that a series of copies of the business letters of and to the college from its foundation until 1670 was preserved in the Muniment Room. Until that date an officer was appointed from amongst the Fellows to transcribe all such letters into books provided for the purpose, but unfortunately the office was then discontinued.

Mr James Carter exhibited a "wool" weight belonging to the Saffron Walden Museum very similar to two which were obtained some years since for the Museum of our Society. See *Archæol Journ.* xvii. 165. This is of later date and has been referred to the reign of William and Mary. The Royal arms are marshalled, 1. England, 2. Scotland, 3. Ireland, 4. France.

He also exhibited a holed-stone, nearly circular, 3 inches in diameter and 1 inch thick, found by the Ferry Path at Chesterton, in the gravel, with the remains of a child. The hole is not cylindrical, but bevilled on each side as is usual with the perforations made by the ancient Britons. Such stones are supposed to have been used as sinkers for nets.



Mr Carter likewise exhibited a fine bronze fibula found near the Gas-works at Cambridge in company with broken Roman pottery.

May 22. The Rev. H. R. Luard, President, in the chair.

This being the Annual General Meeting, the Treasurer gave an account of the financial condition of the Society: the officers for the ensuing year were elected and also the new members of the Council.

Mr C. H. Cooper directed attention to the existence in the register of the Scholars of Clare Hall of the name of Walter and William Calverly. The former murdered his wife and two of his children in 1605, and refusing to plead, was pressed to death, and thus saved his estate for his third son. A tragedy founded upon this event was published with the name of Shakespeare as its author.

The President read inventories of the church furniture, &c. of Furneaux Pelham and Brent Pelham in Hertfordshire, A. D. 1297, which are preserved in the treasury of St Paul's Cathedral, London.

The Rev. G. W. Searle exhibited some third brass coins of Constantine the great, bearing similar reverses with the exception that one of them bore a cross upon the altar which was wanting on the others.

## PRESENTS AND PURCHASES. 1864-1865.

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Sussex Archæological Collections. Vol. XVI. *From the Sussex Archæological Society.*

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Ser. 2. Vol. II. Nos 1—5. *From the Society.*

Original Papers of the Norfolk Archæological Society. Vol. VI. Pt. 4. *From the Society.*

Proceedings of the Kilkenny Archæological Society. Nos. 43 and 45. *From the Society.*

Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Vol. XV. *From the Society.*

Seventeenth Century tokens issued at Cambridge. *From Mr C. H. Cooper.*

A Bronze Palstave from Feltwell and a pierced piece of chalk from Icklingham. *From Mr C. M. Doughty, of Downing College.*

A Bronze Palstave found near Chesterton.

A very early Earthenware vessel found in the fen near Horningsey.

A leafshaped bronze sword found in Soham Fen.

A Roman Bronze statuette found at Bradfield near Bury St Edmunds.

A piece of horse furniture found near Exning.

Six bronze Buckles found at Cambridge (2), Exning (2), Soham, and Burwell.

A Black Jack obtained at the disposal of the contents of an old residence in the Isle of Wight.

## L A W S.

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I.—THAT the Society be for the encouragement of the study of History, Architecture, and Antiquities; and that such Society be called “THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.”

II.—That the object of the Society be to collect and to print information relative to the above-mentioned subjects.

III.—That the subscription of each Member of the Society be *One Guinea* annually; such subscription to be due on the first day of January in each year: on the payment of which he shall become entitled to all the Publications of the Society, during the current year.

IV.—That any person who is desirous of becoming a Member of the Society, be proposed by two Members, at any of the ordinary Meetings of the Society, and balloted for at the next Meeting: but all Noblemen, Bishops, and Heads of Colleges shall be balloted for at the Meeting at which they are proposed.

V.—That the management of the affairs of the Society be vested in a Council, consisting of a President, (who shall not be eligible for that office for more than two successive years,) a Treasurer, a Secretary, and not more than twelve nor less than seven other Members, to be elected from amongst the Members of the Society who are graduates of the University. Each Member of the Council shall have due notice of the Meetings of that body, at which not less than five shall constitute a quorum.

VI.—That the President, Treasurer, and Secretary, and at least three ordinary Members of the Council, shall be elected annually by ballot, at a General Meeting to be held in the month of May; the three senior ordinary Members of the Council to retire annually.

VII.—That no Member be entitled to vote at any General Meeting whose subscription is in arrear.

VIII.—That, in the absence of the President, the Council at their Meetings shall elect a Chairman, such Chairman having a casting-vote in case of equality of numbers, and retaining also his right to vote upon all questions submitted to the Council.

IX.—That the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Society be audited annually by two auditors, to be elected at the Annual General Meeting; and that an abstract of such accounts be printed for the use of the Members.

X.—That the object of the usual Meetings of the Society be, to read communications, acknowledge presents, and transact miscellaneous business.

XI.—That the Meetings of the Society take place once at least during each term: and that the place of meeting and all other arrangements, not specified in the Laws, be left to the discretion of the Council.

XII.—That any Member be allowed to compound for his future subscriptions by one payment of *Ten Guineas*.

XIII.—That Members of the Society be allowed to propose Honorary Members, provided that no person so proposed be either resident within the County of Cambridge, or a member of the University.

XIV.—That Honorary Members be proposed by at least two Members of the Society, at any of the usual Meetings of the Society, and balloted for at the next Meeting.

XV.—That nothing shall be published by the Society, which has not been previously approved by the Council, nor without the author's name being appended to it.

XVI.—That no alteration be made in these Laws, except at the Annual General Meeting or at a Special General Meeting called for that purpose, of which at least one week's notice shall be given to all the Members; and that one month's notice of any proposed alteration be communicated, in writing, to the Secretary, in order that he may make the same known to all the Members of the Society.

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*It is requested that all Communications intended for the Society, and the names of Candidates for admission, be forwarded to the Secretary, or to the Treasurer.*

Subscriptions received by the Treasurer, or by his Bankers, Messrs Mortlock and Co., Cambridge; or at the Bank of Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smith, London, "To the Cambridge Antiquarian Society's account with Messrs Mortlock and Co., Cambridge."

# CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN COMMUNICATIONS

BEING

PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE MEETINGS

OF THE

**Cambridge Antiquarian Society.**

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No. XV

BEING THE FIRST No. OF THE THIRD VOLUME

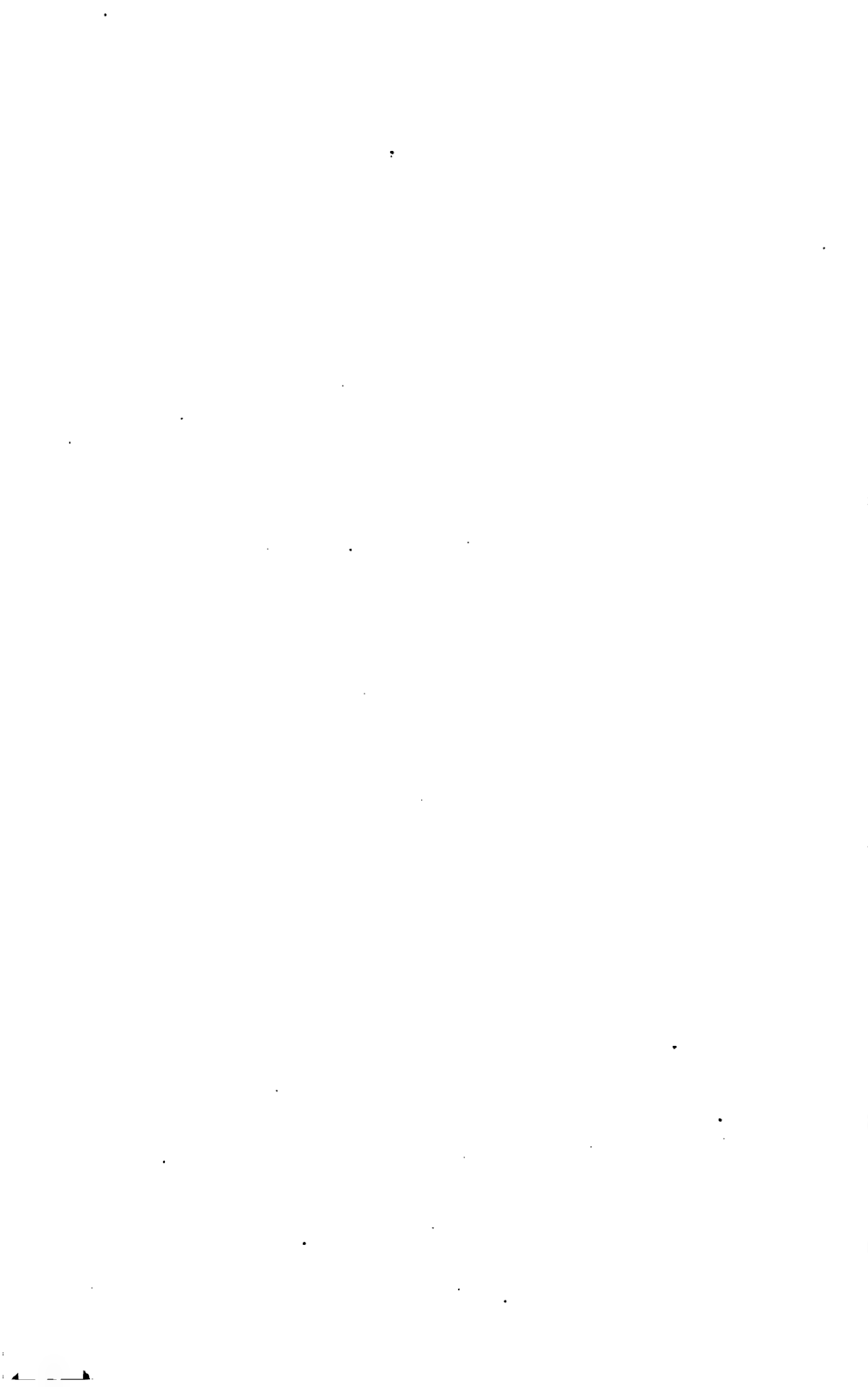
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CAMBRIDGE :

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AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

M.DCCC.LXV.



✓

I. MATERIALS FOR THE LIFE OF THOS. MORTON, BISHOP  
OF DURHAM. Communicated by JOHN E. B. MAYOR,  
M.A., St John's College.

---

Read Dec. 5, 1859.

§ i. *Authorities for Morton's life.*

OF Bishop Morton, beside the two lives published shortly after his death, there are accounts in the *Biographia Britannica*; the *General Dictionary* of Birch and Bernard; Chalmers' and Rose's *Biogr. Dict.*; Lloyd's *Memoires*, pp. 436—445; *Life of Dean Barwick* (see the index); Walton's *Life of Donne* (Wordsworth, *Eccl. Biogr.* [ed. 3], iii. 634 seq.); Fuller's *Worthies*, (8<sup>vo</sup> ed.), iii. 465 (he offered to take Fuller into his house during the troubles); Nichols' *Leicestersh.* ii. 53, 382; Surtees' *Durham*, Vol. i. pp. xci. seq.; Ormerod's *Cheeshire*, i. 76, 146; Index to Bramhall's *Works*; Walker's *Sufferings*, &c. pt. ii. p. 17; his epitaph in Le Neve's *Monum. Anglic.* iv. 68. In Prynne's *Canterburis's Doome*, p. 230, is a letter from Joseph Hall to Laud (Oct. 12, 1639) in which Morton and Davenant as the most eminent English bishops, are ranked with Ussher, Bedell, and Henry Leslie, of the Irish church. Their sentence, with those of some chosen doctors in the universities, and some Scotch bishops and doctors, in favour of episcopacy, would (Hall thought) "give great contentment to the world, and carry in it a strong



rebuke of the Aversaries." His opinion on toleration is stated in two papers printed in Cary's *Memorials*, i. 335—337. See too his letters to Sir C. Egerton, 1630—1631 (Add. MS. 6672, p. 453; the story of his detecting the Bilson boy, *ibid.* 5724, fol. 54); letters to Fairfax (MS. Birch 4274, Arts. 42 and 54); a notice by Kennett in MS. Lansd. 985, art. 82; Lipscomb's *Bucks*, i. 150, 151.

In Baker's MS. xxiv. 311 is the grace (Mar. 4. 1612—3) for his admission to the degree of B.D. Two of his letters are in Addit. MS. 12, 496; others in MS. Birch. 4274, art. 66; and several papers in the other MSS. catalogued by Ayscough (see *Ind.* to that Catalogue). A letter to lord Fairfax (Durham, Oct. 1635) in the *Gent. Mag.* for June 1810, p. 520.

The following notes from the state papers are taken from the recently published calendars.

Nov. 7. 1609. Grant to Morton of the deanery of Winchester.

Dec. 11. 1609. Regrant of the same.

Jan. 8. 1611. Patent appointing Dr Richard Field dean of Gloucester, upon Morton's resignation.

May 18. 1616. Chamberlain to Carleton. Morton elected bishop of Chester.

July 7. 1616. Distribution of £4 to the archbishop of Canterbury's servants at Morton's consecration.

July 16. 1616. Restitution of temporalities to Morton.

Sept. 28. 1616. Earl of Derby and mayor of Chester think that John Wakefield has been wrongfully molested by the bishop's messengers.

Nov. 20. 1621. Commission to Morton, with others, to grant a dispensation to archbishop Abbot, for the death of Peter Hawkins.

Jan. 20. 1622. Distribution of 30s. to the archbishop's servants by Morton bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

May 17. 1623. Sec. Conway to Morton. Lord Gerard having left by will his two choicest horses to the prince, his majesty requests the bishop, who has taken the best horse as a heriot, to give it up to the prince's rider, after which the bishop can take the best that remains.

May 26. 1623. Morton to Conway. Intended to present to the prince Lord Gerard's best horse, Captain, but wishes it to be understood that it belongs of right to him, and was so acknowledged by the late lord, and to be accepted as a present from him.

- May 31. 1623. Conway to Morton. The king wishes the horse to be forwarded immediately, as the prince's return approaches.
- June 9. 1623. Morton to Conway. Wishes for leave for Sir Thos. Savage to present the horse to the prince in his name.
- June 20. 1623. Conway to Morton. The king graciously accepts the horse on behalf of the prince.
- Sept. 1623 (p. 85). Morton to Conway. Has yielded to Dr Balconquall's suit for the reversion of a prebend. The happy approach of the prince being rumoured, begs him to remind the king of his promise about the horse Captain. Is ready to attend in person to congratulate the prince's return.
- Oct. 15. 1623. Conway to Morton. Thanks for favour to Balconquall. The king and prince accept gratefully his affection in presenting the prince with a horse.
- Jan. 16. 1624. Eccleshall. Morton to the council. Has searched the e. of Shrewsbury's house, Pepperhill, but found therein nothing but vacuum, not only of armour, but almost of all furniture necessary for such a house.
- May 26. 1626. Morton to Conway. His majesty having granted Nuneaton vicarage to Mr Hawkshurst, son to his majesty's grandfather's schoolmaster, a caveat had been entered on behalf of somebody else. Entreats Conway to further the presentation to the poor prophet of God, who had spent many years in his function faithfully.
- Jul. 22. 1627. Morton to the council. No proof obtained against John Haynes on the point of fornication, but he has perverted several persons to Roman Catholicism in the prison where he is confined, and said mass in the house where he was apprehended.
- Dec. 8. 1627. Morton to Conway. Recommends Jeffray, late chaplain to lord Forfar ambassador in Spain, for a benefice likely to lapse to the king by simony.
- Dec. 9. 1627. William Jeffray to William Weld, Conway's secretary. Whitwell rectory, co. Derby, likely to be void by reason of simony in the incumbent. Morton has procured it from the Lord Keeper, but as it exceeds £20, and so is in the king's own gift, Jeffray begs Weld to move Conway in his behalf.
- Feb. 20. 1633. Anonymous letter to Laud, threatening Laud and Neile. "If Salisbury, Coventry [*i.e.* Morton], or such like as Leighton, do but cross their way, by a sermon or book, they send for him, and give him or them a pill, and stop his passage."

- May 1. 1630. Morton to the bailiffs [of Lichfield?] Respecting certain evidences concerning the church and bishopric of Lichfield in a chest in St Mary's Church.
- Nov. 28. 1630. Morton to Dorchester. In behalf of Sir Chas. Vavasour, who has been commended to him by a royal mouth. He is the true son of his worthy father.
- June 21. 1632. Morton to Dr Buggs. Has received a petition from the mayor and others of Coventry, setting forth that they 'are a great people, and have but one vicar', and intreating the bishop that they may choose an able minister to be approved by the ordinary to preach two sermons every week in St Michael's church, at their charge. This seems so equal, religious and Christian a request of devout minds, that the bishop moves Dr Buggs to yield to it or give good reason for refusal, otherwise he must by some public instrument establish it. It is doubted by some that Buggs means to take some privilege from his doctorship to remit his former pains in preaching. He will do well to bind himself not to do so *in verbo sacerdotis*. [See below, p. 14.]
- June 25. 1632. Propositions of the mayor and others of Coventry to Dr Samuel Buggs, respecting their appointment of a learned and conformable preacher to preach two sermons every week in St Michael's.
- July 10. 1632. Nicholas to capt. John Pennington. Morton last week translated to Durham.
- Apr. 1633 (? p. 39 seq.). James Martin to Windebank. Morton told him that Gee's book against the papists "was wholly in effect written by Dr Good, to whom Gee brought but some baskets of rubbish."
- Oct. 21. 1633. Morton and others to the Council. Report on the complaint against Edward Moore, of Berwick, for riot.
- Jan. 24. 1634. Sir Thos. Roe to Morton. John Durie, employed in Germany for the reconciliation of the Lutheran and Calvinist churches, has come home with many letters to the archbishop of Canterbury, signifying the desire of the Germans, and imploring his majesty's assistance as mediator. Now it depends upon what we will do here. Fears we shall rather quit it with shame than prosecute it with zeal. The archbishop has promised to assist, but he is so cautelous, and refers to his majesty, that it is a doubt it will perish by being in hands so great that cannot intend it. It might be done if Durie were sent back with answers avowed by his majesty. If nothing can be obtained at court, he shall return upon private maintenance, wherein the bishop promised to contribute by himself and friends. It has already cost £400, and they must seek help of good men. Sends abstract of Durie's negotiation, to May last.
- March 27. 1634. John Durie to Sir Thos. Roe. Entreats him to move

Morton not to defer the communication of his judgement on the conference sent to him.

May 24. 1634. Morton in the name of the commissioners for causes ecclesiastical in Durham diocese to Windebank. Account of the process against Robert Brandling for adultery, incest and impious profanations, especially in vilifying the order of ministers and using violence against their persons. Beg a proportion of the fine [of £4500 or £5000] *in pios usus*, which the desperate condition of divers churches in Northumberland and other spiritual occasions do beg of his majesty.

[See on this case and on Morton's share in the proceedings of the High Commission *The Acts of the High Commission Court within the Diocese of Durham*, 8<sup>vo</sup>. Durh. 1858 (Surtees Soc.), Index art. *Brandling, Morton*.]

June 1. 1634. Durie to Sir Thos. Roe. If the bishops of Durham and Salisbury, Dr Prideaux and Dr Ward, perform their duty, he makes no doubt he shall be able to improve it to their credit and the good of the cause.

June 22. 1634. Same to the same. Roe's last letter full of encouragements, accompanied with the double talent which Morton has contributed, has refreshed Durie's spirit.

June 28. 1634. Same to same. Has written to thank Morton for £20.

[One fruit of Durie's efforts may be seen in *De Pace inter Evangelicos, procuranda sententiæ quatuor: quarum tres a Reverendis Dominis episcopis*

{ *Tho. Dunelmensi.*  
*Jo. Sarisburiensi.*  
*Jos. Exoniensi.*

*Ultima ab eximiiis quibusdam in Gallia Theologis conscripta est. Traditæ pridem fuerunt Joanni Duræo....Lond. 1638. 18<sup>mo</sup>.]*

[July?] 1634, pp. 170, 171. Several papers relating to a lease of coal-mines.

Jan. 31. 1634. Award of archbishop Laud about dilapidations of the houses and castles of the see of Durham.

[Jos. Mead to Sir Martin Stuteville, Cambr. June 23. 1621, in *Birch's Court and times of James I.* ii. 260 sq. "Since the beginning of this week we have had general reports from London ... that my lord of Canterbury, and Dr. Morton, bishop of Coven-

try and Litchfield, were like to be (some said already were) confined . . . He [a later informant] was certain, as yet, there was no such thing concerning Canterbury and Litchfield, the latter of whom, being his kinsman, he went unto, and found he had heard of such a report, but seemed to him not to fear any such matter and thereupon went to the court at Wanstead, to show himself."

Same to same. 4 Mar. 1628. (Birch's *Court and Times of Charles I.* i. 86): "There hath been in the two former weeks, on two designed days, a conference about the points of predestination, falling from grace, liberty of the will, in Montagu's book. On the one side was Bishop Morton and our Dr. Preston."

Same to same, 20 May 1631 (*ibid.* ii. 119). Morton one of eight bishops who sentenced Sir Giles Allington to the monstrous fine of £12,000.

St John's college register.

Admissio discipulorum anno Domini 1584.

Ego Thomas Morton Eboracensis admissus sum discipulus pro Magistro Constable.

Admissio sociorum anno Domini 1592[-3] Martij 17.

Ego Thomas Morton Eboracensis admissus sum socius hujus Collegij pro Domino Doctore Keyton.

His name does not occur among the college officers.]

§ ii. *His intercourse with Hugh Broughton, A.D. 1602.*

In 1602, when chaplain to Ralph lord Eure, he fell in with Hugh Broughton in Germany.

"Mr. Broughton in his *Explication of the Apocalypse* speaketh of some Passages betwixt himself and some *Jesuits* at the Towns end of *Mentz*; and, among other things, saith thus; *Upon this we turned to Read the Proselytes Letter; for whose Testimony I might have had a Cardinalship Principal of Rome, one Mr. Murton of Yorkshire desired me to go to Mentz with him, to hear what they said of it; where one of them took occasion (as they were speaking about Cardinals) to ask, what mine would*

have been worth? *The Other answered, About eighteen thousand French Crowns.* This Mr. Murton, however then written, was no other than he who afterwards was B. Moreton, first of *Chester*, then of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, and lastly of *Durham*. He would tell how he was with Mr. Broughton in *Germany*, and was continually proposing some thing or other to him, wherein he desired to be resolved: And when he understood not some of his Answers, but required farther Explication, Mr. Broughton would be angry, and call him *Dullard*, and *Unlearned*, and such like Names; whereupon Dr. Moreton took up this Custom, that, when he came to propose any Doubt to him, he would pleasantly say; *I pray you, whatsoever Dolts and Dollards I am to be called, call me so before we begin, that your Discourse and mine Attention be not interrupted thereby.* And Mr. Broughton took it as pleasantly from him."—*Life of Hugh Broughton* in Sam. Clarke's *Lives of Eminent Persons* (1683), pp. 5, 6. One of Morton's Jesuit friends at Mentz was Mulhusinius (Morton's Life, York 1669 pp. 11—13).

### § iii. Morton and Basire.

Among the deserving scholars brought forward by our bishop was Isaac Basire, whose subsequent missionary life in the East and in Transilvania was marked by the most romantic adventures. (See the *Correspondence of Isaac Basire*, edited by Darnell, 1831, 8<sup>vo</sup>, and *Worthington's Diary*, i. 320 seq.) In a letter from Basire to Petrus Cunaeus (*Petri Cunaei Epistolae*, ed. Pet. Burmann. Lugd. Bat. 1732, 8<sup>vo</sup>, pp. 384, 385) he begs him to write to Morton, and to mention Casaubon's monument.

"Scilicet, qua est in Reip. Literariae proceres pietate singulari, monumentum illustre marmoreum divinae magni Casauboni memoriae extruxit nudius tertius, in celeberrimo urbis adeoque Westmonasteriensis Basilicae Sacrario: Impensas ad summam florenorum sexcentorum unus effudit. Hoc eo praedico, quo religiosam Domini mei in viros tui ordinis venerationem perspicias: simulque si tuae ad eum nondum sunt perscriptae, occasionem inde ut captes vel domesticam: utpote cum Casaubonum τὸν μακαρίτην familiarem tibi extitisse persuasum habeam."

This letter is dated Auckland Castle, Oct. 23. 1634. The reply of Cunaeus (pp. 388, 389) seems worthy of being given entire, as it throws new light upon Basire's early life and upon Morton's celebrity, and the book is scarce in this country.

## PETRUS CUNÆUS

*D. Thomas Morton, Episcopo Dunelmensi, ac Comiti Palatino*

S.

"Admirabilis est quaedam in nostra Batavia, Illustrissime Praesul, nominis tui veneratio, amorque erga te singularis omnium eruditorum, propter inusitatum illam sacrae Theologiae scientiam, quam tibi summa caeli benignitate, & acerrima ingenii vi obtigisse omnes ii intelligunt, qui luculentissima tua scripta evolverunt. Certe etsi nullum tibi adjicere incrementum nostra potest opinio, neque aliquod virtutum tuarum praemium dignum ipsis extra ipsas est, tamen si delectare magnorum hominum mentes haec cogitatio solet, quod reputent se profuisse quam plurimis, libens meritoque nomen ego meum inter eos profiteor, qui permultum lucubrationibus tuis debent. Caeterum qui jam pridem excellentem doctrinam tuam admirabar, diu interim vix credere potui iis, qui identidem mihi adfirmabant nihil esse te comius, nihilque moderatius ad omnem rationem humanitatis. Memineram enim profecto, id quod res est, valde rarum hoc ac prope inauditum esse in vestri ordinis proceribus. Nunc vero tandem mihi fidem hujusce rei fecit *Isaacus Basirius*, qui a sacris tibi est. Is juvenis, ut in familia mea ante plures annos vixit, & ob virtutes, animique indolem ac variarum rerum scientiam carus mihi admodum jucundusque fuit, ita quoties ad me scribit, tuam in se beneficentiam, quam quotidie sentit, praedicare mirifice solitus est. Rogo te etiam atque etiam, vir summe, ut animum eum erga hunc retineas, quem habere coepisti, atque ut ejus nascenti spei, commodisque & ornamentis porro faveas. Quanquam hoc ipsum magis moris causa, quam quod ita necesse sit, facio. Neque enim fieri potest ut ab insita atque innata tibi in omnes bonos doctosque affectione desciscas, aut ut te ipse retexas, qui doctrinae omnis & virtutum maximarum non fautor modo, sed exemplum es. Equidem velim ita de me existimes, nihil mihi in vita prius aut carius fore, quam ut tibi observantiam meam, quibuscunque potero modis, significem. Cujus rei etiam multos habebo sive socios, sive aemulos, tamen cupio hic, si quid valebo, primas tenere. Deus Optimus Max. te, illustrissime praesul, diu nobis et seculo incolumem servet. Lugduni Batavorum, xv. Julii 1635."

Basire also seized an opportunity for commending Morton in his funeral sermon on Cosins (*The Dead Man's real Speech*. Lond. 1673, 8<sup>vo</sup>, pp. 49, 50).

"His immediate *Predecessor* was that great Luminary of our Church Blessed *Thomas Morton*, famous for his Holy Life, solid Learning, and bountiful works of Charity and Hospitality; and for his manifold learned Works against the Adversaries of the Church of *England* on the right hand and on the left; as for the Doctrine against Hereticks, so for the

Discipline, against the Schismatics of his time, beyond any satisfactory Answer to any of his Works unto this day: To whose Memory I should be unthankful, if I should not acknowledge (for which I do still bless God's providence that I had for above an Apprenticeship the happiness to be brought up as Domestick Chaplain at the feet of such an eminent *Gama-liel*."

A letter of Morton's to Basire is printed by Darnell, p. 44, and two fragments, p. 45. They relate to his presentation to the living of Stanhope.

In *Clarorum Virorum ad VOSSIIUM Epistolæ*, published by Paul Colomies (with Vossii *Epistolæ* Lond. 1690 fol.) are two letters of Basire's.

No. 123. p. 81. Durham Palace, Oct. 18. 1630. "Nostrum hic vitæ genus gloriosum est pariter et suave: vitam quippe hic traduco in adpectu illustrissimi Præsulis, viri non minus singulari vitæ sanctimonia, quam rara eruditione nobilissimi: Ei assum a sacris: Hic inter Theologos perpetuo interjectus atque in sacro munere juxta ac studio totus, cogor amenissima illa humanioris literaturæ oblectamenta omittere, ne dicam abjurare."

No. 205. p. 132. Auckland Castle, Aug. 26. 1634. The learned here are calling aloud for something new from your pen. "Convivo illustrissimo Præsuli D. Thomæ Mortono, Antistiti Dunelmensi, cujus Apologia Catholica, Causa item Regia adversus Rob. Bell. de Officio Principis Latine extant. Is me sibi a sacris adoptavit, abhinc quinquennium; qui ut est rara eruditione, ita tua, quibus collustraris, scripta apud se habet."

#### § iv. *Morton and Casaubon.*

In Ia. Casauboni *Epistolæ* (ed. Almeloveen, Roterod. 1709 fol.) the following are addressed to Morton when dean of Winchester, under bishop Bilson.

No. 735. p. 418. London, July 18. 1611. Wishes that he could enjoy the pleasure of his company. Has finished his book on the Plot (letter to Fronto Duceus); Andrewes having lent him the services of his amanuensis to make a fair copy for the king. Though his friends dissuade the publication, "quia Lutetiæ sunt uxor, liberi, hoc est, omnes opes meæ," still at the king's bidding, confident in the goodness of his cause, he is ready to go to press. If there is time, he will have another copy made for Morton's use, and hopes to profit by his criticisms. Expresses great reverence for bishop



Bilson. "Non esse te otiosum in illo tuo otio honesto, certo scio. Quid igitur moliaris, scire aveo."

No. 1048. p. 610. London, Oct. 18. 1611. Complains of his silence. Has been spending nearly two months with bishop Andrewes. On his return was rejoined by wife and children, "venit & Bibliothecæ pars non contemnenda." Sends a copy of his letter to Fronto, which the king had commended highly; still waits for the censure of the divines. Has sent a second copy for bishop Bilson.

No. 751. p. 436. London, Oct. 31. 1611. Hopes that he has now received his former letter and the books. Begs for unreserved criticism. Does not look for any reward from Bilson, but is content to have won the good will of so great a man. "Vale, amicorum suavissime atque integerrime. Uxor, tuæ singularis humanitatis memor, te ex animo salutat."

No. 1050. p. 610. London. Second day of the new year, 1612. Is happy to learn that his book is approved. In France the better sort of Romanists so admire it, that it has been three times reprinted in Paris, and has damaged the Jesuit party. Jesuits have sustained a severe defeat at the hands of the Sorbonne. The author of a treasonable book which Casaubon saw in the king's hands when introduced at court by Morton, has been hung at Rome. Thanks for presents<sup>1</sup>. Is engaged by the king's command, on an answer to one "Peleterius, homo imperitissimus, atheus vappa," which he will shortly send. "Id erit levidense ἀντίδοτον pro tuis muneribus, pro quibus ut serio tibi gratias agam uxor rogavit. Illa si satis valuisset, Epistolæ tuæ respondisset pari fortasse dicendi copia." Sends greeting to Richard Baddeley<sup>2</sup>.

No. 787. p. 456. London, Apr. 7. 1612. Sends a book which he has published. "Non enim patiar, ut meorum quicquam ignores: eam habeo fiduciam de tua erga me benevolentia, quam tot argumentis declarasti."

No. 802. London, May 15. 1612. Is happy to read Morton's approval of his late writings. Is girding himself for a struggle with Baronius. Replies to a question on a corrupt passage of Gregor. Thaumaturgus.

### § v. *Morton and Rome.*

The principal pieces written by and against Morton in the Romish controversy may be found in the Bodleian (see the *Catalogue*, under *Thos. Morton*, *Robert Parsons*, and *C. R.* vol. III. p. 224 a).

On his book of the *Romish Sacrifice* see Heylin's *Laud*, p. 276.

<sup>1</sup> No doubt New-year's gifts.

<sup>2</sup> Morton's secretary and biographer.

In 1608 appeared *Try before you Trust, or an Admonition to Examine the Fidelity of D. Field and D. Morton*, 8<sup>vo</sup>. In Puttick's Catalogue, June 9, 1858, art. 461, this is described as "apparently printed abroad."

A restored 'pervert' who had also attacked Field and Morton, thus apologises to the latter in "A SERMON PREACHED at Paul's Crosse the third of March 1610 [i.e. 1610–1611]. By *Theophilus Higgons*<sup>1</sup>. In testimonie of his heartie reunion with the Church of England, &c." Lond. 1611, 4to, p. 46.

"I spared none: not the truth of God; much lesse them, by whom it was maintained in this land. In which number there are two, who I scandalized (as vnjustly, so chiefly) aboue the rest. The one is, the learned, and venerable Deane of *Winchester*; of whose knowledge, and charity, I have had so much experience, that whether he be *melior*, or *doctior*, a better man, or a more learned Diuine, I can not easily resoluē."

"Panzani being curious to know the characters of the chief of the Protestant clergy; Montague<sup>2</sup> told him, there were only three bishops that could be counted violently bent against the church of Rome, viz. Durham, Salisbury, and Exeter<sup>3</sup>: the rest he said, were very moderate." Panzani's *Memoirs*, p. 246.

### § vi. *Morton and Geneva.*

As respects Morton's conduct in the most delicate of episcopal duties, the treatment of nonconformists, I have met with the following evidence<sup>4</sup>.

"Beside the great good service which was now done in *Salop* by his [Herring's] Ministry and private conferences with Christians: In reference unto him many other Ministers had the more frequent recourse unto the town, (Master *Pierson*, Master *Nicols*, &c.) who were put upon Preaching once or oftner, before they departed thence, whereby knowledge was much increased, and the power of Godlinesse much cherished and promoted. But Satan maligning those opportunities of service unto

<sup>1</sup> See Wood's *Athen.* III. 492.

<sup>2</sup> Rich. Mountague, then [1636] bishop of Chichester.

<sup>3</sup> "Morton, Davenant, and Hall."

<sup>4</sup> "Gatesend: Mr. Thomas Weld...He was turn'd out by Mr. Ladler, who had a dormant Presentation to the Living from Bishop Morton." Calamy's *Account*, p. 288.

*Christ*, some envious ill-affected persons, (amongst whom Master *Pæter Studly* was the chief) were stirred up to lay in complaints against him as a Non-conformist: For such was his Prudence, Sweetnesse, and Peaceableness of Spirit, that other Objections could not with any Colour of Truth be made against him there. Hereupon Doctor *Morton* (then the Bishop of that Diocese,) referred him unto two neighbour Ministers for satisfaction; and in pursuance of this order Mr. *Herring* gave in his scruples in writing and also replied upon their answer. The consequence of this paper-dispute was a Certificate to the Bishop from the Ministers, that they believed Master *Herring* from conscientious grounds, in his own apprehensions, remained unsatisfied, and the Bishop himself told Master *Herrings* Friends, that he was satisfied in his integrity. But such were those times, that he was suspended from the use of his Ministry, though by mediation of Friends the suspension was divers times taken off, and then brought on again by Persons of contrary minds and ways." *Life of Julines Herring*, in Sam. Clarke's *Lives of 32 English Divines*. 1677. p. 162. He ordained Jonathan Jephcot, one of the ministers ejected in 1662, of whom Calamy (*Account &c.* 2nd ed., p. 112) tells us: "His Friends were very earnest for his fixing at *Shilton*, the next Parish to *Ansty*; the Living was about £10 a year; there was a Vicar in it whom the People were weary of; and as a Testimony of it, they were ready to give him a Years Profits, if keeping still the Title, he would yield to Mr. *Jephcot's* supplying his Place. Upon his Agreeing, Mr. *Jephcot* applies himself to the Bishop of the Diocese, Bishop *Morton*, (who was counted very severe in examining Candidates) who examin'd him himself, and while he rejected several, readily ordain'd him first a *Deacon*, and afterwards *Presbyter*."

So too the celebrated John Hieron of Christ's College, "being bent upon the Ministry, Address'd himself to the Learned Bishop *Morton*, of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, who examin'd and approv'd him, and on *Trinity* Sunday 1630 Ordain'd him both *Deacon* and *Presbyter*." Calamy, *ibid.* p. 162. The bishop seems to have made a practice of examining candidates himself; for we are told of John Shaw, also of Christ's College, and like Hieron a pupil of bishop Chappel's:—

"The first place he accepted, was *Brampton* near *Chesterfield*, in *Derbyshire*, where he was Lecturer for Three Years. Going upon this occasion to Bishop *Morton* (who was then Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*) for a License to preach in his Diocese; he finding him young, and newly come from *Cambridge*, was strict in his Examination. He enquir'd, what Questions he gave in the Schools when he was Senior Batchelor, and Dis-

puted very Scholastically with him upon them: And when he had done, gave him his Hand full of Mony, and laying his Hand upon his Head, said, *Your Licence shall be this, (without demanding any Subscription of him) that you shall preach in any part of my Diocese, when and where you will.*" Calamy, *ibid.* p. 824.

Not less to Morton's credit is his forbearance toward Rich. Mather:

"Being returned to *Toxteth*, he Preached his first Sermon, *November 30. Anno Christi 1618*.....The People having now had some taste and tryal of his Gifts, were the more importunate in their desires to have him continue and fix amongst them; and because that could not be without *Ordination*, they urged him to accept thereof; and he, having not at that time studied that part of *Ceremonious Conformity*, yielded unto the motion, and accordingly he (together with many others on the same day) was ordained by Dr. *Morton*, the then Bishop of *Chester*, after the manner of those times.

The Ordination being ended, the Bishop singled out Mr. *Mather* from among the rest, saying, *I have something to say to you, between you and me alone.* Mr. *Mather* was hereupon afraid, that some informations had been given in against him to the Bishop for his *non-Conformity*, and because of his *Puritanism*, thereby to prejudice him: But it fell out to be far otherwise; for when the Bishop had him alone, he spake thus unto him: *I have an earnest request unto you, and you must not deny me; it is, that you would pray for me: For I know (said he) the Prayers of Men that fear God will avail much; and such an one I believe you to be.*" *Life and Death of Mr. Richard Mather* in Sam. Clarke's *Lives of Sundry Eminent Persons* (fol. 1683), p. 128.

Cotton Mather bears similar testimony (*Life of Thomas Shepard*, § 6, reprinted in his *Magnalia Christi Americana*, Bk. III. ch. v. p. 86):

"But thither [to Heddon in Northumberland] also the zeal of the Bishop [Laud or Neile? both had disturbed him] reached him, and forbad his preaching there any more; no, nor durst the more Ingenuous Dr. *Morton*, the Bishop of *Durham*, afford him any Countenance or Connivance, inasmuch as the Primate of *England* had look'd with so hard an Eye upon him."

On the whole, few bishops probably of that day were regarded with more friendly eyes by the Puritan party. Prynne<sup>1</sup> in his

<sup>1</sup> No doubt the recollection of the conference held in York house in Feb. 1625-6, where Morton attacked the Arminian positions, would incline

*Anti-Arminianisme* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Lond. 1630, pp. 98, 185) cites him as "Reuerend and learned Dr. *Morton*," "Learned Dr. *Thomas Morton*." In later times Thoresby speaks of him in no less laudatory terms:

"Aug. 18. 1684. With Mr. Todd to visit my good brother Corlas, at Marston, where he treated us kindly and affectionately in the parsonage house, where formerly the good bishop, the excellent Dr. Morton, the parson thereof, lived, and whence during the time of the plague at York (having made a private door out of his study for the security of his family) he went to preach to the poor visited people." *Diary*, ii. 433, 434<sup>1</sup>.

Samuel Clarke (*Life* printed before his *Lives of Eminent Persons*, 1683, p. 5) was not so fortunate in his encounter with Morton:

"Neither there [at *Coventry*] would the Devil suffer me to be quiet long; for at that time there was Dr. *Buggs*, who had engrossed both the Livings:.....Dr. *Buggs* having his spies to watch me, both in my Prayers and Sermons, conceived that he had gotten some advantages against me, for some expressions used by me in the same. [See above, p. 4.]

Hereupon he became an eager prosecutor of me before the Bishop of the Diocess (who was Dr. *Morton*) who inhibited me from Preaching in his Diocess: but having a Licence from the Archbishop of *Canterbury* [*Abbot*,] I refused to obey his Inhibition: some of the Aldermen also of the City sticking to me, pretending to spend much money before I should be put down: shortly after the Bishop going to *London*, caused me to be cited up to the Court of Arches, whither I went, but he put in nothing against me: and when I went to him at his Lodgings, he first by perswasions, and after by menaces, laboured to have me relinquish the place; professing, that he would kneel before the King, but he would have my Licence called in: yet I resolved to keep it as long as I could, and returned to *Coventry* again; where a new Mayor being chosen, who was a great Friend to Dr. *Buggs*, the zeal of the Aldermen in standing for me, and by me, was much cooled; whereupon my Lecture fell to the Ground."

A still more unfavorable character of Morton is given by the zealous Thomas Paget, in *An Humble Advertisement to the high Prynne* in his favour. (See Prynne's *Canterburie's Doome*, p. 158, Heylin's *Life of Laud*, p. 140, Fuller's *Church History*, ed. Brewer, vi. 33, Birch's *Court and Times of Charles I.* Vol. i. p. 86, Laud's *Diary*, Feb. 11 and 17, 1625-6, Cosin's Works, II.)

<sup>1</sup> See further the index to *Durham High Commission* (Surtees Society).

*Court of PARLIAMENT* (fol. \* 3 verso et seq.) prefixed to John Paget's *Defence of Church-Government*, Lond. 1641. 4to. As the book is not in the University Library, and Brook's extract (*Puritans*, ii. 291—294) is not exact enough to content a critical reader, the passage is here subjoined.

*"A true report of some Prelaticall proceedings in Chester Diocesse.*

May it please your Honors to receive a hint of some Prelaticall proceedings, exemplified mostly in the particular of your humble advertiser; who was called to the work of ministry many yeeres agoe in such place of Chester Diocesse, where he could execute his function, without such officiating as is usually required of incumbents, that take the Cure in Parishes. In processe of time D. Morton<sup>1</sup> became Prelate, who taking knowledge of divers Non-conformists in this Diocesse, sent out letters missive to summon some of them to the high Commission<sup>2</sup> Court then kept at Chester. Which being divulged, it pleased God to stirre up some of the eminent & wel-affected Knights & Esquires inhabiting in that Diocesse, to consult & agree together to write a letter to the Bishop in these words<sup>3</sup>;

"Right Reverend, &c. Whereas wee understand that divers of our painfull and discreet Ministers, are lately by letters missive from your L. & others of his Majesties high Commission for causes Ecclesiasticall within the Diocesse of Chester, enjoyned to appeare before you, to answer to such matters as shalbe objected against them: We have thought fitting to acquaint your L. with our opinions of these our Ministers, whose names are subscribed, for the better prevēting (if need require) of such sinister and malicious informations, which in these cases are frequently stirred up against men of their sort & quality, somtimes by lewd & profane persons remaining in our owne Church, & many times by the disguised, subtill, & superstitious Romanists, & Church-papists, whose hearts are wholly against us, all the while their faces are seemingly with us. First therefore we have observed (soe farre as we are able to judge) in these our Ministers, Integrity of life & conversation, orthodoxall soundness of doctrine in their teaching, diligence & painefulnes in their places; sobriety, & peaceablenes in their dispositions, free from factiousnes. In regard wherof, as also the great good and profit which our Congregations where they remaine have abundantly received from their minis-

<sup>1</sup> "Now B. of Durham."

<sup>2</sup> "H. Commission pretended ag. Papists in Lancashire cheifly bent ag. refusers of superstitious ceremonies."

<sup>3</sup> "A copie of a letter sent to the B. of Ch. from some worthy gentlemen of the dioces, in behalfe of some non-conformists."

"tery; we are emboldned eftsoones to intreat, &c." The letter was delivered to the B. at Stocport<sup>1</sup>, who having read it, let fall these words. They whom the letter concerneth are the worse to be liked, for the good testimony the Gentlemen give of them: And then speaking to me, (being one of the Subscribed in the letter) required a proposall of any argument against the use of the Crosse in Baptisme; that so he might instantly discover (as he boastingly spake) our weaknes and folly in refusing to conforme. But I desired to decline disputes with him, partly sith my errand at that time was to obtaine his favour for release from the High C. Court, if it might be procured; and partly sith He vvas to be the chiefe judge in our cause, which might prove prejudiciall to us in case of a denyed dimission. Nevertheles when he pressed his demand in the presence of many persons of quality (lest I should seeme to betray a good cause in being unwilling or unready<sup>2</sup> to give answer, when a reason of my profession vvas asked) I propounded an argumēt, stating it according to the fairest pretence of urging the signe of the Crosse in Baptisme, even as the Canon interpreteth the use of it: *For the dedicating of the party baptised to God.* Whence I proved that the signe of the Crosse in Baptisme was superstitious, sith such dedication signified by it, is an usurpatio of an office besides divine institution, & consequently unlawfull, as by two texts of Scripture<sup>3</sup> alledged & applied I did evince. After some debate about this argument, & of a nonsense distinction used by him, viz. A dedication of consecration, and a dedication of protestation, &c. He then said, he could not beleeeve that the Canon was so explained, & therfore sent for the booke of Canōs; but being therby further convinced, & not knowing what to answer, he passionately wished, that either it had beene otherwise expressed, or that noe explanation had beene added to the Canon. In fine he ingenuously acknowledged his former neglect to study these controversies, having hitherto esteemed lightly of them; yet sith occasion seemed to require, he now resolved to apply his studies a while this way. Heerupon he was pleased to undertake our dismission from the H. C. C. till he should first have assayed to winne us to conformity in a scholasticall way, sith he discerned in us (as he said) some schollership above his expectation. At the same time he ordered us, severally to set downe in writing within the space of the moneth following (& then to bring to him) 3 arguments<sup>4</sup>, against the Crosse in Baptisme, the Surplisse in divine service, & kneeling at the Lords supper. His order was

<sup>1</sup> "The B. had besides his Bishoprick the Parsonage of Stocport, being the greatest benefice in all Cheshire."

<sup>2</sup> "1 Pet. 3. 15."

<sup>3</sup> "Levit. 10. 1, 2. Galat. 1. 8, 9."

<sup>4</sup> "The B. would not dispute at all about the greatest grievāces of the Non-conformists, viz. intollerable subscription unto 5 books in severall points questionable and faulty."

accordingly observed, albeit a desired successe failed. For some of us shortly after were againe summoned by letters missive, to the H. C. Court, & then dealt with in a vexatious sort. I was compelled to travell 30 miles from my dwelling, three severall times in 14 daies. On one of these Court daies M. Nichols of b. m. a most pious and learned Minister, being required to give an account of his arguments he had delivered to the B. was in open Court by the B. and D. Snell scornfully taunted & giered, as if what he had written was raw, and should therefore be rosted, when they were not able to gainsay the wisdom & Spirit, by which he spake. At the same time (I having beene immediately before sharply spoken unto by the B. and Commissioners, & deferred to the Court for the weeke following) one of the B<sup>e</sup> cheife Gentlemen<sup>1</sup>, accompanied with two Popish Gentlemen, belonging to a great Earle then in Chester, plucked me a litle aside, & did idly & disdainfully upbraid me of simplicity, & reproch me as if I were conjuring, because I looked to the ground, & answered nothing; they therefore also concluded I should goe to Hell, sith my looks seemed thitherward. Such their vile language uttered likewise with blasphemous swearing & cursing, in the hearing of many thronging about us, occasioned a Gentleman that was present to complaine of their uncivill behaviour, & inhumane cariage: whereupō they being much intraged, thrust him on the suddaine to the doore of the palace, and cast him headlong dovvn the staires, to the endangering of his life. When the Court was risen the B. was privately informed of his mans insolencies, who seemed to be somewhat discontented towards him; yet sayd, that vvhhat his servant had disorderly done could be noe disparagment to him, that was his master. At my comming to Chester the weeke follovvng, as I had beene ordered, the B. vvas not vvell in the morning of the Court-day, & in that respect kept his chamber, yet having notice of my attending, sent for me, & lying on his bed reasoned and expostulated with me touching the Ceremonies a full houre, letting fall by the way some complaints, that his remisse course with us, had beene prejudiciall to his preferment to Lincolne Bishoprick, vacant about that time. Soe that in great passion he threatned to suspend, excommunicate, degrade, and make the land too hot for me; asking me what I would doe. I answered in the words of the Prophet<sup>2</sup>, I will looke unto the Lord, I will wait for the God of my salvation: my God will heare me. He retorted, God would not heare a blasphemer, a blasphemer of his mother the Church of England, & that despised her ordinances. I answered againe, that I desired to feare God, & abhorred blasphemy; & that a refusall of conformity to superstitious ceremonies, esteemed by the Prelaticall party to be things indifferent, was neither blasphemy nor contempt. In conclusion he vvas

<sup>1</sup> "*Prelates have gentlemen to wait on them, but they are such for the most part, as are notoriously debauched, as is commonly observed.*"

<sup>2</sup> "*Mic. 7. 7.*"



pleased to dismissee me at that time vvithout any censure, save of paying large fees to officers of the Court, tovwards paymēt vvherof he gave ten shillings. Not long after this the said Prelate printed a booke in defense of the 3 nocent Ceremonies, pretending to ansvoer our argumēts given in against them, and also that unansvverable Abridgment<sup>1</sup> of the reasons of the Ministers of Lincolne Diocesse, so farre as it argued against them. But the weaknes of his Defense and pretended ansvoer is fully and effectually discovered by the learned D. Ames in his printed Reply therto: And in his Fresh Suit against humane Ceremonies in Gods vvorship, or Triplication to D. Burgesse his Rejoynder for D. Morton."

A marginal note on fol. \*\*3 verso relates to what in Sabbatarian eyes was Morton's capital offence :

"In the yeere 1617. D. Mortō B. of Chester framed the directions for the first liberty grated to sports on the Lords day ; at the same time he sœe eagerly prosecuted the Non-conformists about Ceremonies."

Prynne also, as party heats increased, retracted the good words which he had given the bishop, and saw in his misfortunes a Divine judgement ; for we read in *The Antipathie of the English Lordly Prelacie*, &c., pt. i. p. 305 :

"And as for the present Bishop D<sup>r</sup> Morton, whom I honour for his learning and workes against the Papists, how farre hee hath degenerated of late yeares from his Pristine zeale<sup>2</sup> and hatred of Romish Superstitions and Innovations, and how farre he hath ingaged himself in the late Wars and differences between *England* and *Scotland*, I leave to others to determine. Onely this I cannot pretermit in silence ; that as the first Popish Innovations and superstitions, which lately over-spread our whole Church, had their Originall from Bishop *Neale* and his Chaplaine D<sup>r</sup> *Cosens* at *Durham* ; so God hath made that City and Bishopricke of *Durham* (the onely County of *England* stiled by the name of a Bishopricke) the seate of our late wars wherein the Scottish Armie now resides ; to manifest to all the world, that these unhappie civill warres sprung from the Bishops, since the seate of them is no where but in this Bishopricke, the Scottish Generall for the most part hath kept his residence in the Bishop of *Durham*s own Palaces, who for feare hath left them vacant, and fled that Country which he hath much oppressed."

<sup>1</sup> "Abridgm. was given to the B. by M. Midsley sonne of father Midsley. They both had been Vicars of Ratsdale in Lancashire, & deprived for inconformity to Ceremonies. The sonne after degradation became a Physitian, & was prosecuted for not kneeling at Sacrament."

<sup>2</sup> "See a late Pamphlet wherein this is expressed."

What amount of truth there is in this account, may best be learnt by the valuable volume on the *Durham High Commission*, lately issued by the Surtees Society. Among Laud's crimes Prynne (*Canterb. Doome*, p. 382) names "His prosecution of Mr John Jemmet, Lecturer at *Barwicke*, in causing the Bishop of *Durham* in December 1639 to send for him by a Pursevant, silence him from preaching in *Barwick*, and banish him the Town, without any Articles or witnesses examined against him." Four letters from Laud to Morton have been printed by Mr Bliss in his very careful edition of Laud's *Works*, vi. pp. 549, 560, 567, 571, but none of them relate to the prosecution of nonconformists.

Clarendon's testimony to the general esteem in which Morton was held may close this branch of the subject. (*History*, ed. in 1 vol. 1843, p. 93 b):

"The earl of Essex was rather displeased with the person of the archbishop, and some other bishops, than indevoled to the function; and towards some of them he had great reverence and kindness, as bishop Moreton, bishop Hall, and some other of the less formal and more popular prelates."

### § vii. *Morton's 'Sufferings.'*

On his impeachment (with archbishop Williams) for signing the petition relative to the bishops' rights in parliament, see *Index to Lords' Journals*, Vol. i. under *York*, 677 b.

"Resolved, upon the question, that *Tho. Bishop of Durham* shall be accused by this House, in the Name of all the Commons of *England*, of High Treason." (*Commons' Journals*, ii. 363 a. 30 Dec. 1641.)

17 Feb. 1641. "Ordered, That it is referred to the Consideration of the Judges, to consider whether the late Act doth not take away the Temporal Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Durham* in this Case [a Writ of Extent to go into *Durham*]; and to report the same to this House (*Lords' Journ.* iv. 591 a.)

Feb. 8. 1641-2. "Sir *Jo. Strangwayes* hath Leave to go to the Bishop of *Durham*." (*Commons' Journ.* ii. 421 b.)

Mar. 29. 1642. "The humble petition of the Bishops of *Durham*, and *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, was read; and nothing done upon it." *ib.* p. 505 a.

Apr. 6. 1642. "*Resolved*, upon the Question, that the Bishop of *Durham* shall be allowed £300 *per Annum*." (*Commons' Journals*, ii. 513 b.)

20 Jan. 1643. "Upon reading the Petition of *Tho. Bishop of Durham*; shewing, 'That he being appointed to appear at Three Days Warning, and he not as others obtaining Leave to go into his Country, hath all this while contained himself in a Corner of *Durham House*, where he hath received of late an Intimation of Cessments to be imposed upon him: He presuming his Case to be thus far different from any others, doth most humbly beseech their Lordships to grant him an expresse Protection, for himself and his small Family about him.'

"Hereupon it is Ordered, in regard that the said Bishop liveth in *Durham House* but by Permission of the Earl of *Pembroke*, who pays all Taxes for that House, That the said Bishop of *Durham* shall be discharged from the Payment of the Assessment of the Fourteen Thousand Pounds, for the Magazine, etc." (*Lords' Journ.* vi. 384 b.)

"Ordered, That *Sir Hen. Vane*, sen., *Sir Wm. Allanson*, *Mr. Blakiston*, and *Mr. Whittacre*, do forthwith repair to the Bishop of *Durham*; and require him, in the Name of this House, to deliver unto them the County Palatine Seal; and to return his Answer." (*Commons' Journ.* Aug. 17. 1644, Vol. iii. p. 593). This ordinance was carried up to the Lords, Aug. 19 (*ib.* p. 597 a).

April 8. 1645. "*Morton Bishop of Durham*, a Reverend Man, was brought before the Commons, for Christening of a Child in the old way, and signing it with the sign of the Cross, contrary to the Directory; and because he refused to deliver up the Seal of the County Palatine of *Durham*, he was committed to the Tower." Whitelock's *Memorials*, ed. 1732, p. 141. (Of *Commons' Journals*, Apr. 8. 1645; Vol. iv. p. 103 a; *Mr Lathbury* quotes also the *Perfect Diurnal*, p. 706).

"*Resolved &c.* That Doctor *Moreton* shall stand committed to the Tower, for his Contempt to the House, in refusing to answer such Questions as were propounded unto him by command of the House." (*Commons' Journ.* Apr. 8. 1645. Vol. iv. p. 104 a).

"*Mr. Browne*, *Mr. Solicitor*, *Sir Thomas Widdrington*, *Mr. Selden*, *Sir John Clotworthy*, *Mr. Reynolds*, *Mr. Rous*, *M. Whittacre*, and *Sir Wm Massam* are appointed to collect the Substance of what the Bishop answered touching the Christening of the Earl of *Rutland's* Child by the Book of Common Prayer; to the end that a Conference may be had with the Lords thereupon: And that a Committee may be appointed to consider, What is fit to be done with this Bishop herein; as likewise with all such other Persons, as shall shew any Contempt to the Ordinance and Directory for Worship; or shall not obey or observe the same, according to the Injunction thereof: And are to meet this Afternoon at Two *post meridiem*, in the Exchequer Chamber." (*Ibid.*)

"The humble Petition of *Thomas Bishop of Duresme* was this Day read. And

It is thereupon *Ordered*, that the Bishop of *Duresme*, now Prisoner to the Parliament, in the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House, shall be bailed and Discharged of his Restraint and Imprisonment, upon his own personal Security." (*Ibid.* Sept. 10. 1645, Vol. iv. p. 269).

May 2, 1646, Sir *Guilbert Gerard* carried to the Lords, for their Concurrence, the Order for Eight hundred pounds *per annum* for the Bishop of *Duresme* (*Commons' Journ.* iv. 529 b); which was agreed to by the lords (ib. 18 May, 1646, p. 549 a. *Lords' Journ.* viii. 292 a. b. 294 a. 297 a. 318 b. 319 b. 320 a).

"*Ordered*, by the Lords and Commons, assembled in Parliament, That the Bishop of *Duresme* shall be allowed Eight hundred Pounds *per Annum*, to be paid Half-yearly, by equal Portions, out of the Rents and Revenues of the said Bishoprick, by those that shall receive the same by Appointment of Parliament: Who are hereby required to pay the same accordingly to the said Bishop, or to any whom he shall appoint to receive the same: The first Payment to be made out of the first Rents that shall be received after the Date hereof." (*Commons' Journ.* May 18. 1646; p. 549 a).

"A Message from the Lords... The Lords have commanded us to return... A Petition of Dr. *Moreton*, late Bishop of *Duresme*; which the Lords think reasonable; being put in pursuance of a former Ordinance....

The humble Petition of Dr. *Thomas Moreton*, late Bishop of *Duresme*, was read: And whereas the yearly Sum of £800 was ordered to be paid unto the Petitioner by Ordinance of both Houses of Parliament, bearing date May 18, 1646, out of the Revenues of the Bishoprick of *Duresme*, by them who should receive the same: It is *Resolved*, That this House doth concur with the Lords. And

It is *Ordered* and *Ordained*, by the Lords and Commons, That the said yearly Sum of £800 be accordingly continued, and paid unto the said *Thomas Moreton*, Doctor in Divinity, and late Bishop of *Duresme*, or his Assignee. And whereas the Trustees, appointed by the Parliament for the Sale of Bishops Lands, are by the said Ordinances appointed to collect and receive all the Revenues belonging to, and arising from, the said late Bishoprick: The said Trustees are hereby authorized and enjoined fully to comply with the said former Ordinance of May 18, 1646; and, in pursuance thereof to pay unto the said Dr. *Thomas Moreton*, late Bishop of *Duresme*, or his Assignee, out of the Revenue of the said late Bishoprick, the Arrears of the said £800 *per Annum*, granted by the said Ordinance, incurred and due since the Passing thereof; as likewise duly, from time to time, the said yearly Sum of £800, according to the clear and full Intendment of the said former Ordinance; And the Acquittance of the said Dr. *Moreton*, or his Assignee, shall be a sufficient Warrant and Discharge to the Trustees and Treasurers for the late Bishops Lands, for the Issuing, Payment, and Receipt of the said Sum of £800 *per Annum*, together with

the Arrears thereof, according to the Tenor and Intendment of the said former Ordinance of May 18, 1646; and of this present Ordinance." (*Commons' Journ.* Oct. 4. 1647; Vol. v. p. 326).

"An Ordinance for Confirming the Allowance formerly assigned to the Bishop of *Duresme*, of £800 *per Annum*, was this Day read the First time." (*Ibid.* p. 409 b, Dec. 28. 1647). "Ordered, That the Sum of £1000, Part of the Fine of Sir *Wm. Darcy*, a Delinquent, be forthwith paid unto Dr. *Moreton*, late Bishop of *Durham*, or his Assigns, towards the Arrears of the £800 *per Annum* granted to him by the Parliament: And that the Committee at *Goldsmiths Hall* do pay the same accordingly: And the Acquittance or Acquittances of the said Dr. *Moreton*, testifying the Receipt thereof, shall be a sufficient Warrant and Discharge to the said Committee, and to their Treasurer, and to such other Person or Persons as shall pay the same." (*Ibid.* Mar. 2. 1648-9; Vol. vi. p. 153).

[On the 26<sup>th</sup> of April 1650 it was Resolved That out of the Arrears of the Revenue of the late Bp. of *Duresme*...the sum of £1400 shall be paid unto Dr. *Thos. Moreton*, late Bp. of *Duresme*, he first taking & subscribing the Engagement, before the money be paid (*Comm. Journ.* vi. 405 a).

June 18. 1651 the same sum of £1400 ordered to be paid (ib. 590).]

We read in *Mercurius Pragmaticus* (Tuesd. Oct. 5—Oct. 12, 1647) *Num.* 4. last page but two :

"If the *Souldiers* will not pay for their *Quarters*, and restore *Bishops* again, they have vowed to give them no more *Quarter* then if they were *Scots*; so that the Bishoprick of *Durham* will entertain no more but 900. and at the same rate too as they would *Jewes*, to have foure pence a day for every *Souldier*.

And so *Souldiers* are like to find as little charity from the hands of the *Countrey* in the yeares to come, as the *Bishops* have had from the *Parliament* and *City* some years past: For, after they had deprived all of them of their *Revenewes*, they made a shew of allowing *Pensions* to some of them, whom they esteemed most honest, which is just as if a Thiefe should rob a man of 100*l.* and at parting throw him six pence to drinke; and among the rest, they were pleased to vote, an allowance to the Bishop of *Durham* out of the Lands of that *Bishopricke*, which he could never get to this day: So that the poore Bishop was inforced to petition the other day for an allowance, according to their former *Grant*, which they have Ordered againe, and also that he should have his Arrears, to as much purpose as they did before, seeing it as easie a matter for the *Harpies* to contemne a second Order, as well as the first; especially such an Order as bespeakes a parting with money, if so be the *Members* may have a feeling with them in the businesse." In MS. Sloane 3317. art. 8, is Morton's

"complaint to the Lords' Committee of London against the Scots' ill usage of him."

§ viii. *His benefactions.*

"Dr *Morton*, whiles he was Bishop of Lichfield did abate a good part of his fine to increase the portion of the Minister in the Vicarage of *Pitchley* in *Northamptonshire*, belonging to his Bishoprick." Jer. Stephens' preface *To the Reader*, before Sir H. Spelman's *Larger Treatise Concerning Tithes*, Lond. 1647. 4to. Signat. c 4.

He was a benefactor to St John's library, and as such is commemorated by a portrait in the hall, and by the following book-plate.

Donavit

R. in Christo P. ac D.D.

THO. MORTONUS

S. Theologiæ Doct. hujus Collegii olim discipulus & Socius; *Glocestron.* ac postea *Winton.* Decanus; *Cestrens.* primum, deinde *Coven. & Lichf.* tandemque *Dunelm.* Episcopus: qui ut de Ecclesia, ita & de Collegio hoc nostro Matribus suis charissimis optimè merendo (opera loquantur) indefessus, in hanc Bibliothecam plenius & exquisitiùs instruendam 100 impendit libras

Anno Salutis " 1628.

Itémque

anno 1634 ————— 100 li.

anno 1637 ————— 100 li.

anno 1639 ————— 100 li.

He gave the site for the grammar school at Bishop's Auckland (*Charity Commission Report*, xxi. 38).

§ ix. *Unpublished Letters of Morton.*

The following letters have never, I believe, appeared in print; to those from King's College I obtained access by the kindness of the Rev. Thos. Brocklebank.

I. Morton to the president of St John's. Requires his funderance in gracing Richard Badley with a bachelorship.

H. Same to Dr Collins. 19 April, 1619. Thanks for his

book [*Epphata*? 4to. Cambr. 1617]; recommends his kinsman Edward Morton.

III. Same to St John's college. 22 June, 1621. The zeal which he bears to the very walls of St John's has moved him to urge upon the bailiffs of Shrewsbury the duty of founding fellowships or scholarships in the college.

IV. Same to Dr Gwinn, recommending Morton for a fellowship.

V. St John's college to Morton. Apr. 28, 1628. Have sent him a catalogue of their books, that he may add to them at his discretion.

VI. Morton to St John's college. 6 July, 1628. Has compared their catalogue with others, in order to select the best books. Many Greek books which he had designed to give, were already in the library.

VII. St John's college in reply. Have received the books and will set up a tablet commemorating the gift.

VIII. Note of a letter from Morton to Collins. 27 Feb. 1633. About the Eucharist.

IX. Same to same. 4 Apr. 1633. On the term altar. Recommends his little bachelor Loe.

# I.

Original; from the archives of St John's college. Morton to the president of the college.

Mr præident: always treuly affected, I owe comendations unto you, & still longe for your salutations. My præsent occasiō is to requyre your farderance in gracing my man Richard Badley<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Richard Baddleley, afterwards Bp. Morton's secretary, and the author of the *Bishop's Life*. York. 1669. See Casauboni *Epistolæ*, ed. Almél., No. 1050. P. S. "Richardum Baddeleium tuum ut hic salutem et valere jubeam permittes, credo, mihi." In the preface to Morton's *Life* he says of himself: "I, who had been his Servant and Secretary for the space of 50. years (& quod excurrit) being quite outed of such Offices and employment as I had under his Lordship, by these late woefull and destructive Times; did think with my selfe, that I could not better bestow some part of my

w<sup>ch</sup> a batchellorshipp, it hath been the motiō of M<sup>r</sup> Proctor, & his owne desyre, w<sup>ch</sup> I wishe may succeed if y<sup>e</sup> Statuts of y<sup>e</sup> House may possibly permitt it. I know him to be both learned & of sober conversatiō, & hath deserued of me as much as a servant can do. I præsume y<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Deane our master will be willinge to pleasure me in him, as I hope & have requested him, not being seur, by a letter, not to neglect your selfe. Thinke that I knew the cause. When I wryte vnto you, I wryte vnto other my frends, or rather I need not to wryt vnto them. Farewell. our Lord Jesus præserve vs to y<sup>e</sup> glorie of his saving grace.

Yo<sup>r</sup> loving frend

& Brother Th: Morton.

Comend me vnto M<sup>r</sup> Do<sup>r</sup> Carye.

To the w<sup>rth</sup>, his most assured kind freind M<sup>r</sup> Gwinn Præsident of S<sup>t</sup> Jhons College in Cābridge bee these de<sup>l</sup>.

## II.

Original; signature only autograph; at King's College.

MORTON TO DR COLLINS.

M<sup>r</sup>. Provost.

J have bene long indebted vnto you, for twoo speciall tokens of yo<sup>r</sup> love; th<sup>o</sup>ne, in bestowing vpon mee Librū verè Tuum: w<sup>ch</sup>, if I had said vnto any other person, would be (I am persuaded) an egregious comēdacōn therof. And yet (when J reade it) J could not tell whether yo<sup>r</sup> name did rather comēd it, or the worthines of It comēd you. This J must confesse, Quoties ad illum venio, toties redeo doctior. Th<sup>o</sup> other is yo<sup>r</sup> kind respect vnto my kinsman *Ed. Morton*<sup>1</sup>, in giving him a still-decaying old Age, then in recollecting and laying together some such memorable particulars, as I had observed (of his Life) during my attendance on his Lordship; which thing I then undertook, and having finished it, after my rude Stile; I sent it up to his Lordship, (then, though unwillingly, sojourning in *Hartfordshire*) for that I would attempt nothing in that kind, without his liking and approbation." Barwick had a sight of Baddley's papers, when in the bishop's hands.



possibilitie of being a member of that yo<sup>r</sup> royall fundacōn, w<sup>ch</sup> (J hope, and doe earnestlye desire) that you will accomplish, by yo<sup>r</sup> good meanes, that it may come into Act. And for myne owne part J shalbe ready, as now *Agere*, so heerafter *Dare gratias*, by the like testimonie of my loue, whensoeu<sup>r</sup> occasion shall require. In the interim I cōmend you to the protecōn of the Almightye, desiring o<sup>r</sup> Lord Jesus to preserve us to the glorie of his sauing Grace.

Yo<sup>r</sup> verie loving Frind

Tho : Couen : and lichf.

Westm<sup>r</sup>.

April 19<sup>o</sup>.

To the right woor<sup>d</sup>  
my very assured frind  
D<sup>r</sup>. Collins, provost  
of Kinges Coll. in  
Cambridge.

d.

Endorsed. B<sup>p</sup>. Mortons L<sup>re</sup>. Apr : 19. 619.

[See various particulars respecting Dr Samuel Collins in Bentham's *Ely*, 261; Carter's *Cambridge Univ.* 4, 153, 161, 168; Fuller's *Worthies* (8<sup>o</sup> ed.), i. 209; Duport's *Musæ Subsec.* 92; Wood's *Ath. Oxon.* ii. 663 Bliss; he has verses in *Epiced. Cantabr.* 1612, pp. 58, 60, 109 seq., before Rainbow's funeral sermon on the countess of Suffolk (see R's *Life*, 83), in *Genethliac. Caroli et Mariæ*, 1631, pp. 3, 4, and in *Carmen natal. pr. Elisabethæ* 1635, sign. A b and A<sub>2</sub>a; Lloyd's *Memoires*, 452; he was ejected from the provostship and Fen Ditton (Walker, ii. 150, 215; MS. Baker, xxvii. 441. xlii. 249 b seq.) and his children allowed fifths (ibid. xxvii. 405); also from Pidley and Fenton, Hunts. and Milton, Cambs. *ibid.* 424, 427; Fuller's *Cambridge*, ed. Wright, 315, 319, 320; he preached a funeral sermon on prof. Geo.

<sup>1</sup> Edward Morton (*Registrum Regal.* 1618; Harwood, *Alumni Eton.* 220), preb. of Chester, and rector of Sefton (Walker, ii. 11, 309, Hardy's *Le Neve*, iii. 271, Wood's *Fasti Oxon.* i. 495 Bliss).

Porter, and was generally in *laudatoris hyperbolicus*, Fuller's *Worthies*, i. 345; index to Worthington's *Diary*; there is an elegy on him in Hooke's *Amanda*, &c. (1653) 99 seq. (misprinted 299); he was in the commission of the peace for Cambridgeshire 1625 (Rymer, xviii. 570); there is a letter to him from Sir Henry Wotton in Burnet's *Life of Bedell*, 253 seq. He seems to have held an even balance between the parties which divided the church, for he acquitted Sylvester Adams when charged with preaching popery at St Mary's (Prynne's *Canterb. Doome*, 193, Cooper's *Annals*, iii. 287), and on the other hand compelled a leading puritan to proceed doctor of divinity (*Life and death of Doctor Gouge* in Samuel Clarke's *Lives* [1677], 240: "Anno Christi, 1628, he proceeded Doctor of Divinity, at which time eight London Ministers proceeded Doctors, upon which occasion, Doctor Collins, the then *Regius Professor*, put up Master Gouges Degree, and procured it to pass in the Regent-house, before he had any notice thereof, and without his consent, whereby he did in a manner force him to take his Degree; yet so as when he heard what was done, he readily went to *Cambridge*, and performed all his Acts, according to the Statutes of the University"). His sayings were often repeated, and seem sometimes to have given offence. Hacket's *Life of Williams*, ii. 61: "This Bishop visited *King's College* in *Cambridge*, upon the Petition of the Fellows thereof, anno 1628. When he shew'd himself to be a great Civilian and Canonist, before those learned Hearers; but the Cause went for the right worthy Provost Dr *Collins*, in whose Government the Bishop could perceive neither Carelessness nor Covetousness. The most that appeared was, That the Doctor had pelted some of the active Fellows with Slings of Wit: At which the Visitor laugh'd heartily, and past them by, knowing that the Provost's Tongue could never be worm'd to spare his Jests, who was the readiest alive to gird whom he would with innocent and facetious Urbanity." Plume's *Life of Hacket*, li: "His voice was ever wonderful sweet and clear, so that Dr *Collins* would say, he had

the *finest Bell* in the *University*, and in one of his Speeches term'd him ἡχέτα τρίτιξ, i.e. *Canora Cicada*." *Life and Death of Doctor Harris* (in Clarke, u.s. 319): "Master *Lancaster*, a very humble, and self-denying man, who, though by birth he was a good Gentleman, and had sometime been fellow in *Kings Colledge* in *Cambridge*, where he had read sundry publick Lectures, and made many Speeches, and (as Doctor *Collins*, that Master of Language used to say) delivered himself in as pure *Latine* as ever *Tully* spake, having no other Notes to help him, but what he wrote upon his own Nails." Rawley's *Life of Bacon* (ed. Spedding), 16: "Doctor Samuel Collins, late provost of King's College in Cambridge, a man of no vulgar wit,...affirmed unto me, *That when he had read the book of the Advancement of Learning, he found himself in a case to begin his studies anew, and that he had lost all the time of his studying before.*" Calamy's *Account* (Lond. 1713), 498. "*Samuel Hammond*, B.D. Born in *York*, and educated in *King's-College* in *Cambridge*, where he was Servitor to that eminent Regius Professor of Divinity, Dr *Samuel Collins*, who heartily lov'd a Witt, and could not endure any but such about him." There is a letter to him in *Casauboni Epistolæ* (ed. Almelov. N°. 763, p. 443 seq., dated 17 Kal. Jan. 1612, on the Eudæmon-Joannis controversy). Collins was a friend of G. J. Vossius (*Vossii Epist.* ed. Colomes. 140 a, 142 b; *Clarorum virorum ad Vossium Epistolæ*, 69 b). A letter from Cosin to Collins concerning the Sabbath is printed in Cosin's *Works*, iv. 451 seq. His will (proved 6 Oct. 1651) is in MS. Baker xxvi. 205.]

## III.

Original; from the archives of St John's College.

MORTON to Dr GWYNN.

*Salutem in Christo Jesu.*

Right wor<sup>th</sup>: & Beloued:

At my late visitacon in Shrewsburie, vnderstanding the Interest which y<sup>e</sup> B<sup>pp</sup> of Lichfeild hath in that schoole, & the

Relation it hath vnto St Johns Colledg in Cambr. the zeale which I in dutie beare to the very walles of St Johns, moved me to be more inquisitive into y<sup>e</sup> Tenure of y<sup>e</sup> Foundacon of y<sup>t</sup> schoole, whereby (as may appeare) there is ordayned, that provision shalbe made for y<sup>e</sup> founding of Fellowships or Scholarships in St Johns, according to y<sup>e</sup> proportionable increase of y<sup>t</sup> Stock, w<sup>ch</sup> I wished y<sup>e</sup> Bayliffes then accordingly to effectuate: since, the succeeding Bayliffes have accordingly addressed this their Messinger vnto you, whome I have found to be most faithfull to y<sup>e</sup> schoole & truly devoted to our Colledg: My earnest request is y<sup>t</sup> you wilbe pleased to imbrace such motions as shalbe convenient, least y<sup>t</sup> the reiecting of them may frustrate y<sup>r</sup> charitable intendm<sup>t</sup> of so royall a foundacon. Thus not doubting of yo<sup>r</sup> religious Care herein I comend you to the protection of the Almightye & Rest

Yo<sup>r</sup> loving freind

Thos: Couen: et Lichff.

Lambeheth 22<sup>o</sup>

Junij 1621.

[Only the signature is autograph.]

To the R: Wor<sup>th</sup>: my very loving freind D<sup>r</sup> Gwyn̄ Master of St Johns Colledg in Cambr. & y<sup>e</sup> Senio<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> same dr.

#### IV.

Original; from the archives of St John's College.

Same to same.

*Salutem in Christo Jesu.*

Doctor Gwīn̄.

I am now calling to mynd o<sup>r</sup> ancient familiariety, vpon w<sup>ch</sup> head, as I shall desire my request may be accepted, soe I doe hereby offer to be comāunded by you in what I may. This bearer Mr: Morton<sup>1</sup> I doe greatly affect, not soe much for name-

<sup>1</sup> This name does not occur in the elections under Dr Gwynn.

sake, as for his owne merritt; Yf therefore his Country may priviledge him to stand for a Fellowship w<sup>th</sup> you, then my earnest desire is that you would stand for him, to preferr him (*Cæteris paribus*) before others, and that hee may herein be beholding especially to yo<sup>r</sup> selfe, and I for him. And thus comēding you to the proteccon of the Almighty I rest.

yo<sup>r</sup> ancient & true freind

Tho: Couen et Lichff.

To the Right Wor<sup>th</sup>: my Loveing Freind M<sup>r</sup>; Dcor: Gwiñ  
Master of S<sup>t</sup>: Johns Colledge in Cambridge — these.

# V.

## ST JOHN'S COLLEGE to MORTON.

BAKER'S MS. XXVII. 276. Register of Letters in St John's treasury, p. 280.

Reverendissimo in Christo Patri et Dno: nostro Honorando Dnō :  
Thomæ providentia divina Epō. Covent: et Lich:

Reverendissime in Christo Pater et Domine multis nominibus honorande, In hoc mundi senio tu revirescis, et inter ruinas humani generis stas erectus. Vetus est vaticinium<sup>1</sup>, *ψυγήσεται ἡ ἀγάπη τῶν πολλῶν*, Refrigescet multorum charitas; & absque te foret, pene nullam in terris crederemus superesse charitatem. Tu non solum magna loqueris, sed vivis, et quod de Davide Primasius, cor, et lingua, et calamus *exprimit Regem*<sup>2</sup>. Apud nostrates benefactis, apud exteros scriptis (Bellarmino jam a te debellato) clarissimus. Hoc autem beneficio tuo in Collegium D: Johannis nostrum=tuum collato exegisti Monumentum ære perennius,

Vives extento, sancte Pater, ævo  
Notus in fratres animi paterni<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> S. Matt. xxiv. 12.

<sup>2</sup> *exp. R.* Baker's correction for *es primi Regis*.

<sup>3</sup> See Hor. carm. ii. 2, 5, 6.

Et quod dixit Ambrosius tuus, cum in hac vita laudem, tum in altera coronam meruisti. Verum est, quod dixit Eusebius, boni viri officium esse, non solum vivis, sed etiam mortuis prodesse. Tua benigna charitas utramque implevit paginam, utpote qua Bibliothecam (æternæ memoriæ monimentum) ab Honoratissimo Patrono nostro Epo: Lincoln: usque ad invidiam magnifice extractam libris expressis tui Imaginibus decorare, adornare, penè dixeram beare voluisti.

Nam chartis nec furta nocent, nec sæcula præsent,  
Solaque non norunt hæc monimenta mori<sup>1</sup>.

De nomenclatura Librorum, de qua jussu tuo scripsit Andreas Woods<sup>2</sup>, perscribere aliquid piaculum esset. Tu enim (eruditissime Præsul) experientia, judicio, prudentia nulli mortalium supplicas. Ergo igitur misimus Catalogum librorum quos habemus, tui judicii erit (quod Aquinati Cajetanus) Bibliothecæ nostræ Supplementum addere. Jactitant Galli de Schola Parisiensi, illam sc. esse fundamentum Ecclesiæ. At tu Honoratissimo ac desideratissimo comiti Southamptoniensi secundus, vivus et videns probasti Scholam Johannensem esse Ecclesiæ columen et fundamentum. Hoc unum enixissime oramus, ut inter libros a te destinatos adsint et opera tua, ad æternitatem conscripta, quæ iam ab omnibus desiderantur, licet (quod dixit Plinius<sup>3</sup> de libris suis)

<sup>1</sup> Martial x. 2, 11, 12.

<sup>2</sup> Andr. Wooddes 'Salopiensis' admitted foundation scholar 10 Nov. 1602; B.A. 1605; M.A. 1609; foundation fellow, 30 Mar. 1610; sublector Porphirii, Jul. 1613; examiner philosophiæ, Jul. 1614; B.D. 1616; college preacher, St Mark's day 1621; senior fellow, 19 Apr. 1631; senior dean, 22 Jan. 1635; 16 Dec. 1636; D.D. 1639. He has verses in *Epiced. Cantabr.* (1612) 15 seqq. in *Genethliacum Acad. Cant.* (1631), 92; and in the collections on the deaths of qu. Anne (1619) and of James I. In the Cambridge university library (MS. Dd. iii. 78) are 1. The litany, with a dedication to lord Holland, chancellor of the university; 2. a petition to king Charles, both by Wooddes, and both in Latin hexameters. See *Notes and Queries*, sec. ser. iv. 349, v. 138.

<sup>3</sup> Lib. i. Ep. 2. § 6.

exuerint gratiam novitatis. Deus Opt: Max: te incolumem diutissime servet, qui es præsidium et dulce decus nostrum.

Honoris tui studiosissimi.

April: 28<sup>o</sup> 1628.

## VI.

MORTON to ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

BAKER'S MS. XXVII. 277. Register, p. 282.

A LETTER FROM DR MORTON Ld: Bp: of Lich: & Cov:

SALUTEM in Christo Jesu

Non prius Bibliothecam illam vestram (viri ornatissimi) cura et impensis Epi Lincoln: Mecenatis clarissimi, quasi opus plane Cæsareum exstructum audio; quin ansam ego lubens arripio, tum gratulandi vobis de tanto beneficio, tum etiam, quoad res nostræ ferunt, gratificandi. Quam primum hoc vobis innotuit, continuo ad me advolant Literæ vestræ, mihi certe quidem longe gratissimæ, quod et nomina vestra sigillatim designant, et Johannensis collegii, celeberrimi nimirum, auspicatissimæ nutricis nostræ repræsentant memoriam, vobis scio charam, in se honorificam, apud me semper sacram. Quanquam non is ego sum (si bene me novi) qui tantis encomiis, quæ in me contulistis, par esse possum; utpote quibus, non tam me ornatum, quam oneratum sentiam. Sed ad rem. De supplemento librorum quod scribitis, equidem lætus legi, totusque in hoc fui, ut si minus satisfacere, attamen aliqua ex parte respondere possem votis vestris, imo meis. Deinde nomenclaturam librorum quam misistis, amplector perscrutorque diligentius, et simul Catalogos alios pervolvo, quibus inter se collatis librorum præcipuorum delectum mihi præreptum esse deprehendo; quod non potuit non ægre accidere, mihi præsertim, cui tum decretum erat, primarias illas Thecas optimorum, inprimis Græcorum scriptorum voluminibus replere, adornare, et (ut ita dicam) informare, animareque. Quid fit? alios quoad fieri licuit insignioris notæ Autores exquiro, quos deinde ad vos mittendos curavi,

quibus (nam id vos impetrastis) aliquot meos, ceu Acolythos, vel assecclas potius, adjungere libuit. Hosce omnes tanquam erga istud Collegium gratitudinis testes, erga vos amicitiae pignora, erga bonarum, præcipue Sacrarum literarum studiosos, benevolentiae meae monumenta, Bibliothecæ Johannensi dico, addico, consecroque. Vestrum erit tandem, hoc quicquid est (si cum Episcopi Lincoln: munificentia conferatur) munusculi, sane veluti viduæ evangelicæ *κοδραυτην*, non quantum sit, sed ex quantillo ortum æstimare. Denique (quod unum restat) Patrem nostrum per unicum Mediatorem Christum Jesum precor, ut quæcunque in illa Bibliothecaria vestra variorum Autorum, tanquam diversarum pixidum Apothecaria officina, versantur ingenia, Divini Spiritus ejus ductu ita exacte probent omnia, quodque bonum est decernant juxta et approbent, ut studia illorum omnia cedant ad Dei gloriam, Reip: Christianæ emolumentum, ipsorumque adeo salutem sempiternam. In Christo Jesu valete, Symmistæ optimi, et amantem vestri amate.

THO: COVEN: ET LICHF;

Lond; 6<sup>o</sup>: Julii 1628.

## VII.

St JOHN'S COLLEGE in reply.

Baker's MS. xxvii. 278. Register, p. 283.

An Answer from the Colledge to the former Letter.

Rev<sup>do</sup>: in X<sup>to</sup>: Pater et Domine multis nominibus Honorande,

Accepimus cum summo officio, nexu, et mancupio amoris literas et Libros Amplitudinis tuæ. Revirescit jam tandem et lacertos movet Collegium tuum Johannense, nunc tua Magnificentia quasi postliminio redivivum.

O qui complexus, O qualia dona fuerunt !



Votis nostris quam abunde satisfaceres, si quod scribis te audivisse tantum, illud visu etiam et præsentia honestare (Inertis est hoc vocabulum significationis) ornare et beare velles. Quippe Bibliotheca ab Honoratissimo Patrono nostro Dñō: Epō: Lincoln: magnificentissime extracta nunquam erit perfecta et consummata, donec tu (Doctissime Præsul) viva tua Bibliotheca, te ipso, nostram decorare, animare, καὶ ἐμψυχον ποιεῖν volueris. Non est ut dicamus aliquid de encomiis illis, quæ tu (ea tua est divina modestia) refugis et insuper habes; laudabit te sera Juventus; quinetiam dignissimus noster Præfectus (qui tibi olim ab intimis erat, et nunc est) una cum omnibus Divæ Margaretæ Alumnis Magnificentiam tuam omni ævo sacram sanctamque addicet et commendabit. Lateritium hoc nostrum Collegium tu marmoreum fecisti. Nos itaque, ut par est, in honorem et memoriam tuam votivas Tabulas parietibus Bibliothecæ nostræ affigemus, et æternum numen ἀδιαλείπτως orabimus, ut te benignissimum nostrum Patronum diutissime servet incolumem, qui Fulcrum es nutantis Ecclesiæ et Columnen Reip: et Lumen Collegii Johannensis.

Pietati tuæ devotissimi }  
Mr: et Seniores. }

### VIII.

[Another in Latin from Tho: Dunelm: Londini 27 Feb: 1632. About oblation in the Eucharist, and the term altar. Only the signature autograph.]

## IX.

MORTON to the PROVOST.

Orig. Signature only autograph. At King's College.

Salutem in Crō Jesu.

Mr. Provost

Soe many testimonies of your Love, must be vnto me soe many obligations of mine vnto yow againe. J should have answered your former letters, if J had not been p'vented by your last, whereby J partly perceave noe answeere was expected. Trust me Dr. Collins, your respects vnto me are as welcome as any others, or as they can be to any other, for J haue long time held yow in my brest, nor shall any sinister reporte ever dispossesse me, soe longe as J may receaue satisfaction from your selfe, yett with that equalitie of freindshipp, as beinge willinge to returne yow satisfaction in like case. Oh how J longe to imbrace yow before J be seated in the North; Your Paradox (which J should call *Theorem*) I should like better if it were in the positieue, *Ne-quiter defenditer* (sic) *sachrificium* (sic) *pontificiorum*; because *melius defenditer* (sic) on our parte may suppose a *minus recte* on theirs: which weere *In grandi sacrilegio remisse et exiliter agere*. One thinge I shall p'sent vnto yow, which vpon iust occasion J published the last daye, to witt, *God never ordeined an Altar for eatings and drinking*. But the Table of the Lord was ordeined for eatinge and drinkinge, and therefore is it not properly an *Altar*, which is confirmed by the 1 Co: 10: 21: as I alleaged in the *Treatise of the Masse*, Bo: 6: Ca: 2: sec. 2. And for further Corroboration, wee may take the Argument of *Bellarmino* (by inversion) alleaged in the same place, where he, mistakinge the word *Altar* for *Table*, did argue thus, The Apostle (saith hee) compareth the *Altar of the Lord* with the *Altar of Diuels*, ergo, hee vnderstood it to be properly an *Altar*. Thus it pleased God,

to infatuate that *Roman Dictator*, nor can there be any shadow of derogation hereby: because it is not imaginable that an Altar of the Lord can be more holy than is the Table of the Lord, noe, but in as much as the new Testament is more excellent, this must rather exceed that. Yow kindly bringe to my Remembrance an obiection *pro adorations imaginum*, which I doe the rather record because of Dr. Playfer his exposition then against me, for takinge his person vpon me in way of moderation, sayinge, that *Non concipimus Deum, nisi κατ' ἀφαίρεσιν τῆ ἐναντίας*. The other question, *De oratione ad solam trinitatem*, will need some distinction, because of the prayer of S<sup>t</sup> Steeven to Christ, and that in our Letany, severally to the Three Persons. *Sed quid ego hæc barbario (sic) apud insignissimum Theologum?* I pray yow admitt to your p<sup>s</sup>ence my little Bachelor Loe<sup>1</sup>, and encourage him by your posalls; J trust that God hath destinated him to be a singular Organ in his Temple, the Church of God. Alas J have forgotten your late groninge, vnder the burden of much businesse; J therefore prayinge Our Lord Jesus to p<sup>s</sup>erve yow to the glory of his savinge Grace, J rest

Yo<sup>r</sup> louing frend

Tho: Duresme.

from my howse in St Johnes  
the 4th of Aprill 1633.

To the right wor<sup>th</sup>. and  
his very louinge freind  
M<sup>r</sup>. D<sup>r</sup>. Collins Provost  
of Kings Colledge  
in Cambridge  
these d.

<sup>1</sup> One Loe was ejected from the lectureship at Aldermanbury in 1661 (Calamy, *Account*, 36; where Baker notes, "Loe, Sam., coll. Magd. unus e prædicatoribus ab academia emittendis an. 1661.")

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II. SOME ACCOUNT OF RICHARD SAULT, Mathematician,  
and one of the Editors of the *Athenian Mercury*.  
Communicated by CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A.

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[Read 7 Nov. 1864.]

THE register of St Andrew the Great, in Cambridge, records the burial there of Richard Sault, on 17 May, 1702.

No information has been obtained respecting the parentage or education of this person, whose name, during an apparently brief career, occurs in connexion with curious circumstances in our literary history.

On 17 March, 1690-1, appeared the first number of:

“*The Athenian Gazette*, Resolving Weekly all the most Nice and Curious Questions Propos’d by the Ingenious.”

The second number came out on 24 March, the title *Mercury* being substituted for *Gazette*, to oblige those in authority.

These two numbers were written by John Dunton, the noted bookseller, and Richard Sault, who in the third number were joined by Dunton’s brother-in-law, Samuel Wesley, sometime rector of South Ormsby, in Lincolnshire, and afterwards of Epworth in the same county, a man of ability and erudition, now principally remembered as the father of John and Charles Wesley, the founders of Methodism. Articles of agreement between

Wesley, Sault and Dunton relative to the *Athenian Mercury* are preserved. They bear date 10 April, 1691.

These three formed the Athenian Society, which met at Smith's Coffee House, Stocks Market, in the Poultry, where questions were sent by the penny post (postage paid).

The famous philosopher John Norris, rector of Bemerton, although he refused to become a member of the Athenian Society rendered much assistance. So extensive was his reading, so retentive his memory, that nothing could be asked but he could easily say something to the purpose.

Sir William Temple did not disdain to seek and give information in the columns of the *Athenian Mercury*, and the design had the warm approval of the Marquess of Halifax, Sir William Hedges, Sir Thomas Pope Blount, Sir Peter Pett, and other distinguished men of letters.

In the supplement to the fifth volume appeared an Ode to the Athenian Society by Jonathan Swift. This occasioned a depreciatory remark from Dryden, which Swift never forgot nor forgave.

The Athenian Society was also eulogised in verse by Daniel de Foe, Nahum Tate, Peter Anthony Motteux (the translator of *Don Quixote*), Elizabeth Singer (afterwards so well known as Mrs Rowe) and Charles Richardson. The latter, who appears to have enjoyed reputation at the period, is now wholly forgotten.

The *Athenian Mercury* was for a short time published weekly, then it appeared twice a week, and ultimately four times a week. Extra numbers and supplements were also published occasionally. The publication, which extended without interruption until 8 Feb. 1695-6, was resumed 14 May till 14 June, 1697, the work forming in all twenty thin folio volumes. Complete sets are very rare.

Notwithstanding the change in the name from *Gazette* to *Mercury* in the single sheets, each volume is entitled *The Athenian Gazette or Casuistical Mercury*.

Amidst much frivolous and some indecorous matter, the

*Athenian Mercury* contains many curious facts and speculations, with a profusion of odd learning.

From the *Athenian Mercury* was compiled *The Athenian Oracle* (Lond. 4 vols. 8vo. 1703-10), an abridgement of which was published in 1820 (Lond. 8vo.).

The supplements to the *Athenian Mercury* contained translations from foreign literary journals, and in 1692 the Athenian Society published (Lond. fo.) *The Young Student's Library*, containing extracts and abridgements of the most valuable books printed in England and [noticed] in the Foreign Journals. Prefixed is An Essay upon all sorts of learning, written by the Athenian Society, and the work comprehends A Discourse on the points, vowels and accents in the Hebrew Bible, by a member of the Athenian Society.

Charles Gildon wrote a History of the Athenian Society, Lond. fo. (James Dowlay) n. d.

The success of the *Athenian Mercury* led to rival publications. One of these was originally entitled, *The London Mercury*. It commenced 1 Feb. 1691—2. The 6th and 7th numbers have a cut representing an owl on the back of a raven. From the 9th number the title was changed to *The Lacedemonian Mercury*. This was conducted by the facetious Tom Brown and Mr Pate. Brown met the Athenian brethren at the Three Cranes, where the matter was discussed, and Sault being a gentleman of courage and a little inclined to passion was going to draw upon Brown for an uncivil reflection. Brown ultimately promised not to meddle any more with the *Lacedemonian Mercury*, and it was dropped. Dunton speaks of its flaming wickedness and blasphemy.

The first volume of the *Lacedemonian Mercury* finished with No. 31, May 27, 1692. The second volume commenced with No. 1, May 30, 1692. I have not met with any subsequent number.

Of the *Jovial Mercury* I have seen four numbers. No. 1

has no date; No. 4 is dated 17 March, 1692 [1692—3]. I have also seen four numbers of *The Ladies Mercury*, extending from 27 Feb. to 17 March, 1693 [1693—4]. In the first number is an Address to the Athenians, wherein it is stated that the undertaking was not at all intended to encroach on their province.

Poor Elkanah Settle in 1693 ridiculed the Athenian Society in a play which some call *The New Athenian Comedy*, and others the *Athenian Coffee House* (see *Biog. Dram.* i. 641; ii. 43). This however we are told had no success.

The opinions of the *Athenian Mercury* concerning Infant Baptism and the Society of Friends, occasioned the following publications:

1. A Rejoinder to the *Athenian Mercury*, Vol. 4. Numb. 18, concerning the Subject of Infant Baptism, published Saturday, November 28, 1691, 4 pp. fo. signed H. C.
2. The New Athenians no Noble Bereans: Being an Answer to the *Athenian Mercury* of the 7th Instant [June 1692], in behalf of the People called Quakers. 2 pp. fo.
3. The Second Part of the Athenians no Noble Bereans: Being an Answer to the *Athenian Mercury* of the 11th of the Fourth Month called June [1692], in behalf of the People called Quakers. 2 pp. fo.
4. The Third Part of the New Athenians no Noble Bereans: being an Answer to the *Athenian Mercury* of the 14th 4th Month called June [1692], in behalf of the People called Quakers. 2 pp. fo.
5. The Holy Scriptures Owned, and the Athenian Injustice Detected, By the Abused Quaker. 2 pp. fo.
6. The Doting Athenians imposing Questions, no Proofs, or Answer to their Questions and most apparent Mistakes, about the People commonly called Quakers, and their Profession. This being our 5th Answer to their Mercuries of the 7th, 11th and 14th of June last [1692]. 2 pp. fo. Postscript signed Charles Bathurst, John

Edridge, William Meade, Theodor Eccleston, William Ingram, William Crouch, George Whitehead, Walter Benthall, Thomas Barker.

In 1693 John Dunton published in 12mo. a work with this title:

“The Second Spira: Being a fearful Example of An Atheist, who Had Apostatized from the Christian Religion, and dyed in Despair at Westminster, Decemb. 8, 1692. With an Account of his Sickness, Convictions, Discourses with Friends and Ministers; and of his dreadful Expressions and Blasphemies when he left the World. As also a Letter from an Atheist of his Acquaintance, with his Answer to it. Published for an Example to others, and recommended to all young Persons, to settle them in their Religion. By J. S. a Minister of the Church of England, a frequent Visitor of him during his whole Sickness.”

Extracts from the prefatory matter are subjoined:

“Being often importuned by several of my nearer Acquaintance, to publish the following Relation, as an account that might be very useful to the Publick, particularly against Profaneness and Atheism; and finding my Business at present very urgent upon me, I have at last yielded to give the Papers and Notes which I took during the whole Visitation, to a Friend of mine, to put 'em in some kind of Method and Order for the Press: And having examined the Piece, now 'tis perfected, with the Original Notes and Papers which I drew myself, I find the substance and material Part very faithfully done.

“It cannot be expected by the Reader that the Stile and Words are verbatim the same as delivered, especially the two Letters, which are in the following Tract, but as far as I remember, and as my Notes will assist me, (in taking of which I used all the Sincerity and Care I could) I dare affirm that there's nothing material left out nor is there any



interpolations which are not genuine, I mean such as do not add to the Sense, but only expatiate, in order to give a plainer Notion and Idea of the Matter: But as to what that Miserable Gentleman delivered himself (who is the Subject of this Relation) both I and the Methodizer of my Notes have been superstitiously Critical to give them as near the Truth, and very Expressions, as we could, believing the Reader would not be displeas'd to have as Nice and Exact Account of that part of the Treatise as possibly could be met with. And though this unhappy Gentleman's name is omitted for weighty Reasons, mentioned in the following Pages: Yet if any one doubts the Truth of any Particulars in the following Relation, if they repair to Mr. Dunton at the Raven in the Poultry, they will receive full Satisfaction."

\* \* \* \*

*"The Attestation of the Athenians.*

Ovr Opinion is, That this Example may do a great Service to the Age, being a practicable Argument against Atheism and Irreligion. The Original Notes and Papers of the Divine that visited this unhappy Person during his whole Sickness, was communicated to a Member of our Society, and by him drawn up, and Methodiz'd as is mention'd in the Preface, which Preface was drawn up by the Divine himself."

*"The Attestation of Mr. Wolley.*

The Methodizer of this History being a Person of great Integrity, the Reader has not reason to question the truth of this printed Attestation here given concerning it; and what commendation I shall give of it, will be serviceable no longer than till thou hast perused it through; Thou wilt find such Wine in it as needs no Bush. This only I shall say, it well deserves thy serious and frequent Perusal; and I heartily wish those pious Gentlemen that have Estates would be instrumental in dispersing of 'em throughout the

whole Kingdom, that so all ranks of Men, especially the Youth of this Nation, might reap some advantage by this extraordinary and amazing Instance. This is the Sentiment and hearty Desire of thy cordial Friend in the Lord, R. Wolley, M.A."

Richard Wolley, who signed the last attestation, was of Queens' College, Cambridge (A.B. 1667-8, M.A. 1671). He was a clergyman, the author of *Gallix Notitia*, or the present state of France (1687, 1691), and of other works published by Dunton.

The *Second Spira* had a prodigious run, thirty thousand copies being sold in six weeks.

Several clergymen came to examine Dunton as to the truth of the narrative. He took them to Sault, who seems to have satisfied some of them, especially Mr Jekyl, a London divine of great repute. Others, however, entertained a different opinion, especially as Sault could never give an account where Mr Sanders, from whom he said he had received the memoirs, lodged. In the end it became evident enough that the *Second Spira* was a work of fiction.

Dunton, although he appears to have acted as respects this book in perfect good faith, suffered greatly in his reputation when it was discovered that the public had been imposed upon. He asserts his belief that Sault had himself felt the terrors of conscience which he so powerfully depicted.

In connection with this remarkable work it may be stated that in 1697 appeared *A True Second Spira; or Comfort for Backsliders*; being an account of the death of Henry Halford, with some account of Elizabeth Boodger, by Thomas Sewell (Lond. 4to.). Subsequently was published, *The Third Spira*, being memoirs of a young English gentleman at Paris in 1717 (2nd edit. Lond. 8vo. 1724).

Sault, at the close of 1693, is described as Master of the Mathematical School in Adam's Court, Broad Street. In that

year he published (but with the date of 1694), at the end of William Leybourn's *Pleasure with Profit* (Lond. fo.):

"A New Treatise of Algebra according to the late Improvements. Apply'd to Numeral Questions, and Geometry, with a converging Series for all manner of affected Equations." Of this work he had an impression in 4to. for his own use.

In 1694 he published a translation of Malebranche's *Search after Truth*, it being announced that the translation had been seen, approved, and revised by John Norris of Bemerton. In the same year appeared a rival translation by Thomas Taylor, M.A. of Magdalen College, Oxford; sometime Master of Bicester School. This was advertised as revised by Edward Bernard, D.D., Thomas Creech, M.A., Dr King, Mr Whitfield, Christopher Codrington, Esq., Dr Willis and other gentlemen of the University of Oxford. It seems to have kept its ground: a second edition appearing in 1700, and a third in 1720.

In February, 1694-5, a droll project was set on foot for the establishment of Royal Academies, one of which was to be near the Royal Exchange, and the other in Covent Garden. 40,000 tickets were to be issued at 20s. each. Out of these 2000 were to be prizes, giving the fortunate holders liberty to choose any of the following accomplishments they should have a mind to learn; viz. languages, mathematics, writing, music, singing, dancing, and fencing. The mathematics were to be taught in Latin, French, or English by Mr Sault and Mr Demouivre (Houghton's *Collections for Husbandry and Trade*, 22 Feb. 1694-5. No. 134).

The *Philosophical Transactions* for Nov. 1698 contain:

Curvæ Celerrimi Descensus investigatio, analytica excerpta ex literis R. Sault, Math. D<sup>o</sup>.....[vol. xx. p. 425].

In 1699 Sault published a translation into English from the third edition in Latin of *Breviarium Chronologicum* by Giles Strauchius, D.D. Public Professor in the University of Wittemberg. A second edition, which appeared in 1704, was enlarged

with all the most useful things omitted by the author taken from Bishop Beveridge's *Institutiones Chronologicae*, and Dr Holder's *Account of Time*, as also with the Epochas of the Principal Kingdoms and States of Europe, with Tables calculated to the Author's method. A third edition, wherein the translation is stated to have been faithfully compared with the original by another hand, appeared at Lond. 8vo. 1722. Sault's preface is given with this edition.

It was probably in or about 1700 that he removed to Cambridge, where, we are told, his ingenuity and exquisite skill in algebra got him a very considerable reputation.

He was not accompanied by his wife. She sent him a letter in which she alludes to his conjugal infidelity. This, in his reply, he confessed with penitence and sorrow. It does not appear, however, that they came together again.

In his last sickness he was supported by the friendly contributions of the scholars collected without his knowledge or desire. On his deathbed he made no allusion to the *Second Spira*, nor did he express any terrors as to his future state.

His funeral was attended by two worthy gentlemen, one of whom was a Doctor of Physic of Trinity College, who had visited him in his illness, and supplied physic gratis.

On the title-page of the third edition of his translation of Strauchius, Mr Sault is designated F.R.S. but his name is not found in the List of Fellows appended to Dr Thomson's *History of the Royal Society*.



### III. NOTARIES PUBLIC IN KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE. Communicated by the Rev. T. BROCKLEBANK, M.A.

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[Read 7 Nov. 1864.]

THE following Bull was obtained, along with others, in the year 1448 from Pope Nicholas V. by Henry VI. King of England, on behalf of his College in Cambridge. The first part refers to the privilege therein conceded of having and using a portable altar, a privilege which we may assume to have been of considerable value, if thought important enough to be made the subject of a special grant: the second portion empowers the College to create from time to time *Tabelliones*, or Notaries, officers of special use and importance in all collegiate foundations, deriving their powers and privileges in early times directly from the Apostolic See at Rome, and still in these modern days retaining their connection with the Church, and owing allegiance to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who exercises superintendence over them by means of his Court of Faculties.

In the Statutes of King's and Eton Colleges, frequent mention is made of the Notary Public and the nature of his duties.

On the admission of a Scholar at King's College to his years of probation, he was to attend and make a public instrument, recording that the prescribed oath had been duly taken, with the

names of the witnesses, and the county, diocese, and birth-place of the Scholar admitted, in a Register of parchment to be for ever preserved in safe custody of the Provost and Fellows. The same formality was again observed on the election of Fellows, and also of Provosts, and the custom thus specially enjoined by the Statute has been carefully maintained to the present day, a Notary Public invariably attending every admission, and making a formal and attested record of the proceedings in the Register, or *Protocollum Book* as it is now called.

In the Statutes of Eton College, the duties are more closely defined: 'We will that there always be in our College a Notary Public to make protocols and public instruments as to the elections, admissions, and oaths of Provosts, Fellows, and Scholars, to collect or cause to be collected S. Peter's pence on account of the College, to enrol all acts of the Provost or his Official relating to his parochial visitations, or generally to the ordinary jurisdiction of the College.'

In King's College, a Notary Public has always formed part of the foundation: previously to the Reformation he was usually an actual or former Fellow of the College, and the names of John Erylche, John Mere, and Matthew Stokys, are familiar to all who are versed in Cambridge history. The establishment and continual maintenance of such an office has produced the most important results, and to the labours of its Notaries, King's College is indebted for an invaluable and unbroken series of Leiger Books complete from the very foundation to the present time; for the *Protocollum Books*, containing admissions of Provosts, Fellows, and Scholars, and other official Acts of the College from the year 1500 downwards; for Bursars' Rolls and Books of Accompt, giving the most minute details as to the expenditure of the College; for Commons Books to the time of Charles II., shewing us how differently students fared then to their successors in our more comfortable age, and generally for a mass of well-written records, now in good preservation, and abounding in

matter illustrative of every part of collegiate history, and the personal life connected therewith.

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Nicholaus Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilecto filio Præposito Collegii Regalis Beatæ Mariæ et Sancti Nicolai de Canteburgia, Eliensis dioceseos, Salutem et Apostolicam benedictionem. Pura fides et sincera devotio quam ad nos et Romanam geris ecclesiam promeretur ut illa tibi ac successoribus tuis Collegii Regalis Beatæ Mariæ et Sancti Nicolai de Canteburgia pro tempore existentibus favorabiliter concedamus per quæ animarum saluti et ipsius Collegii utilitati valeat provideri. Hinc est quod nos carissimi in Christo filii Henrici Sexti Regis Angliæ illustris in hac parte supplicationibus inclinati ut tibi ac successoribus prædictis necnon singulis sociorum præsentium et futurorum ad negotia dicti Collegii exercenda deputatorum habere altare portatile cum debita reverentia et honore super quo in locis ad hoc congruentibus et honestis etiam antequam elucescat dies cum qualitas negotiorum ingruentium id exegerit per proprium vel alium sacerdotem idoneum in tua et sociorum prædictorum familiarium domesticorum præsentia absque tamen juris alieni præiudicio missas et alia divina officia celebrari facere possis ac ipsi successores et socii præsentis et futuri perpetuo possint auctoritate apostolica tenore præsentium indulgemus. Et insuper cum sicut accepimus ad ipsum Collegium pœnitentium concursus habeatur tibi ac successoribus prædictis omnium et singulorum Christi fidelium utriusque sexus qui tibi confiteri voluerint confessiones alicujus licentia vel assensu super hoc minime requisitis libere et licite audiendi ac pro commissis dummodo talia non fuerint propter quæ sedes apostolica esset merito consulenda absolventi et eis salutarem penitentiam injungendi, necnon tu loco tui et successores prædicti loco ipsorum quotiens te vel illos abesse contingeret unum magistrum ejusdem collegii consocium quo ad hujusmodi audiendas confessiones absolutionem faciendam et pœnitentiam injungendam deputandi, præterea cum tibi sit

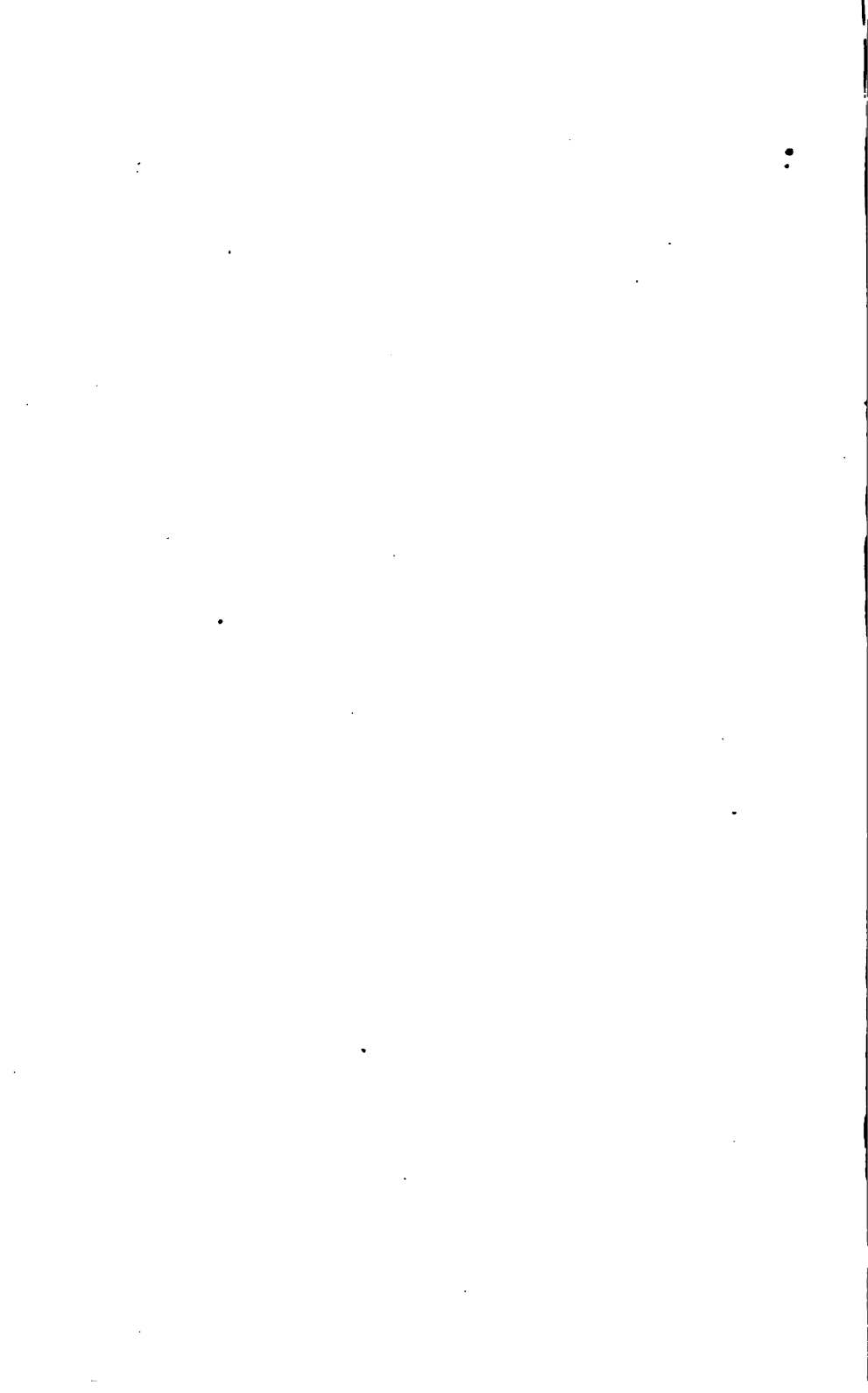


interdum necesse pro causis dicti collegii pro tempore emergentibus unum habere Tabellionem tibi et eisdem successoribus unum clericum dicti collegii etiam conjugatum seu in sacris ordinibus constitutum dummodo alias sit idoneus et illo quotienscunque recedente seu decedente alium clericum ipsius collegii etiam ut præfertur idoneum aut conjugatum vel in sacris ordinibus constitutum in notarium apostolica auctoritate creandi et tabellionatus officium eadem auctoritate sibi concedendi apostolicis ac bonæ memoriæ Ottonis et Ottoboni olim in regno Angliæ dictæ sedis legatorum constitutionibus et ordinationibus cæterisque contrariis nequaquam obstantibus, plenam et liberam perpetuo valituram tenore et auctoritate similibus concedimus facultatem. Volumus autem quod antequam tu vel successores antedicti ipsi creando notario officium hujusmodi concedas, solitum ab eo recipias atque recipiant juramentum juxta formam quam ut ipse creandus notarius per eum plenius informetur præsentibus inseri fecimus, quæ est talis: Ego clericus ab hac hora inanteafidelis ero beato Petro et sanctæ Romanæ ecclesiæ ac domino meo domino Nicholao Papæ V. et successoribus suis canonice intrantibus. Non ero in consilio auxilio consensu vel facto ut vitam perdant aut membrum seu capiantur mala captione. Consilium vero quod mihi per se vel litteras aut nuntium manifestabunt ad eorum damnum me sciente nemini pandam. Si vero ad meam notitiam aliquod devenire contingat quod in periculum Romani pontificis aut Ecclesiæ Romanæ vergeret seu grave damnum illud pro posse impediam, et si hoc impedire non possem procurabo bona fide id ad noticiam domini Papæ perferri, Papatum Romanum et Regalia Sancti Petri ac jura ipsius ecclesiæ specialiter si qua eadem ecclesia in civitate vel terra de qua sum oriundus habeat adjutor eis ero ad defendendum et retinendum seu recuperandum contra omnem hominem. Tabellionatus officium fideliter exercebo<sup>1</sup>. Contractus in quibus exigitur consensus partium

<sup>1</sup> A notarial Faculty granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1850 contains the following as the oath:—"I A.B. do swear that I will faithfully

**fideliter faciam nil addendo vel minuendo sine voluntate partium quod substantiam contractus immutet. Si vero in conficiendo aliquod instrumentum unius solius partis sit requirenda voluntas hoc ipsum faciam ut scilicet nil addam vel minuum quod immutet facti substantiam contra voluntatem ipsius: instrumentum non conficiam de aliquo contractu in quo sciam intervenire vel intercedere vim vel fraudem. Contractus in prothocollum redigam et postquam in prothocollum redegero malitiose non differam contra voluntatem illorum vel illius quorum est contractus super eo conficere publicum instrumentum salvo meo justo salario et consueto. Sic me Deus adjuvet et hæc Sancta Dei Evangelia. Nulli ergo omnino homini liceat hanc paginam nostræ concessionis et voluntatis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contravenire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare præsumpserit indignationem Omnipotentis Dei et beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursum. Datum Romæ apud Sanctam Potencianam anno incarnationis dominicæ millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimo octavo, duodecimo kal. Novembris, pontificatus nostri anno secundo.**

**exercise the Office of Public Notary: I will faithfully make Contracts or Instruments for or between any Party or Parties requiring the same, and I will not add or diminish anything without the knowledge and consent of such party or parties that may alter the substance of the fact: I will not make or attest any Act, Contract or Instrument in which I shall know there is violence or fraud, and in all things I will act uprightly and justly in the business of a Public Notary according to the best of my skill and ability. So help me God."**



IV. VISITATION OF THE CHURCHES OF PELHAM FURNEAUX AND BRENT PELHAM, IN HERTFORDSHIRE, A. D. 1297. COMMUNICATED BY HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., REGISTRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

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[Read *May 22*, 1865.]

THE following visitation of the churches of Furneaux Pelham and Brent Pelham in Hertfordshire has been furnished to me by the Rev. W. Wigram, of Trinity College, the present vicar of the united parishes. It is interesting as giving a complete account of the contents and church furniture of a village church at the end of the XIIIth century. It has been collated with the original document, which is preserved in the treasury of S. Paul's, London, by the Rev. W. Sparrow Simpson, of S. Matthew's, Friday Street, London.

Ecclesia de Pelham Furneaux visitata die Veneris proxima post festum Sancti Dionysii A.D. MCCXCVII.

Cimiterium sufficienter clausum et mundum. Campanare competens cum ii campanis sufficienter cordatis. Ecclesia consecrata in honore B. M. V. Navis ejusdem ecclesiæ melius cooperienda; fenestræ ecclesiæ sufficienter vitratæ. Vas ligneum ad aquam benedictam in introitu ecclesiæ cum aspersoriis. Item aliud

vas ad aquam benedictam coram processione cum aspersorio. Item Baptisterium lapideum infra plumbatum coopertum cum serura. Navis ecclesiæ decem imaginibus ornata, videlicet, Sanctæ Crucis, B. Mariæ et Sancti Johannis ex utroque latere, i Angelorum et Sancti Johannis Baptistæ, Sancti Michaelis, Sancti Thomæ Archiepiscopi, Sancti Andreæ, Sancti Jacobi, Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalenæ, Katherinæ et Margaretæ. Item iiij altaria. Item luminare sufficiens. Item i feretrum. Item deficit magna scala in corpore ecclesiæ. Item i tapetum<sup>1</sup> pro pauperibus mortuis. Item iiij frontalia ad dicta altaria debilia et fracta. Item ii campanulæ manuales<sup>2</sup>. Item i crux portabilis coram mortuis; iii vexilla competentia. Item i superaltare ad altare ex parte Australi, altare ex parte Aquilonari dedicata. Item cancellum integrum bene coopertum. Item fenestræ vitratæ et barratæ, sedilia distincta cum formis congruentibus et lectrinis. Item ordinale de usu Sarum. Item i Antiphonare plenare notatum cum Psalterio, Kalendare, Capitulario, Collectario<sup>3</sup>, et Hymnario notato. Item i Psalterium bonum sine Kalendare cum legenda sanctorum et statuta Fulconis<sup>4</sup>. Item deficit i Antiphonare; i tonale<sup>5</sup> per se cum inceptione hymnorum de communi sanctorum. Item i legenda de temporalibus. Item deficit martyrologus. Item i liber processionalis. Item i graduale cum tropario. Item deficit troparium. Item i Missale bonum cum præfationibus et gradualibus notatum. Item i manuale bonum plenare et notatum cum Kalendis. Item libri sufficientes ligati cooperti. Item pannus ad lectrinam de lineo panno de diaphora. Item alius pannus de dyapora rubeo stragulato. Item velum quadragesimale com-

<sup>1</sup> *tapetum*.] A tapet, or tapestried hanging cloth.

<sup>2</sup> *manuales*.] manualia, MS.

<sup>3</sup> *Collectarium*.] "Liber ecclesiasticus in quo collectæ ad quævis officia dicendæ continentur." Du Cange. See Maskell's Dissertation on Service Books, prefixed to the *Monum. Rit. Eccles. Anglic.* Vol. I. p. xci.

<sup>4</sup> *statuta Fulconis*.] Fulk Basset was Bishop of London 1244—1259.

<sup>5</sup> *tonale*.] A treatise on the tones used in ecclesiastical singing. Maskell, u. s. p. cxli.

petens cum velaminibus ymaginum. Item ii superpelicia meliora, et ii minora. Item ii rocheta, ii manutergia. Item ii abstersoria, velamen ultra sacrarium decens. Item altare lapideum non consecratum. Item frontale ad altare de lineo panno et aliud frontale de dyapora rubeo stragulato cum tuallio conficto eidem. Item superaltare competens. Item iiij pallæ benedictæ quarum una cum parura<sup>1</sup> de baudekyn et alia cum parura de pallo. Item i vestimentum principale integrum cum parura et casula de baudekyn. Item aliud vestimentum dominicale cum stola, manipula, et parura de baudekino. Item tertium vestimentum feriale cum parura et casula de pallo, stola, et manipula de rubeo sameto. Item ii paria corporalia cum i teca<sup>2</sup> de rubeo sameto. Item tunica dalmatica de pallo et cappa chori de baudekino. Item duo pulvinaria quorum unus latus de sameto de serico, et aliud de dyapora. Item deficit pannus sponsalicus. Item pecten eburneum sufficiens. Item i calix argenteus deauratus infra ponderis ii sol. Item calix stagneus, ii phialæ, et unum majus vinagerium, et i pelvis de stagno. Item pixis lignea ad oblatas. Item thuribulum sufficiens; et navicula ad incensum, i cochleare, i vasculum ad carbonem in hyeme. Item ii sconsæ, una de cupresso. Item i capsula; et candelabrum paschale. Item luminare sufficiens et i lucerna. Item crux de aymalo<sup>3</sup> portabilis cum vexillo de rubeo sindone. Item alia crux portabilis de ligno. Item imago B. M. V. cum tabernaculo: ii tintinnabula, ii ceroforia stagnea; item ii osculatoria; et i textum<sup>4</sup> de ligno. Item monstrarium. Item hercia<sup>5</sup> et ferrum sculptum ad oblatas. Item cista repertoria fortiter bene ligata et serrata. Item pyxis eburnea ad Eucharistiam sub serura in qua portatur Eucharistia, oleum infirmorum, et poculus unctio-

<sup>1</sup> *parura*.] An embroidered border.

<sup>2</sup> *teca*.] i.e. theca, case.

<sup>3</sup> *aymalum*.] Enamel.

<sup>4</sup> The *Textus* contained the gospels. For the expense frequently lavished on these books, see Maskell, p. liii.

<sup>5</sup> "Candelabrum ecclesiasticum in modum occæ, seu trigoni, confectum." Du Cange.

nis ad infirmos. Item crismatorium stagneum sub serura cum crismate et oleo sancto. Item aliud chrismatorium ligneum sub serura. Item picher stagneum ad aquam. Item ii candelabra lignea. Item vicaria taxatur ad duas marcas secundum verum valorem.

Johannes le Taillour tenet v acras terræ et dimidiam de domo domini Simonis de Furneaux pro i lampade ardente in ecclesia et iii cereis ad altare B. Katerinæ sustentandis. Item idem dominus Simon assignavit iii sol. annui redditus percipiendi de Salmone Wincende et hæredibus suis xviii<sup>d</sup>, et Waltero Pakeman et hæredibus suis xviii<sup>d</sup> ad sustentationem ii torchorum ardentium ad elevationem Eucharistiæ in cancello singulis diebus. Item prædictus Dominus Simon assignavit ii sol. percipiendos annuatim de vii rodatis terræ jacentibus in villa de Horemad<sup>1</sup> in campo qui vocatur Longeleye ad sustentationem unius cerei ardentis in cancello ad omnes horas aliis cereis non ardentibus.

#### Pelham Arsa<sup>2</sup>.

Ecclesia de Pelham arsa visitata in festo Sanctæ Selburgæ<sup>3</sup> Virginis. A.D. MCCXCVII.

Cimiterium male clausum undique et immundum, non consecratum. Item campanare debile non coopertum cum ii campanis male cordatis. Item patet maressus in cimiterio. Item ecclesia non consecrata, stramine debile cooperta, cum debilibus hostiis male ferratis et barratis. Item fenestræ vitreæ barrandæ. Item in introitu ecclesiæ vas ligneum decens ad aquam benedictam cum aspersorio, et aliud vas stagneum ad idem coram processionali. Item Baptisterium lapideum infra plumbatum, coopertum sub serura. Item in navi ecclesiæ sunt imagines, viz: in medio navis imago Crucifixionis pingenda, cujus pictura deformata per cadentiam pluviæ de negligentia parochiorum, cum imaginibus B. V. et

<sup>1</sup> i. e. Hornead.

<sup>2</sup> The fire from which this place takes its name is believed to have happened in the reign of Henry I.

<sup>3</sup> Sic MS. Probably an error for *Seaburgæ*.

Sancti Johannis a diverso latere. Item imago Sancti Nicholai. Item in parte boriali ecclesiæ imagines crucifixionis, Sancti Johannis et sanctæ Mariæ, modo prædictæ, cum imagine Beatæ Katerinæ. Item iiii altaria non dedicata cum ij frontalibus veteribus de panno et una tabula depingenda frontale. Item luminare insufficiens, sedilia satis distincta. Item ii scalæ, i feretrum. Item i tapetum de aresto<sup>1</sup> pro mortuis. Item ii campanulæ manuales. Item i crux portabilis et ii vexilla. Item ii candelabra. Item cancellum stramine coopertum cum celatura honesta ultra altare cum fenestris vitreis barrandis et in parte vitreandis. Item sedilia competentia cum formis competentibus et lectrino. Item i ordinale de usu Sancti Pauli. Item i liber in quo continetur benedictio salis et aquæ, placebo, dirige, cum Psalterio, Capitulario, Collectario, Ympnario, Kalendario, Venitario<sup>2</sup>, et inceptione ympnorum notatorum. Item i liber in quo continetur Kalendare, Psalterium, legenda de temporali cum historiis notatis, et cum capitulario et collectario. Item i liber de legenda sanctorum cum historiis notatis cum Collectario. Item legenda de temporali cum historiis notatis et cum Kalendario, capitulario, collectario et ympnario. Item ii Troparia et ii gradualia cum Processionalibus, quorum i cum tropario. Item deficit martyrologium. Item Missale notatum cum Kalendare et cum præfationibus non notatis. Item i manuale plenare continens omnia officia quæ in manuali requiruntur. Item deficit statuta synodalia, statuta Johannis de Pecham, capitula Ottoboni, et articuli conciliorum. Item libri ligandi. Item ii coopertoria lectrini de panno lini stragulato. Item i velum quadragesimale de albo panno lineo cum nigris crucibus. Item ii superpelicia. Item i rochetum. Item ii manutergia et ii abstergoria. Item velamen

<sup>1</sup> *de aresto.*] Of Arras. The only instances quoted by Du Cange of the use of this word are from the *Visitatio eccl. S. Pauli*. 1295.

<sup>2</sup> *Venitarium.*] "Liber ecclesiasticus, in quo descriptus Psalmus cum notis musicis, *Venite Exultemus Domino*...quo matutini incipiuntur." Du Cange. See Maskell, p. xci.



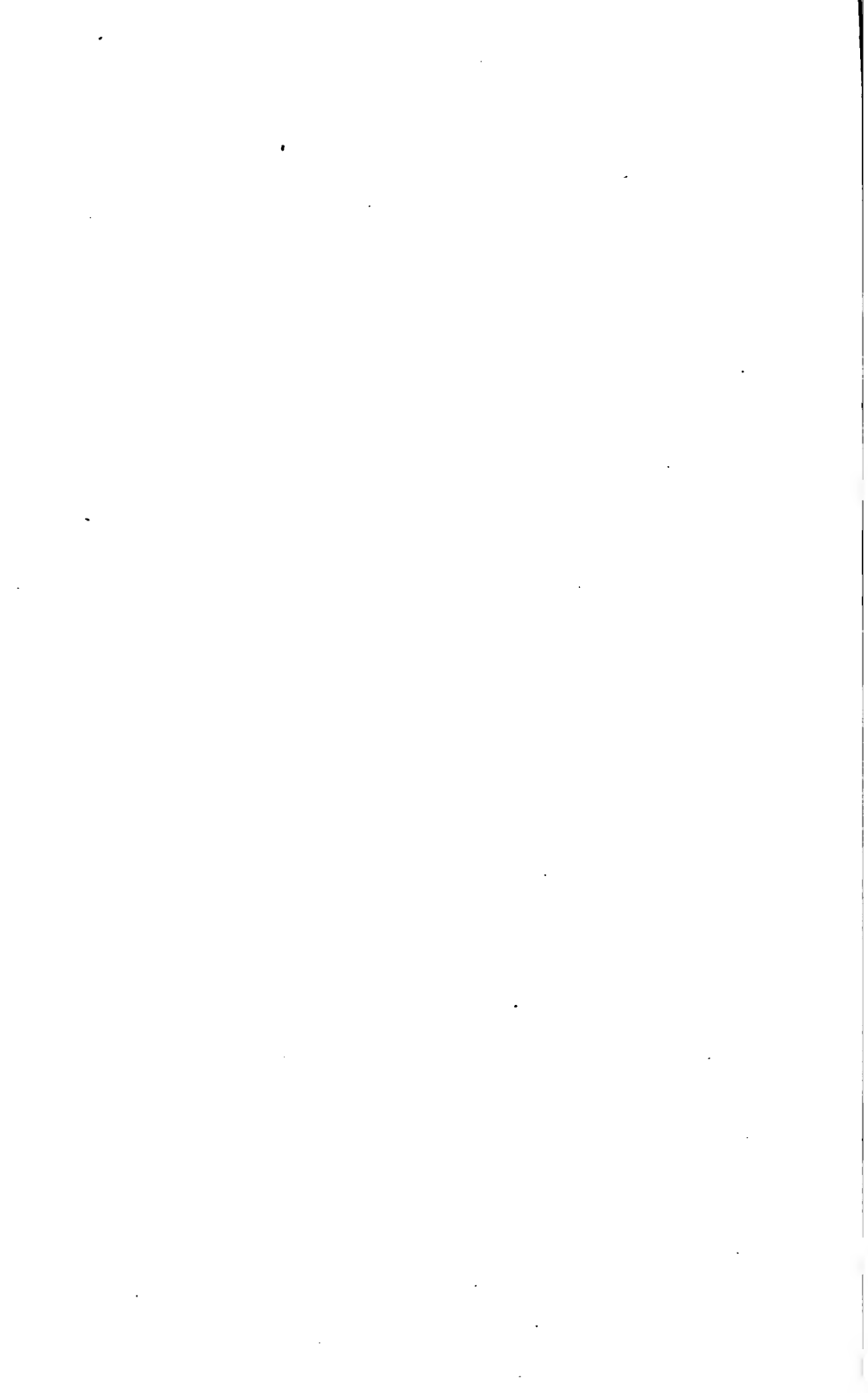
competens ultra Sacrarium. Item unum altare lapideum non consecratum, cum ii superaltaria confectariis. Item ii frontalia quorum i de bestiis confictum de panno lineo et aliud de pallo. Item iiii pallæ benedictæ quarum ii cum paruris de pallo. Item tapetum coram altare de lanno et lineo. Item iii propria vestimenta quorum unum vestimentum festivale cum omnibus paruris, stola, manipula, casula de pallo. Item aliud vestimentum dominicale cum paruris albæ de corio depicto, stola, manipula de fusteyn, parura amicti de serico conficienda cum casula de pallo. Item aliud vestimentum feriale cum paruris de veteri pallo, stola, manipula, de filo et serico contextis, cum casula de panno lineo, et est vestimentum valde debile. Item iii paria corporalia cum ii tecis quarum una de rubea sametta, et alia de pallo. Item capa chori de baudekyn cum largo aurifrisio. Item deficit tunica dalmatica<sup>1</sup>. Item ii philacteria honesta. Item deficit pannus offertorius et pannus sponsalicius. Item pecten sufficiens. Item calix argenteus partim deauratus cum pede et patena curvatis ponderis viii solid. Item alius calix stagneus cum patena. Item iiii phialæ; item i vinagerium cum pelve stagnea. Item i pyxis vitrea ad oblatas. Item alia pyxis lignea. Item thuribulum bene catenatum cum navicula<sup>2</sup> et cochleare de stagno ad incensum. Item i vasculum ferreum ad carbones in hyeme. Item i sconsa, i capsa, i candelabrum cerei Paschalis. Item competens luminare in cancello. Item lucerna. Item i crux de aymalo. Item alia crux processionalis lignea cum baculo depicto. Item ii imagines B. V. cum ii manibus deletis et tabernaculis fractis depingendis. Item i muscarium. Item i hercia. Item i tintinnabulum, ii ceroferoria stagnea. Item i osculatorium. Item cathedra ministri altaris. Item unum ferrum sculptum. Item i cista repertoria bene serrata. Item i pyxis eburnea honesta

<sup>1</sup> *dalmatica.*] The long robe with sleeves, partly open at the sides, worn by deacons.

<sup>2</sup> *navicula.*] The small dish or boat for the incense before being put into the censer.

argento ligata. Item pyxis ultra altare sub papilione collocata sub serura. Item alia pyxis lignea. Item i pyxis. Item i pyxis cum pera de serico consuta ad deferendum Eucharistiam ad infirmos. Item crismatorium honestum sub serura de stagno continens subscriptiones.

Vicaria taxatur ad unam marcam.





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# REPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

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## REPORT

PRESENTED TO

**The Cambridge Antiquarian Society,**

AT ITS TWENTY-SIXTH GENERAL MEETING,

MAY 14, 1866.

---

ALSO

## Communications

MADE TO THE SOCIETY.

No. XV.

BEING No. 2 OF THE THIRD VOLUME.

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CAMBRIDGE:

PRINTED BY C. J. CLAY, M.A. AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.  
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BELL AND DALDY, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

1866.

PUBLICATIONS  
OF THE  
CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

QUARTO SERIES.

- NO.  
I. A Catalogue of the Original Library of St Catharine's Hall, 1475. By G. E. Corrie, D.D. 1s. 6d.  
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III. Ancient Cambridgeshire. By C. C. Babington, M.A. 3s. 6d.  
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V. Diary of E. Rud. By H. R. Luard, M.A. 2s. 6d.  
VI. History of Landbeach. By W. K. Clay, B.D. 4s. 6d.  
VII. History of Horningsey. By W. K. Clay, B.D.  
Communications, Vol. I. 11s.  
Communications, Vol. II. 10s.; or Nos. X. to XV. 2s. each.

# REPORT

PRESENTED TO THE

**Cambridge Antiquarian Society,**

AT ITS TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

MAY 14, 1866.



**Cambridge :**

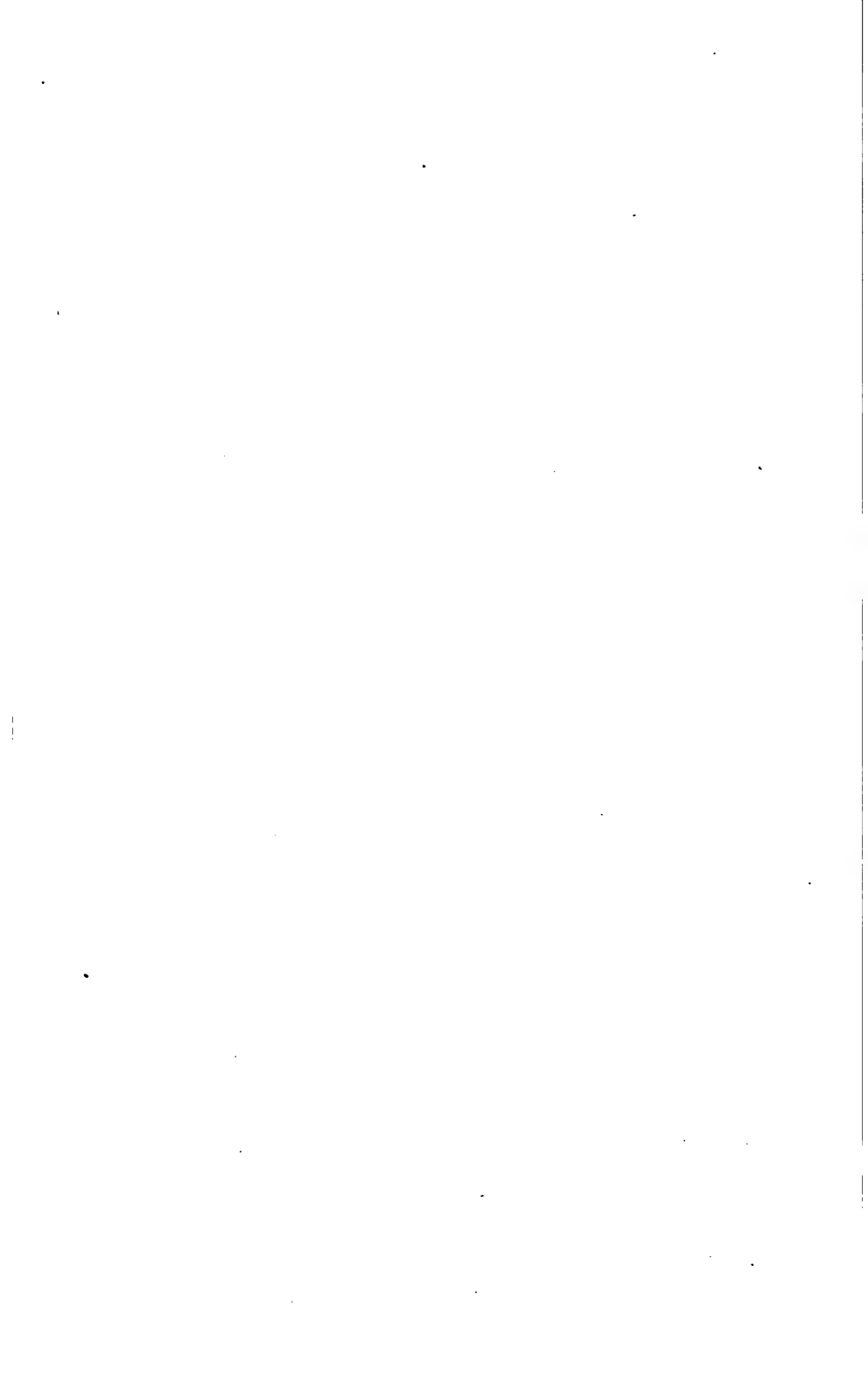
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BELL AND DALDY, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

1866.





# R E P O R T,

&c.

YOUR officers have very little to report on this occasion of the recurrence of the Annual General Meeting. They have been able to do little more than retain the Society in the same condition as it held at the preceding meeting, although it will be seen by the Treasurer's report that the funds are in a better state than on that occasion. It will be for the Council to consider in the next Academic year in what manner some part of the balance in hand had better be expended so as to promote to the greatest degree the object of the Society.

The Society has suffered a very great loss in the death of Mr C. H. Cooper, F.S.A., who was a very regular attendant at our meetings and a valued contributor to our publications. We are glad to quote some remarks concerning him which emanated from the pen of Mr J. E. B. Mayor, and deserve to be preserved in more permanent pages than those of a country newspaper.

"All who had the privilege of knowing Mr Cooper must have admired his intelligence, his ready memory, his rare familiarity with English history, topography, and biography, his wide range of reading, his large and statesmanlike view of persons and events. No one could see that clear eye and open brow without feeling that he was in the presence of no common man. But his intellectual endowments were Mr Cooper's least merit. I have never known a man of letters more singleminded and unselfish; himself scrupulous even to excess in confessing the smallest obligation, always ready to communicate to others, he was indifferent whether his services were acknowledged or merely used; the best years of his life were devoted to investigating our academic history, though few of those for whom he toiled appreciated his work, and many ignorantly regarded him as an enemy; they

might have learnt that he loved to identify himself with the university, rejoicing when he could add a new name to *our* list of worthies; the clergy know that no layman in Cambridge was more ready to support the national church.

"The void which Mr Cooper has left behind him cannot be filled. Cambridge never had, nor can have, a town clerk more completely master of its archives, or more devoted to its interests; no town in England has three such records to boast as the *Memorials of Cambridge*, *Annals of Cambridge*, and *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*. The last two are unfinished, and who shall bend the bow of Ulysses? Others may bring more exact scholarship to the task; but the terseness, the fairness, the legal acumen, the steady industry, the quickness, the sure memory, of the self-taught author, who can rival? Compared with Wood, Baker, and Cole, he comes nearest to Baker. The prejudices so winning in Wood, so childish in Cole, warped Mr Cooper's judgment as little as that of the nonjuring 'Collegii Divi Johannis socius ejectus': most works of research published during the past fifteen years have been largely indebted to Mr Cooper. The *Gentleman's Magazine*, *Notes and Queries*, the London and Cambridge Antiquarian Societies, and other serials and institutions, have lost a most assiduous and valued contributor. *Alma Mater* has lost one who did her work, under great discouragement, better than any of her sons could have done it. The university library has lost its most constant student, to whom it owes many gifts, and countless suggestions for the improvement of its catalogues and the supply of its wants. We have all lost perhaps the most perfect example of unflagging diligence which Cambridge has seen during this century. One need not be a prophet to foretell that 200 years hence Mr Cooper's works will be more often cited than any other Cambridge books of our time."

(JOHN E. B. MAYOR.)

During the past year our meetings have been held in the rooms of the Secretary, who kindly placed them at our disposal, and has offered to continue that help to us for a short time longer.

Your Treasurer, who has held that office for more than twenty years, has announced his intention of retiring from it on this day.

# TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 14, 1866.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Subscriptions		Postage and Parcels . . . . .	0 12 2
for 1865 . . . . .	15 15 0	Antiquities and Coins . . . . .	1 10 0
for 1866 . . . . .	29 8 0	Printers . . . . .	20 14 0
Arrears . . . . .	1 1 0	Upholsterer . . . . .	0 4 4
	— 46 4 0	Collector, &c. . . . .	0 18 6
Books sold . . . . .	6 13 8	In hand, May 14, 1866 . . . . .	113 10 7
In hand, May 22, 1865 . . . . .	84 11 11		
	<u>£137 9 7</u>		<u>£137 9 7</u>

Examined and approved,

T. BROCKLEBANK, *Auditor.*

CAMBRIDGE, Aug. 1, 1866.

# OFFICERS AND COUNCIL,

(*Elected May 14, 1866*).

---

## President.

Charles Cardale Babington, M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. St John's College, Professor of Botany.

## Treasurer.

Henry Bradshaw, M.A. F.S.A. King's College.

## Secretary.

The Rev. T. G. Bonney, M.A. F.G.S. St John's College.

## Council.

The Rev. Thomas Brocklebank, M.A. King's College.

The Rev. R. E. Kerrich, M.A. F.S.A. Christ's College.

The Rev. George Williams, B.D. King's College.

The Rev. John E. B. Mayor, M.A. St John's College, Librarian of the University.

The Rev. W. G. Searle, M.A. Queens' College.

J. W. Hales, M.A. Christ's College.

The Rev. George Elwes Corrie, D.D. Master of Jesus College.

The Rev. Churchill Babington, B.D. F.L.S. Disney Professor of Archæology.

E. Guest, LL.D. F.R.S. Master of Caius College.

The Rev. H. R. Luard, M.A. Trinity College, Registry of the University.

The Rev. H. J. Hotham, M.A. Trinity College.

J. W. Clark, M.A. Trinity College.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE  
MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

---

Nov. 20, 1865. The Rev. H. R. Luard, President, in the chair.

Mr Kerrich exhibited a copy of an inscription on a vase belonging to the late Dr Sutton, and read some extracts from the Registers of the Parish of Stratford, Essex, between the years 1561—1763. The Secretary (Rev. T. G. Bonney) exhibited a flint weapon found 6 feet deep in gravel near Haslingfield, also a proclamation concerning Popish recusants dated 1716, and a Dutch tobacco or snuff-box, with scenes from the Prodigal Son's history engraved thereon. Mr Cooper communicated some notes on the establishment of printing in New England. The Rev. Gos. Glover, Rector of Sutton, resigned that living A.D. 1628, and engaged one Stephen Day, a native of Cambridge (born 1610), to go out to N. E. with him to set up a press. The Rev. G. Glover died on the passage, and the press was established by Day, 1639, in immediate connexion with Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass. He printed Bay and metrical psalm-books, but no other works of importance. Mr Searle read a list of Saxon coins struck in Cambridge, extending from the reign of Edgar to Edward the Confessor.

Dec. 5, 1865. The President in the chair.

Professor Charles C. Babington read a communication from the Rev. S. Banks of Cottenham concerning the distribution of certain sums of money collected for the relief of inhabitants of that parish who had suffered losses of cattle by the murrain of 1747. Mr Banks remarked that scarcely one of the names of the small farmers mentioned in that list now occurred in the parish, from which he concluded that they had been entirely ruined by their heavy losses.

Mr Williams exhibited an impression of a seal of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, found at Cavendish in Suffolk, and now preserved in the Sudbury Museum; also another impression of a seal in possession of a private person at Cavendish. This seal consists of a gem engraved with a lamb and flag set in silver, the rim (of silver) bears the inscription S. JOHANNIS OV BOIS. It was conjectured that this part of the seal was about the date of Henry IVth.

#### Feb. 19, 1866. The President in the chair.

The President exhibited a charter of the year A.D. 1137, in confirmation of the privileges of the monastery of Eye in Norfolk, on which were the marks of Stephen, Matilda, William of Corboil, Thurstan, and others. It is the property of Mr Frere, of Dungate.

The Rev. W. G. Searle exhibited a dollar of Ferdinand, struck at Kempten (in Munich), Bavaria, A.D. 1623; also a penny of Henry II. King of Germany, A.D. 1002—1024, struck at Dauter.

The Rev. T. G. Bonney read some notes upon the megalithic remains in the south of Brittany, illustrated by sketches and plans describing the menhirs of Erdwar, the dolmens of Corcaneau and Plouharnel, the menhirs and dolmens of Lokmariaker, and the sculptured chamber of Gair Innis. He also expressed an opinion that these and other monuments in Great Britain and Ireland exhibited a progress in art which was inconsistent with the theory of a post-Roman date.

#### March 5, 1866. The President in the chair.

Mr Kerrich exhibited three medals: (1) struck on the marriage of Vladislaus IV., King of Poland, with Louisa of Mantua; (2) John Frederic, Elector of Saxony; (3) on the accession of Christina, Queen of Sweden.

Mr Bradshaw exhibited a wood engraving of the fifteenth century, which he had found pasted in a book in the University Library; also a volume of calendars, printed at Cologne, 1477, believed to be the earliest book which contains engravings on copper.

#### April 30, 1866. The President in the chair.

The President referred to the loss which the Society had sustained by the death of the Rev. W. Whewell, D.D., Master of Trinity College, and Mr C. H. Cooper, Town Clerk; and it was directed that his remarks be entered upon the Minutes.

He spoke of Dr Whewell's interest in the Society at all times, and of Mr Cooper's constant attendance at the meetings, and the many valuable communications made by him to the Society.

Mr Bradshaw read a paper on two poems in the University Library by Barlowe, the author of the Bruc (died A.D. 1395): they were (1) the Siege of Troy; (2) Lives of the Saints. They were until now quite unknown. They extend to about 2000 and 40000 lines respectively. They are included in a MS. of Lydgate's Troy Book. The volume belonged to the Duke of Lauderdale's collection, which was sold by auction in London in 1692. He discussed the proofs of their authorship, and apparently referred them with certainty to the pen of Barbour.

Professor C. C. Babington exhibited two resinous seals, supposed to have been attached to bales of goods in the 17th century.

May 14, 1866. The President in the chair.

This being the Annual General Meeting, the Treasurer gave an account of the financial condition of the Society: the officers for the ensuing year were elected, and also the new members of the Council.



## PRESENTS AND PURCHASES. 1865-1866.

---

Original Papers of the Norfolk Archæological Society and the Heraldic Visitation of Norfolk. *From the Society.*

Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Vol. IV. N. S. *From the Society.*

Proceedings of the Kilkenny Archæological Society. Nos. 45—49. *From the Society.*

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Vol. II. Nos. 2 and 6.

Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute. Vol. IV. No. 2.

Sussex Archæological Collections. Vol. XVII. *From the Sussex Archæological Society.*

## L A W S.

I.—THAT the Society be for the encouragement of the study of History, Architecture, and Antiquities; and that such Society be called “THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.”

II.—That the object of the Society be to collect and to print information relative to the above-mentioned subjects.

III.—That the subscription of each Member of the Society be *One Guinea* annually; such subscription to be due on the first day of January in each year: on the payment of which he shall become entitled to all the Publications of the Society, during the current year.

IV.—That any person who is desirous of becoming a Member of the Society, be proposed by two Members, at any of the ordinary Meetings of the Society, and balloted for at the next Meeting: but all Noblemen, Bishops, and Heads of Colleges shall be balloted for at the Meeting at which they are proposed.

V.—That the management of the affairs of the Society be vested in a Council, consisting of a President, (who shall not be eligible for that office for more than two successive years,) a Treasurer, a Secretary, and not more than twelve nor less than seven other Members, to be elected from amongst the Members of the Society who are graduates of the University. Each Member of the Council shall have due notice of the Meetings of that body, at which not less than five shall constitute a quorum.

VI.—That the President, Treasurer, and Secretary, and at least three ordinary Members of the Council, shall be elected annually by ballot, at a General Meeting to be held in the month of May; the three senior ordinary Members of the Council to retire annually.

VII.—That no Member be entitled to vote at any General Meeting whose subscription is in arrear.

VIII.—That, in the absence of the President, the Council at their Meetings shall elect a Chairman, such Chairman having a casting-vote in case of equality of numbers, and retaining also his right to vote upon all questions submitted to the Council.

IX.—That the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Society be audited annually by two auditors, to be elected at the Annual General Meeting; and that an abstract of such accounts be printed for the use of the Members.

X.—That the object of the usual Meetings of the Society be, to read communications, acknowledge presents, and transact miscellaneous business.

XI.—That the Meetings of the Society take place once at least during each term: and that the place of meeting and all other arrangements, not specified in the Laws, be left to the discretion of the Council.

XII.—That any Member be allowed to compound for his future subscriptions by one payment of *Ten Guineas*.

XIII.—That Members of the Society be allowed to propose Honorary Members, provided that no person so proposed be either resident within the County of Cambridge, or a member of the University.

XIV.—That Honorary Members be proposed by at least two Members of the Society, at any of the usual Meetings of the Society, and balloted for at the next Meeting.

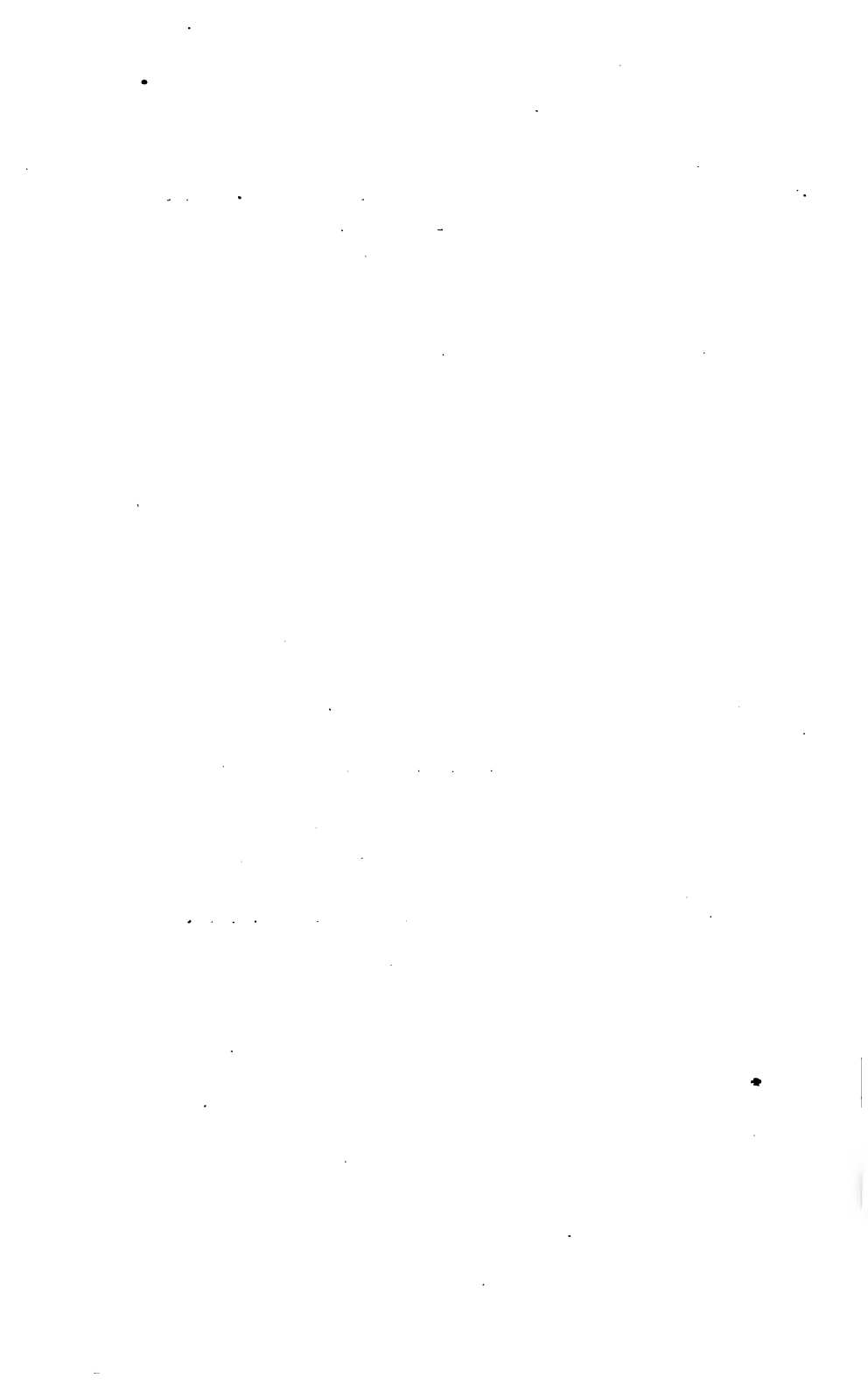
XV.—That nothing shall be published by the Society, which has not been previously approved by the Council, nor without the author's name being appended to it.

XVI.—That no alteration be made in these Laws, except at the Annual General Meeting or at a Special General Meeting called for that purpose, of which at least one week's notice shall be given to all the Members; and that one month's notice of any proposed alteration be communicated, in writing, to the Secretary, in order that he may make the same known to all the Members of the Society.

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*It is requested that all Communications intended for the Society, and the names of Candidates for admission, be forwarded to the Secretary, or to the Treasurer.*

Subscriptions received by the Treasurer, or by his Bankers, Messrs Mortlock and Co., Cambridge; or at the Bank of Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smith, London, "To the Cambridge Antiquarian Society's account with Messrs Mortlock and Co., Cambridge."



**CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN COMMUNICATIONS,**

**BEING**

**PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE MEETINGS**

**OF THE**

**Cambridge Antiquarian Society.**

**No. XV**

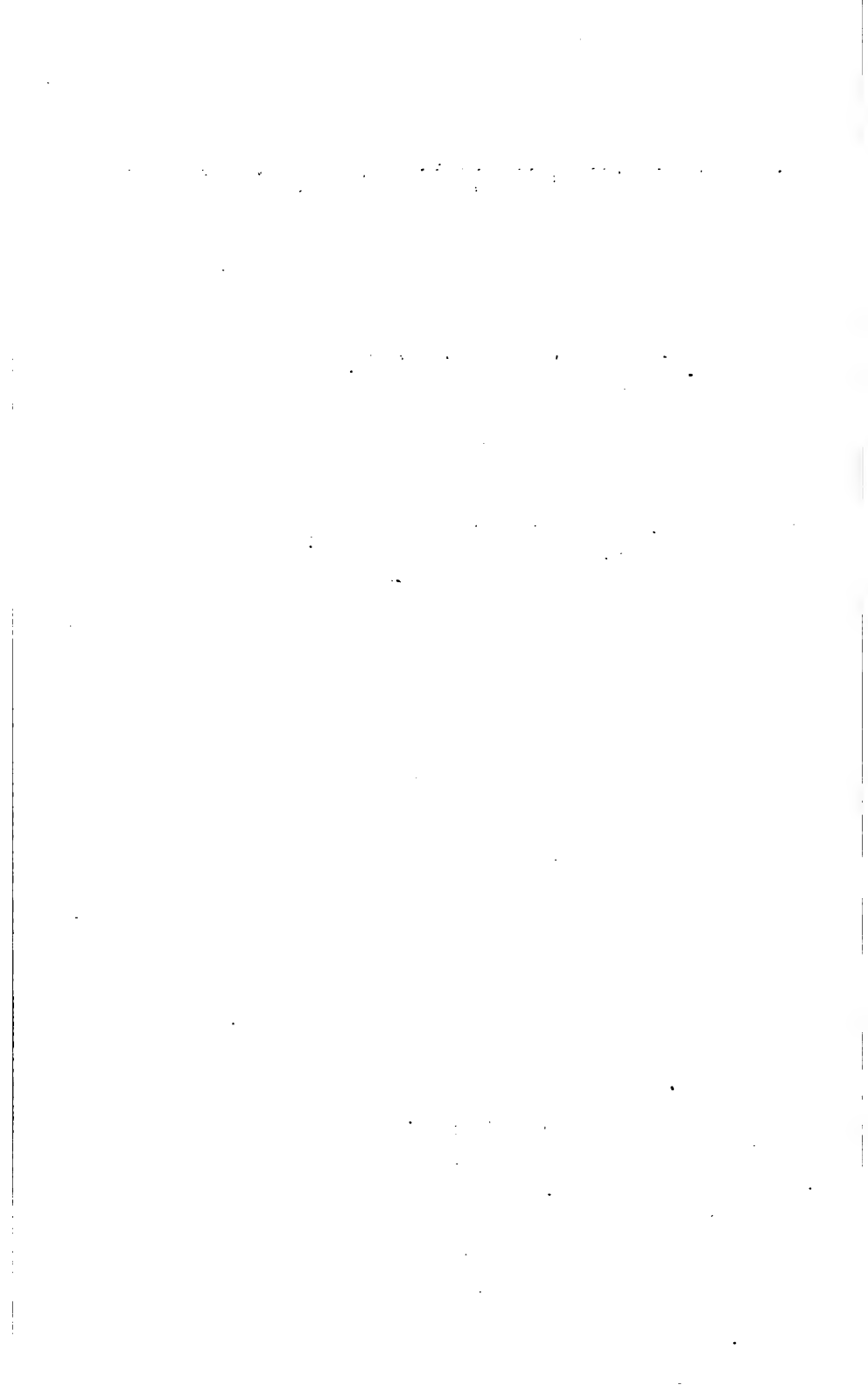
**BEING THE SECOND No. OF THE THIRD VOLUME.**

**CAMBRIDGE :**

**PRINTED BY G. J. CLAY, M.A.**

**AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.**

**M.DCCC.LXVI.**



V. LETTERS OF ARCHBISHOP WILLIAMS, WITH MATERIALS FOR HIS LIFE. COMMUNICATED BY JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A. ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

*Continued from Vol. II. p. 66.*

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CONTENTS OF LETTERS XXVIII—XLVII.

XXVIII. Williams to the lord admiral. Westminster, 27 Jul. 1621. On archbishop Abbot's killing a man. On his own business relating to the great seal.

XXIX. Williams to Dr Collins. Westm. 11 Mar. 162 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Recommends Medcalfe of St John's as Hebrew professor.

XXX. Same to King's college. Westm. 1 Oct. 1622. Begs them to allow Richard Herne B.A. to travel beyond seas.

XXXI. Same to Dr Collins. Westm. 21 Oct. 1622. Sends articles exhibited unto him by Richard Day, and begs them to conclude on some just course.

XXXII. King's college to Williams. 28 Oct. 1622. Cannot comply with his request for Herne, his fellowship having lapsed, as appears by a certificate from his tutor.

XXXIII. Williams to Buckingham. 2 Mar. 162 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Recommends him either to take the office of lord steward himself, or to discontinue it.

XXXIV. Williams to Dr Collins. Non-such, 27 Aug. 1624. Recommends "this little man, the bearer."

XXXV. Williams to Sir James Whitlock. Westminster, 3 Oct. 1624. The king wishes to remove him from Chester to the king's bench.



XXXVI. Same to Buckingham. Westminster, 7 Jan. 162 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Begs leave to kiss the king's hand.

XXXVII. Same to Dr Collins. Buckden, 4 Apr. 1627. Begs the college to deal fairly with their tenant, lord Strange, in renewing the lease of Prescot rectory.

XXXVIII. Same to same and to Mr Clifford. Buckden, 1 Aug. 1627. Proposes a private hearing of an appeal on the part of Mr. Jenour against an election at Eton.

XXXIX. Same to same. Buckden, 15 Jan. 162 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Still on Jenour's case.

XL. Same to same. Westm. 27 June, 1628. Inclines to think that Jenour has the best right.

XLI. Same to same. Buckden, 20 Aug. 1632. Thanks for his kindness to "a poore nephewe of mine."

XLII. Same to same. Buckden, 19 Jul. 1633. Has examined his kinsman, who will need the "mayne helpe" of his tutor, if he is to repay the trouble spent upon him.

XLIII. Same to earl of Arundel and Surrey. Tower, 2 Oct. 1640. Begs that he may be removed from the Tower, where he is now disturbed by the noise of the soldiers. Excuses his conduct relating to his kinsman, Hampden.

XLIV. Same to the house of lords. Cawood, 3 Jul. 1642. Came to Yorkshire by the king's command. Will request the king to allow him to obey the order of the house.

XLV. Same to his cousin, Thomas Bulkley. Conway, 16 May, 1643. Recommends him to send ammunition to lord Capel.

XLVI. Same to same. 7 Sept. 1643. War news. Desires him to meet lord Capel, to concert measures for the king's service.

XLVII. Same to earl of Manchester. [Shortly before 20 Apr. 1647]. Thanks for an ordinance of the lords, pardoning his support of the king's cause.

[For access to the letters in the treasury of King's college, I am indebted to the Rev. Thomas Brocklebank.]

## LETTER XXVIII.

WILLIAMS TO THE LORD ADMIRAL BUCKINGHAM.

*Ellis' Original Letters*, 3rd Series, iv. 184; *Cabala*, i. 55; from MS. Harl. 7000, art. 30.

My Most Noble Lord,

An unfortunate occasion of my L. Grace his killinge of a man<sup>1</sup>, casually (as it is here constantly reported), is the cause of my secondinge of my yesterdayes letter unto your L<sup>p</sup>. His Grace (upon this accident) is, by the common lawe of England to forfeyt all his Estate unto his Ma<sup>tie</sup>. and by the Canon lawe (which is in force with us) Irregular, *ipso facto*, and soe suspended from all ecclesiasticall function, untill he be agayne restored by his Superior, which (I take it) is the Kings Majestye, in this ranke and order of ecclesiasticall jurisdiction. If you send for D<sup>r</sup> Lamb<sup>2</sup>, he will acquaint your Lordship with the distinct penalties in this kynde. I wish with all my heart, his M<sup>tie</sup> would be as mercifull as ever he was in all his life: but yeat I held it my dutye to lett

<sup>1</sup> "Whilst the archbishop of Canterbury was a hunting in Burnhill park, belonging to my lord Zouch, near Hertford bridge, he killed the keeper by chance with a cross-bow. The quære was, whether he should incur the penalty of irregularity by this involuntary manslaughter, or suspension?"—Camden's *Annals*, Jul. 18, 1621. "The archbishop . . . is declared by the delegates neither to have incurred the penalty of irregularity, nor to have done any scandal to the church."—*Ibid.* Nov. 1621. The controversy may be seen in Fuller's *Church Hist.* v. 484 seq. vi. 42 seq. with Brewer's notes; Heylyn's *Laud*, 81 seq.; D'Ewes' *Life*, i. 201 seq.; Rushworth, i. 434 seq.; Hacket's *Williams*, i. 65 seq.; *Clarorum virorum ad G. J. Vossium epistolæ*, p. 29 b; Wood's *A. O.* ii. 561 seq.; *Cabala* (4to. Lond. 1654) i. 12; Wilkins, *Concil.* ii. 462; Rymer, xvii. 340; Howell's *State Trials*; *Calendar of State Papers*, 1619-23, pp. 278 seq. Williams and Laud both refused to be consecrated by him (*ibid.* 287).

<sup>2</sup> "Doctour Lamb (the bearer) is a very sufficient, and (for ought I ever heard of him) an honest man. The King hath employed him in discovery of counterfeit Witchcrafts, in reforming of no counterfeit, but hearty Puritanes, and he hath done good service therein." Williams to Buckingham (*Cabala*, i. 62. 22 July 1621). Cf. Hacket, i. 37; *Calendar of State Papers*.

his M<sup>tie</sup> knowe (by your Lordship) that his M<sup>tie</sup> is false upon a matter of great advise and deliberation.

To add affliction to the afflicted (as no doubt he is in mynde) is against the Kingis nature. To have *Virum sanguineum*<sup>1</sup>, or a man of blood, primate and patriarke of all his Church, is a thinge that sounds very harshe in the old Councells and Canons of the Church. The Papists will not spare to descant upon the one and the other. I leave the knott to his M<sup>ties</sup> deepe wisdom to advise and resolve upon.

A rume false into myne eie (together with the rumor I last wrote unto your Lordship about) hath fastened me unto my bedd, which makes this letter the more unhansom. But I will take nothinge to heart that proceedes from that Kinge, who has raised me from the dust to all that I am. If the truth were sett downe, 1, that my selfe was the first mover for a temporarye Keeper, 2, that his M<sup>tie</sup> has promised me upon the relinquishinge of the seale (or before) one of the best places in this Church, as most graciously he did<sup>2</sup>, 3, the yeare and a halfe probation left out, which is to noe purpose, but to scarre away my men, and to putt a disgrace upon me, 4, that my assistinge judges were desired and named by myselfe, which your Lordship knows to be most true<sup>3</sup>: such a declaration would neither shame me nor blemish his M<sup>ties</sup> service in my person. And it were fitter a great deale, the

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Decret. pars 2. caus. 23. qu. 8. c. 30 (from concil. Tolet. xi. c. 6, A.D. 675) *non debent agitare iudicium sanguinis, qui sacramenta Domini tractant*.

<sup>2</sup> "His Majestie (as your Grace best knoweth) promised me at the delivery of the Seal a better Bishoprick, and intended it certainly, if any such had fallen." Williams to Buckingham (*Cabala*, i. 85).

<sup>3</sup> "He besought His Majesty . . . First, That the King would continue no Chancellor in that place above three years thenceforth; which should first be put in practice in this Mans person. Secondly, That he should be admitted in the Nature of a *Probationer* for one year and half; and if it appear'd the Charge of the Office to be above his Abilities, yet doing Justice equally to his best power, he should be rewarded with an Arch-Bishopric, or one of the best Bishoprics at the End of that Term. Thirdly, if upon the expiring of one year and half, it were found that he discharged the Trust to His Majesties contentment, the Royal Pleasure should be signified to continue him to the Triennial Period. . . . Fifthly, He moved earnestly

penning thereof were refer'd to my selfe, then to M<sup>r</sup> Secretary<sup>1</sup> or the Lo. Treasurer<sup>2</sup>, who (if he hadd his demerit) deserves not to hold his staffe halfe a yeaere.

I doe verilye believe they will hasten to finish this Acte befor I shall heare from your Lordship, which if they doo, God send me patience and as much care to serve him, as I have, and ever hadd to serve my Maister. And then all must needes be well.

I send your Lordship a copy of that speech I have thought upon, to deliver at London upon Monday next at the Commission of the Subsidyes: If his Ma<sup>ty</sup> have leasure to cast his eie there-upon, and to give direction to have any thinge els delivered, or any point of this suppressed, I would be directed by your Lordship, whom I recommend in prayers to Gods guidinge and protection, and doe rest ent<sup>r</sup>

Your L<sup>ty</sup>s true servant bound in all obligem<sup>t</sup>.

John Williams,

*Custos Sigilli.*

Westm<sup>r</sup>. Julye the 27<sup>th</sup>, 1621.

To the right honourable my most  
noble lord,  
the L. Admirall at Court.

## LETTER XXIX.

WILLIAMS TO DR COLLINS.

Orig., signature only autograph.

After my very hearty Comendacons. I thanke yow for yo<sup>r</sup> kinde and loving lres, and pray yo<sup>r</sup> (not knowing that yow were one of the Electors, when J wrote to the rest) to further with

that the Court of *Chancery* might have a Master of the Rolls of exact knowledge and judgment to sit with him, Naming Sir *Robert Heath*. . . Sixthly, He petitioned for some of the principal Judges of the several Benches, whom he Named, that two at least should always assist him."—Hacket, i. 61; Chamberlain to Carleton, July 14. 1621.

<sup>1</sup> Sir R. Naunton.

<sup>2</sup> Henry Montague, visc. Mandeville, resigned the treasurership in Sept. 1621.

yo<sup>r</sup> sufferage, & best endeavor<sup>s</sup>, the choosing of M<sup>r</sup> Medcalfe<sup>1</sup> of St. Johns to the Hebrew Lecturers place, if M<sup>r</sup>. Docto<sup>r</sup>. Bing<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Robert Metcalfe, a native and benefactor of Beverley (Poulson's *Beverley*, 453—458); admitted Lupton scholar of St John's 6 Nov. 1594; Rookesbye fellow of St John's 10 Apr. 1606; as the next fellow on this foundation was admitted 1 Apr. 1623, it seems probable that Metcalfe became Hebrew professor in 1623; mathematical examiner at St John's St John Bapt. 1612; Hebr. lecturer 7 Jul. 1615; college preacher St Mark's day 1616. There is an elegy on him in N. Hooke's *Amanda* (1653), 121.

On the 6th of September 1645, the lords desired the commons to concur in the ordinance for making him a senior fellow of Trinity college, which was done: "Ordered, That Dr. *Medcalfs*, *Hebrew* Professor in *Cambridge*, be (according to that Indulgence which the Statute of that College allows him, cap. 41.) upon the relinquishing of his Professor's Place, put into one of the Fellowships in *Trinity Colledge*, now vacant by Ejectment" etc. (*Lords' Journ.* vii. 570 b, 574 b, 575 a.)

His will dated 9 Oct. 1652, proved 25 Apr. 1653, is in MS. Baker xxvi. 207—213. Among the bequests are "I give and bequeath unto Trinity college, whereof I am a fellow, the sum of one hundred pounds, to be bestowed in divinity books for the library of the said college, according to the discretion of the master and seniors of that college, as they shall appoint. Item,...unto St John's college, whereof I was fellow, the like sum of one hundred pounds to be bestowed in like manner upon divinity books for the library of the college." To his executor John Symonds, parson of Gisingham, he bequeaths his folio books, and all his paper books and papers. "My folio books...cost me above one hundred pounds, and I think, one with another they are worth so much." His smaller books he bequeaths to John Courtman, B.A., fell. Trin., "and my desire is that Sir Courtman do not sell any of the books, which I have given and bequeathed to him, but keep them for his use."

There is a note: "Dec. 15. 1652. I desire and it is my will, that my executor should pay towards the finishing of this university's library the summe of twenty pounds.

ROBERT METCALFE.

...This was not in the will, but I found it under Dr Metcalf's own hand, so was willing in all things to perform what I conceived to be his intention.

JOHN SYMONDS."

<sup>2</sup> Dr Andrew Bing, of Peterhouse, ordained deacon and priest 15 Aug. 1597 by Richard Vaughan, bishop of Chester; licensed to preach by the university 17 Dec. 1602 (MS. Baker iv. 165 = A 192). King's letter for him to be master of C. C. C. 26 Mar. 1618 (*ibid.* vi. 32 b. = B. 29). See also *ibid.* xviii. 39.

shall resigne it vp with such a desyre & intention. The rather because J am a litle too much vpon the Stage in this buisynes, whither J wold not haue bin drawne, if J had ever thought that my good Friend, the M<sup>r</sup>. of Trinitie Colledge<sup>1</sup> wold haue made so dainty of so ordinary a Suyte. J pray yow commend me & my Suyte to M<sup>r</sup>. Vice-Chauncellor<sup>2</sup>, & let him know, that if M<sup>r</sup>. Creighton<sup>3</sup>, or any other shall procure his Mäties lres (which is an easy thing surrepticiously to be effected) J will take vpon me to satisfie his Mätie, if M<sup>r</sup>. Medcalfe be elected: & will take order (if it be not too late) to prevent it. See J commend me againe most heartly vnto yow, and all yo<sup>r</sup> Society, & rest

Yo<sup>r</sup> assured louing Freind

Jo : lincoln, C.S.

Westm<sup>r</sup>. Colledge,

11 Mart. 1621.

To the right worsp<sup>l</sup>:

My very louing Freind

Mr. Doctor Collyns

Prouost of K<sup>a</sup>: Colledge

in Cambridge, & his Ma<sup>ty</sup>:

Reader of Diuinity

there del<sup>r</sup>. these.

Endorsed: L. Keepers Lre for

M<sup>r</sup>. Medcalfe.

<sup>1</sup> John Richardson. See Fuller's *Worthies* (8<sup>vo</sup>) i. 238; Hacket, i. 24—26, 32, 33; Wood, *F. O.* i. 336, ed. Bliss; "publicly reproached in St Maries Pulpit in his own University by the name of a Fat-bellied Arminian."—Heylin's *Laud*, 122. Joseph Mead in a letter to Stuteville 23 Apr. 1625 (in Birch's *Court of Charles I.* i. 13), gives an account of his last sickness, and of his will, which is transcribed in MS. Baker xxvi. 153—155. Casaubon was his guest in July and September 1611 (*Ephemerides*, 855, 877) and borrowed books of him (*Epistolæ*, ed. Almél. 430 a ad fin.).

<sup>2</sup> The Vicechancellor in 1622 was Dr Jerome Beale.

<sup>3</sup> Rob. Creighton, afterwards bishop of Bath and Wells, professor of

## LETTER XXX.

SAME TO KING'S COLLEGE.

Orig.; signature only autograph.

After My very harty Comēdacoñs vnto yo<sup>r</sup>. Having vnderstood the desyres of RICHARD HEENE<sup>1</sup> *Batchelor of Arts & Fellowe of yo<sup>r</sup>. Colledge*, to travayle beyond the Seas, for the better enabling himselfe in his Studyes; & likewise of his carefull Father, who hopeth by this meanes, aswell to moderate the overfree disposition he observeth in his sonne, as to make him more serviceable to his *Countrie*, & better worthy of the *Societie*, where he is nowe a Member. J would entreate yo<sup>r</sup> (soe farr as it maye stand w<sup>th</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> Statutes) to geiue him leaue, for that purpose, to discōtinue from yo<sup>r</sup> *Colledge* for the space of two yeeres; &, during his *Trauayles*, to lett him enjoye the Benefitt of his *Place*, as is vsually afforded vnto Menn absent in that kynde. Wherein not doubting of yo<sup>r</sup>. favo<sup>r</sup>. to be extended to him, & the rather for my sake, J comitt yo<sup>r</sup> to the Proteccon, and blessing of God, & remayne

Yo<sup>r</sup> very Loving friende

Jo: lincoln. C.S.

Westm<sup>r</sup>. Coll:1<sup>o</sup>. Octobr. 1622.

To my very loving  
Friends the *Provost*, & Senior  
Fellowes of Kings Colledge  
in  
Cambridge.

Greek, as was his son after him (Duport's *Mus. Subsec.* 340; hence correct Hardy's *Le Neve*, iii. 660). He was a friend of Hacket's (Plume's *Life of Hacket*, li). His MS. lectures on Aristophanes (well deserving publication) were communicated by Sancroft to Paul Colomies (Colomesii *Opera*, 628. Cf. *ibid.* 602). He was sequestered from Uplowman (Calamy, *Contin.* 352). That he had powerful court interest appears from the papers relating to the mastership of Cath. Hall, printed in the *Autobiography of Matth. Robinson* (Cambr. 1855), 135—146. See also G. J. Vossii *Epistolæ*, 140 a *ad An.*, 145 a, 152 a; *Clarorum virorum ad Vossium epistolæ*, 69 b, 70 a, 74 a.

<sup>1</sup> King's 1614.

## LETTER XXXI.

SAME TO DR COLLINS.

Orig., signature only autograph.

After my hartie Comēdaciōns. I send you hereinclosed the Copie of certayne *Articles* (exited vnto me by M<sup>r</sup>. *Richard Day*) abbreviated out of former *Articles*, to like purpose presented vnto me; wherevnto J formerly receined yo<sup>r</sup>. Answaere (as J required); the length whereof occasioned by the tediousnes (as J guesse) of the first *Articles* could not as yet receave my fitt perversall; In respect whereof I haue thought meete by these my lres to pray and require you (vpon consideraciōn of these abbreviacōns of the former *Articles*) to resolute and conclude vpon some such course as may be just and reasonable, w<sup>th</sup>out occasioninge any further trouble to me or yo<sup>r</sup>selues herein. *Wherein* not doubtinge of yo<sup>r</sup>. respect as appertayneth J bidd you hartily farewell: From Westminster Colledge 21<sup>o</sup>. 8<sup>bris</sup>. 1622.

Yo<sup>r</sup> loueing freind

Jo: lincoln. C.S.

Samuell Collins D<sup>r</sup>. in Diuinity &

Prouost of Kinges Colledge in Cambridge.

To my loueing freind

D<sup>r</sup>. Collins Prouostof Kinges Colledge in  
Cambridge.Endorsed: 'L. Keepers Lre about M<sup>r</sup>. Day.'

## LETTER XXXII.

DRAFT OF LETTER FROM KING'S COLLEGE TO WILLIAMS.

Rt honorable & right reverend Father in God, o<sup>r</sup> very good Lord, humble duty & service premised; May it please yo<sup>r</sup> Ldp, yo<sup>r</sup>. Ld<sup>ps</sup> Lres in y<sup>e</sup> behalf of S<sup>r</sup>. Herne, dated Octob: 1 being



not deliuered to mee y<sup>e</sup> Provost till y<sup>e</sup> 27 of y<sup>e</sup> said month, imēdiately vpon y<sup>e</sup> reading & comūicating of them to y<sup>e</sup> Senio<sup>r</sup> fellowes to whome they beare date, J found them w<sup>th</sup> all reverence and readyness to enterteyne yo<sup>r</sup> Ldps sayd comd<sup>t</sup>., as becomēth vs, & as I forr my part hold my self most bounden. Only wheras yo<sup>r</sup> Ldp. very graciously cautioneth, if it may bee according to y<sup>e</sup> tenure of o<sup>r</sup> Statutes & not otherwise; it was said by<sup>1</sup> the most pt of y<sup>e</sup> Senio<sup>r</sup> then assembled, and by y<sup>e</sup> deposicōn<sup>2</sup> of S<sup>r</sup>. Hernes freind and sometimes Tuto<sup>r</sup>, M<sup>r</sup>. Peirson<sup>3</sup>, (a Sen<sup>r</sup>. likewise of y<sup>e</sup> Coll:) vnder his hand<sup>4</sup>, that S<sup>r</sup> Herne is vncapable of this fauo<sup>r</sup> by having lost his place now somewhile since, through voluntary absence frō y<sup>e</sup> Cōll. longer then Stat. prmitteth.

W<sup>ch</sup> answer of o<sup>r</sup> company humbly submitting to yo<sup>r</sup>. L<sup>dps</sup> good & fauorable considerōn and ready to yeild what further satisfaccōn yo<sup>r</sup> L<sup>dps</sup>. shall please in least sort to signify to be expected [of us] in this [or any other] kinde, wee take o<sup>r</sup> humble leaue for this time, not w<sup>th</sup>out o<sup>r</sup> harty prayers to allmighty God for p<sup>o</sup>longing yo<sup>r</sup> L<sup>dps</sup> life to y<sup>e</sup> good of many w<sup>th</sup> all encrease of hono<sup>r</sup> & prosperity.

Kings Cōll: Camb: Octob: 28. 1622.

Yo<sup>r</sup>. L<sup>dps</sup> most humbly to  
be comāunded.

To the rigt wor<sup>sh</sup> & my  
most respected frend

M<sup>r</sup> Doctor Collins  
thes.

<sup>1</sup> said by] Correction in 2<sup>d</sup> hand; 1<sup>st</sup> hand wrote first 'the opinion of', and then 'thought by.'

<sup>2</sup> deposicōn] 3<sup>rd</sup> hand 'allegacion.'

<sup>3</sup> Vice-provost, afterwards rector of Kingston. He has verses in *Epiced. Cantabr.* (1612) 109, and in *Genethliacum Cantabr.* (1631) 31, 32. Walker's *Sufferings*, ii. 326 b.

<sup>4</sup> vnder his hand] 'left v. h. h. in writing,' 2<sup>d</sup> hand.

Endorsed : ' Copy of y<sup>e</sup> L<sup>r</sup>e frō y<sup>e</sup> Coll.  
to my L. Keep. touching  
S<sup>r</sup>. Herne.

Orig. holograph.

Oct. y<sup>e</sup>. 28<sup>th</sup> : [1622].

J Cuthbert Pearson testifie y<sup>t</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Herne is vncapable of y<sup>t</sup> fauour which y<sup>e</sup> R. Honorable y<sup>e</sup> Lord Keeper doth require, for y<sup>t</sup> his dayes<sup>1</sup> were lapsed one fortnight since through his owne default.

By me

Cuth : Pearson.

### LETTER XXXIII.

WILLIAMS TO BUCKINGHAM.

*Ellis' Orig. Letters*, Third ser. iv. p. 191—195; *Cabala*, i. 101;  
from MS. Harl. 7000, art. 92, *Orig*.

Maye it please your Grace,

This heauye and unexpected accident of my Lord Stewards<sup>2</sup> death makes me to be troublesom unto your Grace at this time. In safetie and discretion, I might very easilye spare this labor, but my obligation to your Grace is such, as that, if I conceale any thinge w<sup>ch</sup> but my selfe apprehendes fitt to be represented to your Grace, whilst I affect the title of a reserved, close, and wise, I maye loose that other of an honest man, w<sup>ch</sup> I more esteeme. Thus much by way of preface.

I represent this office of a Lord Steward, as a place to be either accepted of by your selfe, or els to be discontinued (as for many yeares towards the latter end of Q. Elizabethes, and the beginninge of our Master's raigne it was), and in any case, not to be plac'te upon any other, w<sup>th</sup>out the deliberation of somme fewe

<sup>1</sup> A fellowship was lost by absence of more than 60 days (Statutes 24 and 38).

<sup>2</sup> The duke of Richmond died 12 Febr. 1627.

yeares, at the least. Beinge an office that none but the Kinges kinsmen, or favourites, or counterfavourites (raised up of purpose to balance the great one) have auncientlye possessed. I could desire your Grace hadd it in your owne person: for these reasons.

1. It is an office of fayre, and very competent gettings, but that is scarce considerable.

2. It keepes you in all changes and alterations of yeares nere the Kinge, and gives unto you all the opportunityes and accessses, w<sup>th</sup>out the envye of a favouritt. I beseech your Grace pawse well upon this; and call to mynde, if the Duke of Richmond was not in this case.

3. It gives you opportunitye to gratifie all the Court, great and small, *virtute officij*, in right of your place, w<sup>ch</sup> is a thinge better accepted of and interpreted, then a courtesye from a favouritt. Because in this you are a dispenser of your owne, but in the other (saye many envious men) of the Kinges goodnes, w<sup>ch</sup> wold flowe fast enough of it selfe, but that it is restrayned to this pipe and chanel onelye.

4. There must be one daye an end of this attendaunce as a Bedchamber man, but I hope never of beinge next unto the Kinge as a great Counsaillour and Officer, and above all others, which you cannot be but by this office. The Maister of the Horse is but a Knights place at the most, and the Admiralls (in time of action) either to be imployed abroad personallye, or to live at home in that ignominye and shame, as your Grace will never endure to doe. I will trouble your Grace with a tale of Dante, the first Italian poet of note, who beinge a great and wealthy man in Florence, and demaunded his opinion who should be sent Embassador to the Pope, made this answer, that he knew not who. *Si jo vo chi sta, si jo sto chi va*. "If I goe, I knowe not who shall staye at home; if I staye, I knowe not who can perform this imployment." Yeat your Grace stayeing at home, in favoure and greatnes with his M<sup>ty</sup>, maye by your designe and

direction soe dispose of the Admirall, as to enjoye the glorye without running the hazard of his personall employement. My gracious Lord, if any man shall putt you in hope that the Admiraltye will fill your coffers and make you riche, call upon them to name one Admirall that ever was soe. As in times of hostilitye there is some gettinge, soe are there hungrie and unsatiable people presentlye to devoure up the same. God made man to live upon the land, and necessity onely drives him to sea. Yeat is not my advise absolutelye for your relinquishinge of this, but in any case for the retayninge of the other place, thoughte with the losse of the Admiraltye.

5. I beseech your Grace observe the E. of Leicester, who, (beinge the onely favouritt in Q. Elizab. hir time that was of any continuance) made choise of this place onelye, and refused the Admiraltye two severall times, as beinge an occasion, either to withdrawe him from the Court or to leave him there laden with ignominye. And yeat beinge L. Steward, wise, and in favoure, he wholye commanded the Admiraltye, and made it ministeriall and subordinate to his directions.

6. Remember that this office is fitt for a yonge, a middle, and an old man to enjoye, and soe is not any other that I knowe about his M<sup>tye</sup>. Nowe God Almightye havinge given you favoure at the first, and sithence a greate quantitye (I never flattered your Grace nor doe nowe) of witt and wise experience, I wold humbly recommend unto your Grace this opportunitye, to be neerest unto the Kinge, in your yong, your middle, and your decreasinge age, that is, to be upon earthe as your pietye will one daye make you in heaven, an everlastinge favouritt.

There are many objections which your Grace maye make, but if I finde any inclination in your Grace to laye hold upon this proposition I dare undertake to awnswer them all. Your Grace may leave any office you please (if your Grace be more in love with the Admiraltye then I thinke you have cause) to avoide envye.

But my finall conclusion is this, to desire your Grace most humbly to putt noe other lord into this office, without just and mature deliberation, and to pardon this boldnes and hast, which makes me to write soe weakelye in a theme that I perswade my selfe I could mayntayne very valiantlye. I have noe other coppye of this letter, and I pray God, your Grace be able to reade this.

I send your Grace a letter delivered unto me from C. Gondomar, and dated either at Madrid, or (as I observe it was written first) at London. There is noe greate matter at whither of the places it was invented.

I humbly beseech your Grace to send me by this bearer the resolution for the Parliament. And doe rest

Your Grace his most obliged humble servaunt,

Jo. Lincoln, C. S.

2 Martij. 1624. [= 162 $\frac{1}{2}$ ]

## LETTER XXXIV.

WILLIAMS TO DR COLLINS.

Although the longe acquaintaunce J haue hadd w<sup>th</sup> this little man, the bearer hereof, and my knoweledge of his manye good partes and Civill Behaiour might haue moved me to haue recommended his suyte to any othe<sup>r</sup> Church o<sup>r</sup> College: yea J haue beene soe much beholdinge vnto you, fo<sup>r</sup> soe many kindenesses and favoures (wherein fo<sup>r</sup> the most parte you haue still prevented my suyte by letters) that J wold not haue written vnto you agayne, but that therein J might take the occasion, to call vpon you, to lette me vnderstand from you (w<sup>th</sup>out complements) wherein J maye expresse towards you, that respect you haue deserved at my handes. J pray you therefo<sup>r</sup> to doo the Bearer, what favoure you maye convenientlye, in his suyte,

whom I haue knowne very honest and Civill sithence he was but  
a little Childe, but in any case to make somme vse & triall of

You' verye assured louinge

Freinde

Jo : lincoln. C. S.

Non=such this

27<sup>th</sup>. of August.

1624.

To my assured louinge  
freynde Mr. Provost  
of Kinges College  
in Cambrige.

Endorsed : 'B<sup>p</sup>. of Lincolnes Lfr̄.'

### LETTER XXXV.

WILLIAMS TO SIR JAMES WHITLOCK.

From Sir James Whitlocke's *Liber Famelicus*

(Camd. Soc. 1858), 96.

To my assured loving frend sir James Whitlock, cheef Justice of  
Chester, and of his majesties counsell in the marches of Wales.

Mr. justice, after my verye hartye commendations, upon sum  
new complaints made unto my noble lord and youres of unkinde-  
nesses between your cheif and yow, I have presumed so mutche  
upon my power withe yow, and that desire I have of your neer-  
nesse unto me, as to assure my lord duke, that to give his grace  
contentment, and to prevent all future jealousies, yow wolde leave  
your place to your predecessor and serve his majesty as on of  
the justices of his Benche. And heerupon the king (in whose  
highe favour and good opinion yow do remayne) hath called yow  
by a writ for this service, for the whiche I do desire yow to pre-  
pare yourself withe your best conveniencye, desiring, withe all my  
hart, this remove may prove as mutche to youres as it dothe  
extreamlye to my contentment, and assuring yow that if ever it

shall lye in my power to ad to your place or fortunes yow shall  
ever really finde me

Your most loving and assured true frend,

Jo. Lincoln, C. S.

Westminster college, this 3<sup>rd</sup> of  
October, 1624.

# LETTER XXXVI.

WILLIAMS TO BUCKINGHAM.

*Ellis' Original Letters*, Sec. ser. iii. 255; *Cabala*, i. 107; from  
MS. Harl. 7000. Art. 103.

Most Gracious Lord, beinge com hither, accordinge unto the  
duty of my place, to doe my best service for the præparation to  
the Coronation<sup>1</sup>, and to wayte upon his Majestye for his royall  
pleasure and direction therein, I doe most humblye beseech your  
Grace to crowne soe many of your Graces former favoures, and to  
revive a creature of your owne, stricke dead onely with your  
displeasure<sup>2</sup> (but noe other discontentment in the universall worlde)  
by bringing of me to kisse his Majestyes hand, with whom I  
tooke leave in noe disfavour at all. I was never hitherto brought  
into the præsence of a Kinge by any Sainct beside your selfe;  
turne me not over (most noble Lord) to offer my prayers at  
newe Aulters. If I were guiltye of any unworthye unfaithfulnes  
for the time past, or not guiltye of a resolution to doe your Grace

<sup>1</sup> See *Cabala*, i. 108. "The coronation holds on Candlemas day. . . The late lord keeper, as dean of Westminster, being to perform certain ceremonies at that solemnity, is commanded to substitute the bishop of St. David's for his deputy."—Chamberlain to Carleton, Jan. 19. 1623. "The occasion of this [his sequestration from his office at the coronation] and the loss of his lord keeper's place was (besides some things that passed at the last sitting of parliament) a plain piece of counsel his lordship gave my lord duke at Salisbury; namely, that being as then general both by sea and land, he should either go in person, or stay the fleet at home, or else give over his office of admiralty to some other." Letter to Mead, Jan. 26. 1623 (both in Birch's *Court of Charles I.* i. 72, 73).

<sup>2</sup> See *Cabala*, i. 86 seq. Above, p. 59.

all service for the time to com, all considerations under Heaven  
could not force me to begge it so earnestlye, or to professe my  
selfe as I doe before God and you

Your Grace his most humble  
affectionate and devoted  
servaunt  
Jo: Lincoln.

Westm<sup>r</sup>. this 7<sup>th</sup>  
of Januar. 1625.

To my most gracious Lord the  
Duke of Buckingham, these.

## LETTER XXXVII.

SAME TO DR COLLINS. .

M<sup>r</sup>. Provost. W<sup>th</sup> my true loue and heartiest comēdacōns  
remembred. All men take that notice of the favoure & respect  
you are pleas'd to shewe me, your vnprofitable freynd, that J am  
importuned sometimes to be more troublesom vnto you, w<sup>th</sup> my  
letters, then of myne owne Inclination, J wold be. But J ever  
write, w<sup>th</sup> this reservation, that if J touch vpon any thinge,  
præiudiciall to the College or your selfe, J pray you suppose that  
part, written in water<sup>1</sup>.

Nowe J confesse, J write the more willingelye, because J  
hope, J shall but intreat you, to performe that, w<sup>ch</sup> you wold  
doe w<sup>h</sup>out any intreatye. W<sup>ch</sup> is, to vse one of your most  
honorable Tenants, the lord Straunge, in his renovation of the  
Lease of the Rectorye of Prescot, in Lancashire, as you doe  
all others, that haue any commerce w<sup>h</sup> you in this kinde, fairelye,  
and accordinge to your owne wont.

Jf fo<sup>r</sup> my sake (who am much beholdinge to that noble lord  
and to all his Familie) the gentlemen, employed in that service  
from his Lpp shall finde any further Expedicion, J must score

<sup>1</sup> See Erasmi *Adagia* 'in aqua scribere.' A proverb used by Plato,  
Lucian, Catullus, etc.



it vp amongst those many respects, J haue ever found from you,  
and assure you, J shall ever remayne

Your verye affectionat  
lovinge freynd  
Jo: lincoln.

Buckden. this .4<sup>th</sup>.  
of Aprill. 1627.

To the right wor-  
shipfull, my very  
lovinge freynd  
M<sup>r</sup>. D<sup>r</sup>. Collyns,  
his m<sup>tye</sup>. Professo<sup>r</sup>  
in divinytye in  
Cambrige, and  
Provost of Kings  
College there.

These.

## LETTER XXXVIII.

SAME TO SAME AND TO MR CLIFFORD.

Orig. holograph.

Good M<sup>r</sup>. Provost, and M<sup>r</sup>. Clifford. My heartiest Cōmen-  
dacōns remembred. This gentleman M<sup>r</sup>. Jenour<sup>1</sup>, and his sonne,  
haue Brought me an Appeale, frō your last Election at Æton,  
wherein he cōplaynes of a prætended Grievance, in that his sonne  
was not received vnto M<sup>r</sup>. Clifford's<sup>2</sup> place, then, as is alleged, by  
Resignation o<sup>r</sup> otherwise voyde. The Appeale fo<sup>r</sup> the Legalitye  
thereof, is so formallye pursued, as I cold not but receiue it, if it  
shall appeare to be of a nature, proper for my Cognisaunce, w<sup>ch</sup>  
J must be informed by you and your Statutes. Jn the meane

<sup>1</sup> Jenour's appeal was not sustained. His name does not occur in the  
*Registrum Regale*. An earlier Richard J. King's 1608.

<sup>2</sup> Phil. C. vice-provost, 1625, vicar of Fordingbridge, 1626. King's 1606.

time, J have prevailed w<sup>th</sup> this gentleman, that, if you please to giue him a meetinge here, on the .12. o<sup>r</sup>. 13<sup>th</sup>. of September next. ensuinge, he is content, that these differences maye be heard, *De plano* and summarilye, before me, if it doth appertayne to my Cognisaunce. And soe ended w<sup>thout</sup> cost or trouble. Jf you be of the same mynde, J pray you intimate y<sup>r</sup> assent vnto him by word of Mouth. O<sup>r</sup> els acquainte him with you<sup>r</sup> inclination to the Contrarye, that he maye be left to his ordinarye Remedye in Lawe. And soe w<sup>th</sup> my truest loue remembred to you M<sup>r</sup> Provost, and my heartiest Comēdacōns to you both, I rest

Your assured lovinge  
poore freynd,  
Jo: lincoln.

Buckden. 1. Augusti.

1627.

To y<sup>e</sup> right wor<sup>th</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>.  
D<sup>r</sup>. Collins Prouost  
& M<sup>r</sup>. Clifford one  
of y<sup>e</sup> Fellowes of  
Kings College in  
Cambridge.

### LETTER XXXIX.

SAME TO DR COLLINS.

Orig. holograph.

Mr Provost. J have heard never a word frō M<sup>r</sup>. Jenour sithence his last beinge (w<sup>th</sup> you) at Buckden. Nor any man els about me. Soe as J cannot Jmagin what those alterations shold be, w<sup>th</sup> he hath made in the Case. And therefor can say nothinge therevnto, as it is altered. But as it was supposed by me, J thinke you may safely subscribe therevnto, and be bold, to referr it to the D<sup>r</sup>. in Cambrige. Jf you be assured theyr Resolution, may end the Cōtroversie. Els Jt will prove but the treadinge of

a Maze, or a disputation Jn Circulo. And when you thinke all shall be at an end, the suit is but beginninge.

For my Opinion, of your Admittinge or not Admittinge, and all passages beside w<sup>ch</sup> may cōcerne you<sup>r</sup> self, J haue expressed my self fully & clearelye in my last letter. Whervnto J craue leaue, to referre you. And soe to remayne nowe and ever

Your very affectionat lovinge  
freynd

Jo: lincoln.

Buckden. 15. Jan.

1627.

To y<sup>e</sup> right wor<sup>d</sup>: my  
very loving freind  
M<sup>r</sup>. D<sup>r</sup>. Collins  
Prouost of Kings  
College in  
Cambridge.

# LETTER XL.

SAME TO SAME.

Orig., only signature autograph.

M<sup>r</sup>. Prouost. My verie heartiest Comēdacōns remembred.

You may see by this enclosed What trouble J shall bee enforced to putt yo<sup>r</sup>. College and my selfe vnto, vnles yo<sup>w</sup>. shall bee pleased to prevent the same, by admitting one of the two Scholers, that hath the most probable right vnto M<sup>r</sup>. Cliffords place, w<sup>ch</sup> J conceiue to be Jenno<sup>r</sup>. for as much as J can yet heare or see. Besides that J heare from Eaton, that hee is the better scholer of the two, w<sup>ch</sup>., when the case is doubtfull, or equally ballanced, may proove considerable. Yf therefore yo<sup>w</sup>. would bee pleas'd to end this difference of yo<sup>r</sup>. selfe, yo<sup>w</sup>. shall doe mee a great kindnes. Otherwise J pray yo<sup>w</sup> to send mee word to Buckden, What day yo<sup>w</sup> thincke fittest, that J may come in a morning

and heare this Cause, and turne backe in the afternoone the same daie. And when yo<sup>r</sup> shall resolute vpon the daie, J shall desire yo<sup>r</sup> to give competent warning to both parties to bee provided w<sup>th</sup> their Counsell, yet J hope and desire yo<sup>r</sup>. will ease mee of this journey, And so shall J euer rest, as I doe,

Yo<sup>r</sup>. verie affectionate lovinge  
freind

Jo: lincoln.

Westm<sup>r</sup>. 27<sup>o</sup>  
Junij. 1628<sup>o</sup>.

## LETTER XLI.

SAME TO SAME.

M<sup>r</sup>. Provost. Vnderstādinge from this bearer, as alsoe frō the youth himself, you<sup>r</sup> great and extraordinarye kindenes to a poore nephewe of myne<sup>1</sup>, that (J beleue by a former favoure of youres) was scholler of Eton, J could doe noe lesse, then returne you my heartiest thanks for the same. W<sup>th</sup> assuraūce I shalbe euer most readye to acknowelege it, in any favoure J can shewe to eithe<sup>r</sup> you<sup>r</sup> selfe, o<sup>r</sup> any freynd or kinsman of youres, w<sup>ch</sup> you shall recommed vnto me; for any favoure, that shall lie, in any power of myne. Desiringe you to beleue, that, whatsoever J have sent o<sup>r</sup> written vnto you (o<sup>r</sup> maye doe occasionallie hereafter) by the impo<sup>r</sup>tunitie of others and the waye of Justice (w<sup>ch</sup>, you knowe, J maye not neglect w<sup>h</sup>out hazardinge my fame for the p<sup>r</sup>sent, & soule for the time to come) Jt neither hath, no<sup>r</sup> ever shall breake any bond of freyndshippe, w<sup>ch</sup> you<sup>r</sup> great partes & cōtinuall good affections towardes me, hath soe strongelye knitt & fastned. And of the reason you have to be assured of this, J appeale to the Event of any Acte of myne donne in you<sup>r</sup> Colledge.

<sup>1</sup> John Williams, King's 1633, 'actively engaged in the service of Charles I.' (*Reg. Regale*.)

J praye you the'fo', to cōtinue you' kindenes soe farre to the poore youth, you' creature, as to tell my Steward here, what is furthe' to be donne for him & his accomodation. And to speake vnto the yonge gentleman (whom, J thanke you, you haue named to be his Tuto') to make a stepp ove' hither w'hin these .9. or .10. dayes, because J am not certayne, when J shall returne frō Lincoln.

Once more J thanke you verye heartilye, & am ever  
Your affectionat loving  
freynd

Jo: lincoln.

Buckden. 20<sup>mo</sup>. Aug. 1632.

**T**O the right wor: my  
very wo'thye freynd  
M<sup>r</sup>. D<sup>r</sup>. Collyns Provost  
of Kinge College in  
Cambrige & his  
M<sup>tes</sup> Professor of Divini-  
tye there. These.

Endorsed: 'B<sup>p</sup>. Lincolnes Lrē about  
Willms y<sup>e</sup> scholler.'

## LETTER XLII.

SAME TO SAME.

M<sup>r</sup>. Provost. W'h my heartiest Comendacōns vnto you. J doe nowe, by examininge a little, my kinsman, who (by your favoure) hath spent somme .9. yeares in Eton College, clearelye vnderstand, howe much J am beholdinge vnto you, for the Time and favoures passed, and must be to M<sup>r</sup>. Vintner<sup>1</sup>, for the time to

<sup>1</sup> Hen. V. King's 1623, rect. Stamford Courtney, and afterwards of Weston Turville (Harwood's *Alumni Eton*. 223), where he died 1678 (Lipscomb's *Bucks*, ii. 498).

come. For w<sup>h</sup>out his mayne helpe, J much feare, you<sup>r</sup> favoures wilbe lost, and my expectation, frustrated. And yeat J will not expect impossibilities at his handes, but shewe my selfe thankful, for his endevoures, and cleare dealinge w<sup>th</sup> me, frō time to time, what maybe hoped for in this course, frō the younge man. Howeuer that shall happen, J doe acknowelege my self much bound to you, & shall never faile to expresse my selfe, vpon all Occasions,

You<sup>r</sup> affectionat lovinge  
freynd

Jo: lincoln.

Buckden. 19<sup>th</sup>. of Julye.  
1633.

TO the right wor: my  
worthy friend M<sup>r</sup>. D<sup>r</sup>.  
Collins. Provost of  
Kinges Coll. in Cam-  
brige. these.

Endorsed: 'B<sup>p</sup>. Lincolnes  
L<sup>r</sup>e July .1633.'

#### LETTER XLIII.

WILLIAMS TO THE EARL OF ARUNDEL.  
*Fairfax Correspondence*, i. 339, 340.

To the Most Honourable And My Most Noble Lord, Thomas,  
Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Present These.

My Most Honourable and Most Noble Lord,

Not the hope of being able for the small remainder of my life to perform any proportionable service or gratitude unto your good lordship for your former justice and favours towards me, by which I enjoy that little remainder I have of any civil or political being, but that innate propension which nature hath planted in

every man's heart, to repair thither for help, where he has formerly found relief, makes me (otherwise of myself not forward in this kind of boldness) to rush thus unseasonably upon your lordship's more serious affairs, upon these occasions of storms and adversities.

The Tower<sup>1</sup> of London, my noble Lord, is for his Majesty's greater affairs, from a fair palace and quiet abode<sup>2</sup>, turned of late to a fort or citadel, and become so full of soldiers and that kind of dirge or noise, which is most adverse and contrary to retired thoughts and the disposition of a student; so that as I have been sequestered for above these three years past from the company of the living, so am I now bereaved from any conversation with the dead, and kept close prisoner from men and books in effect, until such time in the evening as these people are withdrawn into their private huts and cabins.

May it please your good lordship therefore, out of your own nobleness and pity, to procure me to be removed from this prison to any other place of abode where I may enjoy a little fresh and dry air, upon what terms, limitations, and conditions the King's Majesty or the lords shall hold convenient, the rather, my good lord, because there is received (or now due) out of my sequestered estate half as much more as my fine<sup>3</sup> comes unto.

For his Majesty's last offence conceived against me, about a proposition made unto and recalled from Mr Hampden<sup>4</sup> in twenty-four hours; I have to his Majesty taken the fault wholly upon myself, because others will participate of no burdens of this kind. It was in Hilary Term that the motion was made unto me, as from his Majesty, to petition for the putting off of that hearing,

<sup>1</sup> "My Pen must not [*delete this word not*] now go with the Bishop, my good Master, to his Lodgings in the *Tower*, whither in my Person I resorted to him weekly; . . . excepting when he was confined to close imprisonment." Hacket, ii. 126, 127.

<sup>2</sup> *abroad in Fairfax Corr.*

<sup>3</sup> £8,000 (Fuller's *Church History*, ed. Brewer, vi. 158).

<sup>4</sup> Cousin to Williams (Hacket, ii. 212).

with full assurance I should be presently restored to my poor fortunes; and when I had so petitioned, I was notwithstanding kept from all means and liberty, my Parliament writ stopt, and never had any particular (though I earnestly called for it) brought unto me in his Majesty's name, but at the very night before the last Parliament was broken up,—and then, God he knoweth in what matter and manner that proposition, or rather question, was put upon me. Now my business with my kinsman, Mr. Hampden, was begun and ended ten or twelve days before that time, which his Majesty peradventure is not informed of; and further, I do not go about to excuse this accident otherwise than in humbly craving pardon of his Majesty if I have offended. Lastly, whereas your lordship, as Mr. Lieutenant tells me, hath heard complaints of some brables between a servant of mine and some of the warders of the Tower, be pleased to understand that that warder who complained unto me was quite drunk, as it seems my man was also, who hath been sufficiently punished already both by Mr. Lieutenant and the warders, and more severely by myself. But it is not worth the troubling your good lordship with what passed between that one warder and me, seeing that I am assured, and have good witness thereof, he was in such a case at that time as I could not possibly understand him, and therefore might easily misunderstand me, and in consequence thereof misreport me.

My Lord, whether I shall receive this favour or any other from your lordship, I am for those great ones already past, and the esteem I have ever borne of your most noble person, lady, and family,

Your lordship's most obliged servant

and beadsman

Jo. Lincoln.

Tower, this 2nd of October, 1640.



## LETTER XLIV.

WILLIAMS TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

*Parliamentary Hist. of England*, xi. 280. Lond. 1753.

My Most Noble Lords,

My Duty, in all Humility and Lowliness, remembered unto your Lordships, I have received your Noble Lordships Orders of the twenty-second of *June*, but this Day, *July* the third, being the Lord's Day; and it is impossible I should, literally, comply with the Matter required in the same. I came from *Huntingdonshire* to *York*, from which I was not debarred by any *Order* from the Honourable House, by his Majesty's Command; and, by the same Command, I am strictly required not to depart this County of *York* without his Majesty's special Leave, upon Pain of seizing of my Temporalities. Your Lordships Messenger can inform you he found me not at *York*, but here, at my own Country House, preaching to my People<sup>1</sup>. I will wait upon his Majesty and humbly desire his Favour, that I may obey your Honourable *Order* in Act, as I already do in *Præparations Animi*. In the mean Season, I do most earnestly intreat your Lordships Favour and Mercy towards me, if I trespass a little in the prescribed Time; and your Lordships shall never hear, from any true Relation, that, by any Miscarriage of mine, I shall otherwise comport myself than as becometh

Your Lordships most humble  
and obedient Servant,  
Orator, and Petitioner,  
Jo. Eborac.

Cawood, July 3,  
1642.

<sup>1</sup> Assiduous in the consultations of war with the gentry (*Hacket*, ii. 185—187).

## LETTER XLV.

WILLIAMS TO THOMAS BULKLEY.

From the Bulkeley MSS. at Baron Hill. Printed in  
*Archæolog. Cambrensis.* 1st Ser. i. 329.

To the R. worshipfull  
 my noble Cozen, M<sup>r</sup>  
 Thomas Bulkley Esq.  
 at Barnhill  
 these.

My verye lovinge Cozen

You have receiv'd a letter from me, by the Solicitor, w<sup>ch</sup> followeth your byrsines, about a cōplaint made by M<sup>r</sup> Sherif above ag<sup>t</sup> you etc. I have sithence by my Cozen you<sup>r</sup> Sonne hūbly advised you, to present the lord Capel (in much want in that kinde) with a ferkyn of powder & a Barrel of Bullets<sup>1</sup>, and to doe it soe, that these things may be here delivered, to be sent away some times to morrowe. And you shall trust me, soe to improve the present, that you shall never repent you thereof. I doe the like my selfe. And will never advise you to anythinge, but what I cōceive, wil be for your Advātage, rather then losse, as beinge Noble Cozen,

Your verye lovinge  
 freynd & Servaunt  
 Jo. Eborac.

Conway. 16<sup>th</sup> of  
 Maye 1643.

<sup>1</sup> On Williams' exertions on the king's behalf at Conway, see Hacket, ii. 207—211.

## LETTER XLVI.

SAME TO SAME.

*Ibid.* p. 330.

To the right wor.  
his noble Cozen M<sup>r</sup>  
Thomas Bulkley Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
at Barn-hill near  
Bewmarish these.

My verye noble Cozen

I received this Morninge a letter frō M<sup>r</sup> Bridgeman that he stāds in great need and necessitie of moneys, and doth expect that other 250<sup>l</sup>. by the end of the next or beginninge of the weeke ensuinge at the furthest. Befo<sup>r</sup> w<sup>th</sup> time neverthesse, he doth resolve to send your buysines dispatched.

The newes are not great. That Brerton & Middleton are still at Namptwich. And have not moved. That the Welsh forces are gon to Wrexham from Chester to meet the Shropshyre there. That Capel is commanded by the Kinge, vpon his Allegiance, to feight them, if they offer to move Southward, towards Glocester, where all the Rebels are drawinge to saue that Towne.

That Essex mouinge that way, is wayted on by Wilmot w<sup>th</sup> 3000 horse, who routed his excellēcy & beat him out of his Quarters.

That Tattershall your kinsman's the E. of Lincoln's Castle, is taken by the Marq. of Newcastle & the plūder of all that Coutrye in it. That the saide Marq. hath taken Beverley by assault, followed Fayrfax to Hull Gates, w<sup>th</sup> an Armye of 20,000 men, vnder Kinge the Scotchman; the same towne, being beseiged by sea w<sup>th</sup> 50 Shippes.

You have received letters frō My lord Capel lately: & I desire you to appoint a speedye meetinge, & to acquaint me therew<sup>th</sup> that I may be there. For if somewhat be not donne in that Coutrye,

for the furtherance of his Mtyes Servis, I see great danger hang-  
inge over it. As esteemed an unkynde & suspected Countye.  
I leave you Noble Cozen in God's protection, and am

Your verye lovinge freynd and cozen

Jo. Eborac.

this 7<sup>th</sup> of Sept. 1643.

The seals to the two last letters are the same, viz. a signet or  
ring seal, bearing on a small shield a chevron between three  
Englishmen's heads two and one.

## LETTER XLVII.

WILLIAMS TO THE EARL OF MANCHESTER.

*Parliamentary Hist. of England*, xv. 349. written a short time  
before April 20, 1647.

To the Right Honourable, my very Noble Lord, Edward Earl  
of Manchester, Speaker of the Most Honourable House of  
Peers:

Right Honourable,

Having understood of an Ordinance passed your most  
Honourable House, for the pardoning of such Delinquencies as  
some Mistakes about the King's overpowering Parties in this  
country had drawn me into<sup>1</sup>, I humbly beseech your Lordship to  
present my most thankful Acknowledgement for their great Fa-  
vour therein; as also of all other their gracious Respects which I  
have, without the least Merit of my own, extraordinarily enjoyed  
these Twenty-five years: and may the great God of Heaven,  
speedily and plentifully, return them all into their noble Bosoms.

<sup>1</sup> See on Williams' active support of the Parliament forces, *Parl. Hist.*  
xv. 2 seq. 171 seq. But see Fuller, *Church Hist.* ed. Brewer, vi. 323 seq.;  
Hacket, ii. 218 seq.

And because I am now to live, or rather to die, divested of all Power or Deference which might vindicate me from Contempt amongst a third Generation of Men from those I first conversed withall, and some *Pharaohs* peradventure which knew not *Joseph*; if their Lordships shall extend their Goodness so far, as to protect me in a just and fair Way, in relation to any Service I have heretofore endeavoured to perform to that most Honourable House, it would make me, as most careful not to profane so sacred a Favour, so to live and die their most obliged Servant and Vassal. Right Honourable Lord, I humbly take my Leave, and am

Your Lordship's  
Most obliged Servant,  
John late Archbishop of York.

#### NOTES AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 27, no. xiv. For *Hilton* read *Histon*.

„ no. xviii. For 21 *Feb.* read 14 *Jan.*

„ 29, line 29. *Plautus*. *Aul.* ii. 2. 69 seq.

„ 29, „ 22. *meanes*. i.e. *meanness*.

„ 29, „ 5 up. *my Tutour*. Owen Gwin [Hacket, i. 7]. *my Scholarships and Fellowships*. “Admissio discipulorum Novembris 5<sup>o</sup>. 1599. Ego Joannes Williams Caernarvoniensis admissus sum in discipulū huius collegij pro doctore Gwin.” “Admissio Sociorū Anno Dom. 1603. Aprilis 14: Ego Joannes Williams Bangoriensis admissus fui in perpetuū socium huius Collegij pro Domina fundatrice.”

„ 30, „ 2. *difered*, i.e. deferred.

„ 30, „ 5. Virg. *Aen.* ii. 774.

„ 30, „ 6 up. *materiam laudis*. Lucan, viii. 76.

„ 31, „ 8 up. *a small benefice*. Hacket, i. 19: “immediately with the Office of his Ministry he took the charge of a Living, the scantling of it very mean, and it could be no better after

the Letter of the Local Statutes where he Lived, that he might keep his Fellowship with it. It lay beyond St. Edmunds Bury in the confines of Norfolk, (perhaps Fakenham, or very near to it) it was the flitting Milk of a poor Vicarage, the Parsonage Tithes being scumm'd from it. . . . It seems the people of the Parish were good people, or he thought them such ; for in his highest Honour I heard him Treating with Sir Lionel Talemach of Fakenham, that Sir Lionel would employ from him an 100*l.* to buy Land of five or six pounds *per annum* Value, for the Relief of the Poor of that Village to the worlds End." Williams does not appear from Blomefield to have held any benefice in Norfolk.

- Page 33, line 3. *Mr. Price*. Jo. Price (Denb.) scholar for Dr. Gwin, 7 Nov. 1600 'non juratus'; fellow for the same 15 Mar. 1607.
- " 33, " 4. *Mr. John Lloyd's son for one Sir Dolben's*. David Dolben (Denb.) Dr. Gwin's scholar 7 Nov. 1603. Jo. Lloyd (Denb.) and Rob. Gwin (Bangor.) Dr Gwin's scholars 6 Nov. 1608.
- " 33, " 8. *I doe hope our colledge shall meete agayne before Christ-masse; for as yeate there is more causeles feare then apparent daunger of any infection*. On the 10th of October 1608 a grace passed to discontinue sermons at St Mary's and exercises in the schools on account of the plague. MS. Baker xlii. 107.
- " 34, " 3 seq. *that sentence once observ'de by Seneca*. . Beatius est dare, quam accipere. Acts xx. 35. Not in Seneca.
- " 34, " 7. *my coz. Robin*. See above, note on p. 33. l. 4.
- " 34, " 16. *quiret. Ut si*. Read *quiret, et si*. The passage is not found verbally in any author, but similar passages from Plaut. *Most.* &c. may be seen in Riddle and White's Lat. lexicon, s.v. *Salus* ad fin.
- " 34, " 25. Virg. *Aen.* ix. 426, 427.
- " 35, " 5. *the elder Brother*. [March 30. 1620] "I hastened to the Schools, where was kept the latter act of the bachelors' commencement, . . Mr. Richard Salstonstall, a fellow-commoner of Jesus College, being senior brother."—*Autobiography of Sir S. D'Ewes*, i. 139, 140. See also, as to the appointment of bachelors or senior sophisters to moderate, *Autobiography of Matt. Robinson*, 23. See *Stat. Acad.* (Qu. Eliz.) c. 22: "Inter sophistas veterrimus se responso-rem exhibebit."
- " 35, last line. *to feaste the Doctours*. On the 29th of April 1647 a grace was passed prohibiting these entertainments (*Stat. Acad.* p. 390).

Page 36, line 1. *the Father of the Acts . . if it should prove to be myself, as is most likely.* Hacket i. 23: "It was time for him . . to look to his own Place in the ensuing Commencement, which was even approaching. The Inceptor-Masters by Prescription have the Right to choose out of the two Proctors whom they please, to be the Father of the Act, as we *Cantabrigians* call it. It is a strange *Ænigma*, that the Sons should beget their Father. It lights commonly, as if it were *Postulatum Mathematicum*, upon the Senior. But because he that now was the Elder, if ever he had Polite Learning fit for such a Performance, had out-grown it, therefore because he was no Elder that could Rule well, the Inceptors gave the Younger the double Honour. This Commencement was as Gay and full of Pomp, by the great Concourse of Nobles and Gentlemen, as ever I saw....The *Welch* Gentry were enough to fill the Scaffolds....These Gallants must be Feasted by the Proctor, and there was no Want, I would there had been no Superfluity. These Costly and Luxurious Meals are the Lard of our Commencements, thrust in among the better Banquets of Scholastical Exercises. The Proctors Table was more Sumptuous (I understand my<sup>1</sup> Comparison) for the time, then useth to be at a Mayoralty in *London*. I do not reckon it among his clean and unblemish'd Praises. . . The Prevaricator made me smile, when he gave him this Character to his Face, *Titus Largius primus Dictator Romanorum*. To express myself a little further: These Messes of good Chear ought to be frankly set out at the times of such Genial and Gaudy Days. It were a wise World, if they could be kept within Moderation."

- " 36, Letter VIII. Also in Pennant's *Tour in Wales*, ii. Append. No. xi. p. 472—4.
- " 36, line 12 up. *Plinie. Epist. vi. 26 § 2*: "amo quidem effuse, iudico tamen, et quidem tanto acrius, quanto magis amo."
- " 36, " 4 up. *charge*. chargeable. Pennant.
- " 36, " 3 up. *but*. none but. Pennant.
- " 37, " 1. *a silver piece of Plate of what price you please above 5 markes. Fifth Education Report (1818) Appendix B. p. 404*: "An. 1576, Nov. 5. A Decree by John Still, Master, and the seniors, that all graduates hereafter to be admitted into Fellows Commons shall pay within a month of their admission 33 *sh.* 4*d.* to buy plate or books."

<sup>1</sup> *Qy. by?*

Page 37, line 11. *Lord Chancelour*. Hacket i. 13: "he came to live in *York-house* a Chaplain to the Lord-Chancellor *Egerton*." *ibid*. 19: "he wanted not Friends in the Lord Chancelour *Egertons* Family to acquaint his Lordship with it [his fame], who instantly prefer'd him before all Competitors, and said no more, but, *Send for him, and let me have him*. This was at *Midsummer* anno 1611....But when he came to *London* to be Approved for that Service, after great and humble acknowledgment of his Thankfulness, he prayed the Lord Chancelour he might continue a year, or the greatest part of it at *Cambridg*, before he came to wait constantly in his Lordships Honourable Family, because at *Michaelmass* following he was to enter upon the Proctor-ship of his University." See on his life in the lord chancellor's family, *ibid*. 27 seq.

" 37, " 14 seq. Compare Hacket i. 19: "He was call'd to do that Duty [to preach] before K. *James* and Prince *Henry* at *Royston*, whereupon the King spake much good of him, but the Prince taking great notice of him as an Honour to *Wales*, was not satisfied to give him encouragement of praise, but gave him his Princely Word, that He would Reward him after the weight of his Worth. But the Father bestowed that preferment on him, which the Prince, taken away by early Death for our Sins, intended. I heard of this Sermon Six Weeks after, and by a merry Token; for having occasion to come to that hunting Court at *Royston*, I received Hospitality at a Table full of good Company, where I was askt over and over, especially by the old *Brittains*, what Place and Dignity Mr *Williams* had in *Cambridge*; every one of them could tell me he made a most Excellent Sermon before the King, but for their parts they had been such attentive Hearers, that among them all I could not Learn the Text." Probably Hacket and Williams are speaking of the same sermon, which is not mentioned in Nichols' *Progresses*.

" 37, " 18. *Court holie water*. "L'eau bénite de la cour," "promissa rei expertia, fumus aulicus." *King Lear* iii. 2: "O nuncle, court holy water in a dry house is better than this rain water out o' door." (Nares).

" 37, " 4 up. *Executorshippe*. Add from Pennant. "Thus ceasing to trouble you further at this time, as not knowing how long this letter may be in coming, I recommend my service to your wor. and it to God's protection."

38, " 17 up. *the Junieur Proctour*. Williams himself. *contrarye*



to the Statute: Statute 13 of the Elizabethan code forbids electors to vote at the bidding of any person whatsoever; and the fellows' oath (stat. 14) forbids the procuring or allowing any dispensation of any kind.

Page 38, line 4 up. *Th. Edwards*. T. E. Dunelmensis foundation scholar 6 Nov. 1612.

„ 39, „ 7 *as this year*. Dr Gooche.

„ 39, „ 7 up. Dr *Cowell*. John Cowell, LL.D. master of Trin. Hall, ob. 11 Oct. 1611, succeeded by Clem. Corbett.

„ 39, „ 6 up. Dr *Clayton*. Died May 2, 1612. Hacket i. 22: "His Breath no sooner expired, but the Fellows, who have all Right of Election, first began to Confer, and then to Canvas for a Successor. It was soon discovered that the swaying Men, and that were fit for the bandy of such a Business, meant to set up Mr. *Owen Gwin* one of the Senior Fellows. Others look'd out for one that was *Simpliciter optimus*, and they hit him. It was the Darling of Divines, Dr. *Morton*, then Dean of *Winton*, now Lord Bishop of *Durham*, the *Polycarpus* of our *Smyrna* the Church of *England*, whose Piety and Humility are Incomparable, his Learning most Admirable, and his long Age most Venerable.....

"But this Patriarch, as I may call him, was not like to carry the day by the Consent of the most. Too few stood up for him, too few by one especially, and that one was Proctor *Williams*. O how could one of his deep Reach, and passing great Love to his Society prefer an obscure one, scarce to be named before the Man that had all good Men's Applause, Dr. *Morton*? If there be any thing to be said to make it look fair on his part on one side, it is this, Mr. *Gwin* had been his Tutor..... The relation of Pupilship prick'd on Mr. *Williams* to do any thing that was in his power for him, that had so much Interest in his Breeding. But while he was struggling and wooing his Friends to advance that Choice, he solicited Mr. *Senhouse*, a very rare Preacher, as Flowry as the Spring-Garden, afterward Bishop of *Carlile*, who bespake him fairly again. *Sir, if you desire my Voice to confer the Mastership upon your self, I will not deny you. I know you, though a young Man, right worthy of it; but your Tutor shall never have my Suffrage, while I can say No.* After he had prevailed to set Mr. *Gwin* over that great Society, his Fortunes carried him away, but he heard so much, that he quickly dislik'd his own Work."

Page 40, line 3. *Dr Carye*. Valentine Carey, afterwards bishop of Exeter. See Baker's *Hist. of St John's*, 261 seq. On his will see *Notes and Queries*, 3 Ser. vi. 173 seq. He suspected Jos. Mede of Puritanism (Mede's *Life*, p. lxxv.).

" 40, line 6. *Weeks*. Read *wake*!

„ *ibid.* *the death of L. Treasurer and Chauncelour*. Hacket, i. 21: "The Earl of *Salisbury*, that famous Lord-Treasurer, had Govern'd our University as Chancellor from the year 1600, with good liking to all...He left this World *May* 24. 1612. In the Election of a Successor the Regent-House, in whom the Choice was, were improvidently divided. The greater Number gave their Voices for *Henry* Earl of *Northampton*, Lord Privy-Seal, sometimes a Gremial of our Body...He was very Rich, and a Batchelor; a Founder already of a charitable and handsom Pile of Building at *Greenwich*. Therefore such as devised all good ways to attract the Benevolence of Liberal and Wealthy Men unto us, hoped he would be very beneficial to *Cambridge* his Mother."—His opponents calling him a *Church-Papist*, set up prince Charles, then in his 12th year, as a rival candidate.—"The Lord Privy-Seal had far more Votes in the Scrutiny for his Election, and so it was in all Post-haste signified unto him. But he took on with all Impatience to be so Abus'd, to be made Competitor with the King's Son, and to prevail in the Election."—The king was irritated.—"The Lord Privy-Seal, the Elect Chancellor, shrunk up his Shoulders, and made an Answer of fine Words, and well set together, 'That he was not worthy to have the Primacy or Pilotship over the *Argonauts* of such an Argosie': But in Rude *English* it was no better, then that *He scorn'd their Proffer*." Williams was sent to beg the king to name a Chancellor. The king ordered a new election, declaring that he "*would constrain him to hold it, whosoever it were that the congregation agreed upon*." Williams unfolded the riddle: "*none hath declared a flat Refusal of this vacant Place but the Earl of Northampton, therefore none else can be meant*." The earl was accordingly elected, and the king confessed that the university had hit upon the interpretation of his secret meaning.

„ 41, line 15. *in the comendacion of Traiane*. Plin. *paneg.* 16 § 1.

„ 41, „ 18. *Northamptonshire*, where Williams held the two livings of Walgrave and Grafton Underwood (Hacket, i. 29. He compounded for the first-fruits of Grafton 30 May, 1611,

and his successor 17 Nov. 1621. Bridges' *Northants.* ii. 234; he compounded for Walgrave 26 Oct. 1614, and his successor 5 May, 1642, *ibid.* 129).

Page 41, line 5 up. Cf. Auson. *tetrast.* 5. 4.

" 43, " 14 *the present Ld. Chancelr.* Bacon.

" 45, " 1. *Panton.* Read *Nanton.*

" 46. Letter XL. *Register of letters in St John's treasury*, p. 215.

" 46, line 5. Read *being made.*

" 46, " 6. Read *HONORATISSIME.*

" 46, " 9. Read *dabis.*

" 46, " 15. *segetem.* Read *messem.*

" 46, " 6 up. *legum et Justitiæ fato.* Read *f. l. et J.*

" 46, last line. *modesta.* Read *modestos.*

" 47. Letter XII. *Register*, p. 216.

" 47, line 17, remove the ) to the end of the line, after *dignissimis.*

" 47, " 23. *siet Miraculum.* Read *M. s.*

" 48. Letter XIII. *Register*, p. 229.

" 48, line 7. *Downhalt.* Henry Donhault, foundation fellow (co. Northants) 12 Apr. 1614; lector Græcus in aula 10 Jul. 1629; lector principalis 9 Jul. 1630; godfather to Richard Cromwell, and archdeacon of Hunts (Hardy's *Le Neve*, ii. 53, Mr Cooper's note in Carlyle's *Cromwell*, ed. 3. iv. Append. 1). See also Baker's *Hist. of St John's*, 199 seq.

" 48, " 11. *per Triennium.* The statutes of Qu. Elizabeth here retained the old rule (c. 27): "*Sociis tamen qui sacerdotes sunt ad obsequium regis aut episcopi advocatis et acceritis per sex menses in eorum huiusmodi obsequio abesse potestatem et licentiam per magistrum et maiorem partem seniorum, sed semel duntaxat in vita uni et eidem concedi volumus.*"

" 48, " 13. *the.* Read *yf.* i.e. *your.*

" 48, " 15. Read *tyme of his absence.*

" 48, " 20. Dele *mighty.*

" 48, " 22. Read *Assuredly.*

" 48, " 24. Read *this 22 of Dec.*

" 48, " 4 up. Read *have graunted.*

" *ibid.* Read *this his service.*

" 48, " 3 up. *his commons.* Stat. Eliz. c. 29: "*Singulis item sociorum qualibet septimana duodecim denarii [pro commestatu allocentur].*"

" 48, " 2 up. *rages.* By stat. coll. Jo. (Eliz.) c. 33 four marks yearly. *Livery.* Thirteen and fourpence was paid to each fellow at Lady-day 'pro liberatura.' (*ibid.* c. 34). *Corn money.* By stat. of the realm 18 Eliz. c. 6 a third of all college

rents was to be paid in wheat or malt "to be expended to the use of the relief of the commons and diet of the said colleges."

Page 48, line ult. *his part of the weekly Divident. Fifth Education Rep. Append. B. (1818), p. 405: "An. 1601. Feb. 24. It was decreed by Rich. Clayton, Master, and the seniors, that from thenceforth the gain of the bakehouse and brewhouse, together with the fellows part of corn money (detriments being discharged) should be divided weekly, ... among those fellows only that do remain at home, and are continuing, when the weekly division is made, or have continu'd the greater part of the week, the Master always having a double share, whether at home or abroad."*

" 49, " 6. *Rob. Lana.* Of Norfolk, foundation scholar 7 Nov. 1593, foundation fellow 7 Apr. 1598; concionator in festo S<sup>ci</sup> Marci 1609. In the college *Register of letters*, p. 253 is one from Henry earl of Southampton, requesting leave for Lane to attend him as chaplain. The college granted 3 years' absence with the allowance of his fellowship. MS. Baker, xii. 217 = 203: "Dr Lane of St Joh. Coll. was buried in y<sup>e</sup> Chappell. Jun. 11. 1634. Regr. Omn. Sanct. His will is dated Jun. 8, 1634. Regr. Testam." A Letter from Charles I. to elect Hen. Masterson (Coll. Chr.) in his place. *Register of letters*, 330, 7 Jul. 10 regni. See too Baker's *Hist. of St John's*, 209, 210, 213—215.

" 49, Letter xiv. *Register*, p. 230.

" 49, line 11. *Keeper etc.* Read *Keeper of y<sup>e</sup> great Seale of England.*

" 49, " 18 and 21. Read *Histon.*

" 49, " 21. *hath.* Read *have.*

" 50, Letter xv. *Register*, p. 235. With this correspondence relating to the library compare Baker's *History of St John's*, 208 seq.

" 50, line 19. After *viseretur* add: *in illo religiosa benignitas vim suam ostendit.*

" 50, " 20. Read *ut conscientia.*

" 51, " 5. Read *Dat. Cantabrig.*

" 51, Letter xvi. *Register*, p. 236.

" 51, " 11. Read *Reverendissima.*

" 51, " 12. Read *œternitatem.*

" 51, " 10 up. *nec injuria.* Enclose these words in brackets.

" 52, " 1. Read *latumias.*

" 52, Letter xvii. *Register*, p. 247, where *Honoratissime* and other words are written at full length; so in letter xviii.

" 52, " 12 up. Read *donasti civitate.*

" 52, " 2 up. Read *fundamina, asperimus latitantem.*

Page 52, line 13. Read *faxit* Omnipotens.

„ 53. Letter xviii. *Register*, p. 248.

„ 53, line 6 up. Read *sinet*.

„ 54, „ 1. *temperatus* is not underlined in the register.

„ 54, „ 10. Read *Præsulum*.

„ 54, „ 15. Read 19 *Cal*.

„ 55, „ 14. *Tho. Fothergill*, co. Westmorl., Lupton scholar Nov. 9 1614, foundation fellow 27 March 1618, senior fellow 29 April 1641; jun. dean 22 Jan. 163 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 16 Dec. 1636; sen. bursar 19 Dec. 1638 and 20 Dec. 1639; sen. dean 9 Jan. 164 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 27 Jan. 164 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; president 15 Jan. 164 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and then continuously with one significant omission (Dec. 24, 1649), to 13 Feb. 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ . On 31 March 1677 David Morton was admitted president in his place, he having died (according to a memorandum in the college register) on the 27th of March. See *Barwick's Life*, 2, 287, 288. He with others of the name founded a school at Ravenstonedale, *circa* A.D. 1688 (*Carlisle*, ii. 731 seq.). He was admitted to the prebend of Botevant (York) 29 Oct. 1660 (*Hardy's Le Neve* iii. 177), which he held till his death. He was admitted rector of Thorington 17 Oct. 1648 (*Newcourt* ii. 593, where *Tho. Tirwhitt* is erroneously said to have succeeded 'per mortem ult. Rect.' 23 Nov. 1661). On the family see *Notes and Qu.* 2 S. v. 321; vi. 215.

„ 55, „ 17. *Bodurda*. William B. admitted foundation fellow 22 Mar., 161 $\frac{1}{2}$  (co. Caernarv.); his brother Henry was Gwin scholar 20 Nov. 1619, Gwin fellow 25 Mar. 1629. Their uncle Owen Gwin, master, by his will proved 8 June 1633 left them all his books, and to William one of his 3 silver candlesticks (*MS. Baker* xxvi. 174, 175). William was admitted senior fellow 21 Feb. 163 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; senior bursar 1 Feb. 163 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and 22 Jan. 163 $\frac{1}{2}$ . He refused the covenant, and was accordingly ejected by an order of the earl of Manchester, dated 11 June, 1644.

„ 55, „ 17. *Spell*. Thomas Spell admitted fellow, 22 Mar. 160 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; president in the elections, 22 Jan. 163 $\frac{1}{2}$ —20 Dec. 1639 inclusive. On the 16 Dec. 1640 Jo. Pryse was admitted president. By will dat. 6 Sept. prob. 22 Dec. 1640 he left £50 to the college for books (*MS. Baker* xxvi. 195), having been a diligent promoter of the erection of the library, as appears from the following inscription in a copy of *Pits* (*St John's Library*, c. 9. 27) and in other books.

"Dedit Reverendus Vir

THOMAS SPELL

hujus Collegii Præses dignissimus, & (pace Honoratissimi Fundatoris) compater hujus Bibliothecæ, quam præfectus operis curavit exstruendam, nec minùs honestavit exstructam; duplici liberalitate insignis, pius erogator suæ & providus dispensator alienæ: Iteravit munificentiam, & Museum quod recens natum benevolentie primitiis tanquam conjugali arrhâ sibi desponsavit, moriens quasi consummaret nuptias, dotavit minis quinquaginta."

Page 55, line 18. *Joh. Symons*. Foundation fellow (co. Suff.) 26 Mar. 1613. One Symonds' will in MS. Baker, xvi. 226. One of both names, parson of Gislingham, was executor to Robert Metcalfe (above, p. 66).

" 55 " 23. *Henry Eyre*. Gregson fellow (co. York) 7 Apr. 1647; jun. bursar at the elections 5 Jan. 1648 to 15 Jan. 1650 inclusive; bread and beer bursar Jan. 15, 1650; sen. bursar at the elections 4 Feb. 1650 to 2 Feb. 1651; taxor 1649; senior fellow 30 Nov. 1654 [in locum magistri Creswick]. During his life he was to have the nomination to Dr Robert Allott's exhibition, and did nominate one Hobson, Mar. 19, 1674. (*Append. B. to Fifth Educ. Rep.* [1818], p. 471). He was eldest son of Nathaniel E. of Bramley, where he was born, was educated for two years privately at Laughton by Seton, entered as pensioner 12 May 1638, æt. 17. under the tuition of Richard Wrench. B.A. 1641; M.A. 1645; M.D. 1658. In Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, ed. Davies (Surt. Soc.) 13, his age in 1665 is erroneously given as 40. Another of both his names, 4th son of Giles E. of Brickworth, was a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, recorder and M.P. for New Sarum, born 1625, died 1678 (*Burke's Landed Gentry*).

" 55, note 1, line 1. "Nov. 15, 1624. Ego Richardus Bulkeley Monensis admissus sum discipulus pro Johanne episcopo Lincolnensi Custode magni Sigilli."

" 56, line 12. *Flood*, i.e. Edw. Lloyd (p. 64). Admissiones discipulorum, A.D. 1615: "Ego Edvardus Flood Denbiensis

(corrected by another hand Assaph) admissus discipulus  
pro Dr<sup>e</sup> Gwyne."

Page 58, line 14, read Dno.

" ib. Letter xxi. Also in Pennant's *Tour in Wales*, ii. Append. xii.  
475, 476.

" ib. line ult. of text, *no one other*. Pennant.

" 59, " 4, *Maister*. James I.

" 59, " 9, *one Man*. Buckingham.

" 59, " 11, *By loosinge the Seale*. Pennant.

" 59, " 14, *we* for *I* at beginning and end of line. Pennant.

" 59, " 15, *doe embrace*. Pennant.

" 59, " 16, *towards me*. Pennant.

" 60, Letter xxii. Page 61, Letter xxiii. *Register*, pp. 267, 268.

Baker has not followed the spelling very closely. The earl of Southampton's friendship for Williams. (Hacket, i. 68 seq. *Cabala*, i. 57—59, 96) no doubt led to this valuable legacy: "Ego Henricus comes Southamptoniensis admissus eram in alumnum huius Collegij divi Johannis Evangelistae decimo sexto die Octobris anno Domini 1585."  
—St John's register.

" 60, " 21. Read *at his late being...therein* also *imitate*.

" 60, " 22. Read *father* without brackets.

" 61, " 9. Read *devoted servants*.

" 61, " 10. Read *of an Hon<sup>ble</sup>*.

" 61, " 15. Read *you have reared*.

" 61, " 22. Read *interprett* the *small*.

" 61, " 3 up. Read *Glasse*, that *presents*.

" 62, " 1. For *shall come* read *still enmue*; i.e. *enmew*, a word used transitively by Shakespeare.

" 62, Letter xxiv. *Register*, p. 269.

" 62, line 10 up. Read *S<sup>u</sup> Johannis nomina*.

" 63, " 7. Read *currus* *es et*.

" 63, " 12 up. *William Mostyn*. See above, pp. 33, 34.

" 64, Letter xxvi. In the *Register*, p. 290, is a royal letter (Whitehall, 20 Mar. 162 $\frac{9}{10}$ ) recommending for the fellowship vacant by the promotion and marriage of Edw. Lloyd, M.A., Rich. Bulkeley, B.A. "bredd vp hertofore at our Charges as one of our Schollers in o<sup>r</sup> schoole at Westminster, & now a Scholler of y<sup>r</sup> Howse of y<sup>r</sup> fowndation of y<sup>r</sup> Byshopp of Lyncolne, of whose excellent ptes and hopes in all manner of learning fitting a scholler of his tyme and age, we have receyved cleare testimonyes as also of his lyfe & Conv<sup>s</sup>a-tion from some members of y<sup>r</sup> owne Howse, and from other Colledges in that Vniv<sup>s</sup>ity. We doe requyre yow

That vnlesse yow can except agaynst this his Testimony in poynt of Doctrine and Manners, yow y<sup>e</sup> M<sup>r</sup>. doe propownd & yow the M and Seniors doe elect this so hopefull a young man into the place and fellowshipp of the sayd Edward Lloyd. And if any exception shalbe made agaynst him being neyther of such schooles no<sup>r</sup> of such Fowndacions as ar limited by the Composition between y<sup>e</sup> Exors of D Wynne and that Society; bycause we are credibly enformed that neyther Lloyd the imediate nor Wynn the predecessor before him wer so qualified: We doe by o<sup>r</sup> Royall Prærogatyve dispençe w<sup>th</sup> Bulckly in those & the lyke inferior Circumstances. And Requiring theese our Letters to be read by yow the M<sup>r</sup>. vnto eight Seniors then p<sup>r</sup>sent in the Colledg w<sup>h</sup>in one howre next after y<sup>e</sup> receipt of y<sup>e</sup> same, that ther may be no default in satisfying our desyre in so just a motion, we bydd yow farewell."

Page 77, Letter xxxvii. Colleges might suffer for their refusal to renew leases. See Joseph Mead to Sir Martin Stuteville, Christ's coll. 16 Nov. 1622 (Birch's *Court and Times of James I.* ii. 349): "We talk here, that the bishop of Bristol being dead, my lady Leven's friends at court have moved the king to confer it upon the provost of King's college, in recompense of his so much spoken of slighting and neglect of their letters and personal mediation in her behalf, for renewing the lease she begs of that college." It may seem a strange sort of revenge; but a former letter (p. 348) makes the matter clear: "Dr. Searchfield, bishop of Bristol, is lately dead; but that place is so poor, that we have not yet heard of any suitors or pretendents for it."

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#### MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES OF WILLIAMS (1620—1637).

John Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carleton, Feb. 10. 162<sup>9</sup><sub>1</sub> (Birch's *Court and times of James I.* ii. 220 sq.): "Westminster church, or St Margaret's, were propounded [for the parliament to receive the sacrament there], and Dr Usher, an Irishman, to make the sermon; but the dean sent them a mannerly message by three or four of the gravest prebends, that they should be welcome to either of those places; but, seeing they were both under his care, he would take care to provide them an able preacher."



Jos. Mead to the same, Feb. 17. 1621 (*ibid.* 227): "Both his [Ussher's] preaching and the communion were put off, by order of the king, till the Sunday after (to-morrow) and the place to be Westminster. In the meantime it was on foot for the dean of Westminster, Dr Williams, to preach, and not Usher; but with some ado, they say, Usher still continues, and is expected to-morrow, though the dean was so discontent, that he denied, as some say, to permit the communion in Westminster: but I suppose he will be otherwise advised. Methinks, if Usher preaches, when I consider all circumstances, it should produce some novelty."

Dr Meddus to Jos. Mead, June 22. 1621 (*ibid.* 260): "Mr dean of Westminster was on Sunday sworn of the council. It is said he is like to be lord keeper, and hath appointed all his officers, though some opposition is like to be."

Jos. Mead to Stuteville, June 23. 1621 (*ibid.* 262): "That Dr Williams was sworn of the privy council; and that he waited on Sunday, from seven in the morning till ten at night, for the sealing of his patent for lord chancellor; and that the wax was choosed for it: yet some lords of the council had gotten the prince to move his father to defer it for a while, which he obtained; howsoever, the king and the marquis were downright for him. Some think this deferring to be an ill sign, as is wont in court suits: but others think it is only till he be elected bishop of Lincoln, for the more honour. Time will show."

Same to same, June 30. 1621 (*ibid.* 263): "I am told that Dr Balcanqual should not (Qu. *dels* not?) write that Dr Williams had the seal for lord keeper thrice given him, and taken from him, in one day. They say, the king should say, Charles was against it; and how could he make him recompense, unless he gave it him? To which, some report, the doctor answered, he should be content with the bishopric of London [? Lincoln] if he might hold his deanery still *in commendam*. He hath sat, and spoken in the

Star Chamber. One tells me that he entertained, a good while since, fifty household servants. We talk (but I know not) that Mr Lane of St John's is become his chaplain."

Same to same, Cambr. Jul. 1621 (*ibid.* 264 seq.): "It is the general report now, that the purse and great mace were, on Tuesday in the afternoon, sent by his Majesty to dean Williams, as he was sitting in chapter with his prebends about church affairs. The bell is now ringing to a congregation; and they say it is to send letters gratulatory from the university, according to our fashion.

I was told yesterday, that he had upon his knees petitioned the king, that no officers might be put upon him, but that himself might choose them at his free liberty; that so, if any thing were amiss, he might not answer for the faults of those he could not do withal; which being granted him by his majesty, it is said, the prince (as it seems not knowing thereof) presently sent his letters for one of his servants, or some that he was moved to favour; to whom the lord keeper answered, that he desired his highness would pardon him, since he had upon his knees obtained the favour aforesaid of his highness's father.

How true this is I know not, but I heard, above ten days ago, that he had petitioned his majesty for the entertaining of many of the Lord Egerton's, his old lord's officers, that by their experience he might, at the first beginning, be directed; which, his majesty should say was a very reasonable suit. Whether the former report be not some mistake of this I know not.

It is said, either to-morrow or Sunday, he is to be consecrated bishop of Lincoln."

Same to same Jul. 7. 1621 (*ibid.* 266): "Whether Dr Williams shall marry the other [kinswoman of Buckingham's] or no, as was said when he was near the broad seal, I know not."

John Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carleton 18 Aug. 1621 (*ibid.* 273): "The lord keeper hath gotten the deanery of West-

minster *in commendam*, during the time he shall continue bishop of Lincoln, besides his parsonage of Walgrave in Northamptonshire, and a good prebend<sup>1</sup> of that church, attached to the bishopric of Lincoln for ever."

Mead to Stuteville 15 Sept. 1621 (*ibid.* 275 seq.): "others [say], that Winchester shall be Canterbury, and my lord keeper bishop of Winchester...I shall not need to tell you, that my lord keeper's refusing to be consecrated by the archbishop, as having his hands in blood, was one means, if not the chief, of his affliction."

Chamberlain to Carlton 23 Oct. 1624 (*ibid.* 483): "The lord treasurer comes little at Westminster hall this term, being troubled with the fluent disease of the time; which is a great hindrance of business."

Sir Edw. Conway to Carleton 31 Mar. 1625 (Birch's *Court and times of Charles I.* i. 2): "when the lord keeper asked him [the king] whether he would have the absolution, he answered—'As it is practised in the English church, I ever approved it; but, in the dark way of the church of Rome, I do defy it.'"

Chamberlain to Carleton 14 May, 1625 (*ibid.* 22): "The lord keeper took up two hours in the sermon [the funeral sermon on James I.], which, they say, we shall shortly have in print."

From a clergyman in London, 26 Jan. 162½ (*ibid.* 74): "late lord keeper prohibited from coming to parliament."

To Jos. Mead, Lond. 19 Jan. 162½ (*ibid.* 185): "my lord of Lincoln [is like to be] bishop of Durham."

To the same, Lond. 9 Mar. 162½ (*ibid.* 203): "The bishop of Lincoln...is forbidden to preach his turn at Whitehall, and is therefore gone back into Lincolnshire."

<sup>1</sup> Williams was installed in the prebend of Laffard *alias* Sleford 10 Oct. 1613, but quitted it almost immediately for Asgarby, where he was installed 29 Dec. 1613, and which he held in commendam with his bishopric. His successor was installed 26 Dec. 1641. He was installed precentor by proxy 29 Dec. 1613 (Hardy's *Le Neve*, ii. 86, 103, 162).

Beaulieu to Sir Thos. Puckering, Lond. 25 Jul. 1627 (*ibid.* 254): "You have heard also, how the bishop of Lincoln, being come hither upon some pretended occasion concerning his deanery of Westminster, was commanded and forced upon a sudden to depart."

To Jos. Mead, Lond. 21 Mar. 1627 (*ibid.* 330): "The lord archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of Lincoln are also said, notwithstanding their letters of ease, to be sent for."

To the same, Lond. 28 Mar. 1628 (*ibid.* 334): "The lord archbishop returned from his confinement on Tuesday last to Lambeth, and goes to parliament, as also the bishop of Lincoln."

Jos. Mead to Stuteville, 19 Apr. 1628 (*ibid.* 343): "On Friday, April 10, in the morning, those four speeches of Sir Edward Coke etc. were reported by four lords to the residue of their lordships in the upper house. My lord bishop of Lincoln, being one of the four, reported Sir Edward Coke's, which he did, they say, most fully and naturally, both for matter and form."

Same to same, 28 Apr. 1628 (*ibid.* 347): "The bishops were divided, Canterbury, Norwich and Lincoln for the subject. The bishop of Lincoln much commended for what he spoke on behalf of the subject, acknowledging he had once offended in the days of his late master, in standing for the prerogative to the prejudice of the subject's liberties; for which he now desired forgiveness, professing that henceforth neither hope of greater preferments, nor fear of the loss of what he presently enjoyed, should make him do or speak against his conscience."

Same to same 31 May 1628 (*ibid.* 359): Abbot, Williams, etc. allowed to kiss hands.

The following letter from Sir Thomas Fairfax to his grandfather, July 24 [1637], shews Williams in a very favorable light.

*Fairfax Correspondence*, Vol. I. p. 338.

"The bishop of Lincoln is now in the Tower, suspended from all his livings, and fined 10,000£. to the king. The profits of

the deanery of Westminster are sought after by Dr. Duppa, the Prince's tutor. The fate of this bishop is much lamented, for he bestowed most of his revenues in pious works and charitable deeds, and the conferring to other hands will be a sensible loss to those that had tasted his liberality. Yet, although it is a just judgment for his infinite pride and ambition, which stood as offensive briars about so many sweet roses, he hath now a good memento to humble himself, but not so much means to work the accustomed good he used to do. At the dissolving of his family he showed that liberality was a natural disposition to him, for after he had spoken a moving and eloquent speech to his servants, expressing his sorrow that he was forced to cast them off so suddenly, and deprived of means to reward the faithful service they had done him, in a passion he broke off, flinging from them in a confused manner, accompanied with tears, saying he must part, and after he was gone sent 2500*l.* to be distributed amongst them. Thus in the lowest ebb of fortune did he shew the treasures of a rich mind."

VI. CATALOGUE OF SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE RELIEF  
OF SUFFERERS FROM THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN 1747  
IN THE PARISH OF COTTENHAM. COMMUNICATED  
BY THE REV. S. BANKS, M.A.

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(Read *December 5, 1865.*)

The following is a copy of the original document now preserved at Cottenham.

Cottenham November 22<sup>d</sup>. 1747.

Whereas I have collected amongst some of my friends in London a sum of money to be distributed according to my discretion for y<sup>e</sup> Relief of y<sup>e</sup> poor Suffers by y<sup>e</sup> murrain in this Parish. Be it Remembered that I have out of y<sup>e</sup> said Sum expended £ <sup>s. d.</sup> 5 04 0 in y<sup>e</sup> Purchase of one half share of a Ticket (No. B. 21,681) in y<sup>e</sup> present State-Lottery; and I do hereby acknowledge y<sup>e</sup> the said Parish is entitled to half the Profits arising from y<sup>e</sup> said Tickett (be they more or less) for their Use & Benefitt; Reserving to myself y<sup>e</sup> Absolute Right & Power of disposing of all Monies arising from their Half-Share of y<sup>e</sup> said Tickett (be the same more or less) according to my own discretion for y<sup>e</sup> Relief & Benefitt of y<sup>e</sup> said Parish.

Witness my hand T Greene.

Signed

In y<sup>e</sup> presence of us whose names  
are under-written (y<sup>e</sup> words of one half-Share  
between y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> lines being first inserted)

John Scaife, Curate.

Robert Sayer, Churchwarden.

N.B. The said Tickett was drawn a Blank, & sold for 2-14-6  
for y<sup>e</sup> half share.

## An

Account of Money collected by y<sup>e</sup> Rev. M<sup>r</sup>. Greene  
for y<sup>e</sup> Relief of y<sup>e</sup> Sufferers by y<sup>e</sup> murrain in this Parish  
1747

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Duke of Portland ... ..	05	05	00
Duchess of Portland ... ..	02	02	00
Archbishop of Canterbury (D <sup>r</sup> . Heming) ... ..	05	05	00
Bp. of Chichester (D <sup>r</sup> . Mawson) ... ..	05	05	00
Earl of Portsmouth ... ..	01	01	00
Countess of Portsmouth ... ..	02	02	00
Bp. of Ely (D <sup>r</sup> . Butts) ... ..	01	01	00
Hon <sup>ble</sup> Philip Yorke ... ..	05	05	00
Charles Greene Esq <sup>r</sup> . ... ..	02	02	00
Charles Alix Esq <sup>r</sup> . ... ..	05	05	00
Fred <sup>r</sup> . Frankland Esq <sup>r</sup> . ... ..	01	01	00
Fran. Say Esq <sup>r</sup> . ... ..	00	10	06
Bp. of S <sup>t</sup> . Asaph (D <sup>r</sup> . Drummond) ... ..	02	02	00
M <sup>r</sup> . Greene ... ..	01	01	00
Lady Wager ... ..	01	01	00
Nich. Hardinge Esq <sup>r</sup> . ... ..	01	01	00
Rob <sup>t</sup> . Harley Esq <sup>r</sup> . ... ..	00	10	06
Miss Eliz. Greene ... ..	00	10	06
Daniel Wray Esq <sup>r</sup> . ... ..	01	01	00
D <sup>r</sup> . Allix Dean of Ely ... ..	01	01	00
Rev <sup>d</sup> . M <sup>r</sup> . Hetherington ... ..	01	01	00
S <sup>t</sup> . Fran <sup>t</sup> . Drake ... ..	00	10	06
Rev <sup>d</sup> . D <sup>r</sup> . Perkins ... ..	01	01	00
Miss Parsons ... ..	00	10	06
Miss Watson ... ..	00	10	06
M <sup>r</sup> . Greene Jun <sup>r</sup> . ... ..	00	10	06
Miss Gore ... ..	00	10	06
Rev <sup>d</sup> . M <sup>r</sup> . Frankland ... ..	01	01	00
M <sup>r</sup> . Gashry ... ..	00	10	06
John Achard Esq <sup>r</sup> . ... ..	00	10	06
W <sup>m</sup> . Southwell Esq <sup>r</sup> . ... ..	00	10	06
Fran. Gashry Esq <sup>r</sup> . ... ..	01	01	00
Cha. Erskine Esq <sup>r</sup> . ... ..	01	01	00
M <sup>r</sup> . Southwell ... ..	00	10	06
Rev <sup>d</sup> . M <sup>r</sup> . Eyton Butts ... ..	01	01	00
Hon <sup>ble</sup> . & Rev <sup>d</sup> . M <sup>r</sup> . Hervey ... ..	00	10	06
Rev. D <sup>r</sup> . Price ... ..	00	05	00
Rev. D <sup>r</sup> Tookie ... ..	00	02	06

	<i>lb.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Rev <sup>d</sup> . D <sup>r</sup> Paris, Master of Sidney Coll. ... ..	01	01	00
Rev <sup>d</sup> . M <sup>r</sup> . Sturgess ... ..	01	01	00
Rev <sup>d</sup> . D <sup>r</sup> . Richardson, Master of Emmanuel Coll. ...	01	01	00
Rev. M <sup>r</sup> . Hubbard of Eman. Coll. ... ..	00	10	06
M <sup>r</sup> . John Whiston, Bookseller... ..	01	01	00
Ben <sup>t</sup> et College ... ..	05	05	00
King's College ... ..	05	05	00
Caius College ... ..	03	03	00
Clare-Hall ... ..	05	05	00
S <sup>t</sup> . John's College ... ..	05	05	00
Sidney College ... ..	02	02	00
Jesus College ... ..	01	01	00
Emmanuel College ... ..	01	01	00
S <sup>t</sup> . Peter's College ... ..	02	02	00
Pembroke Hall ... ..	02	02	00
Queens' College ... ..	02	02	00
Catharine Hall ... ..	01	01	00
Trinity College ... ..	05	05	00
Christ's College ... ..	01	01	00
Rev. M <sup>r</sup> . Greene ... ..	21	00	00
Collected at y <sup>e</sup> Sacram <sup>t</sup> . at Cott. June 7. 1747 ... ..	00	13	06
	124	19	00

## An

Account of Money disbursed out of y<sup>e</sup> said Collection.

P <sup>a</sup> . to y <sup>e</sup> Persons who kept Bulls for y <sup>e</sup> Herd ... ..	11	00	00
P <sup>a</sup> . for returning y <sup>e</sup> Hide money & Messagers to M <sup>r</sup> . Richardson & M <sup>r</sup> . Pass ab <sup>t</sup> . y <sup>e</sup> Certificates } ... ..	00	14	06
Lost by a Blank Lottery-Tickett ... ..	02	09	06
P <sup>a</sup> Wid. Greaves for 3 Hides for which she had received no Government-Money ... ..	01	10	00
P <sup>a</sup> { To W <sup>m</sup> . Howard To Hen. Lawrence To Jo. Wilson Sen <sup>r</sup> To Mary Chapman To Rob <sup>t</sup> . Elwood To Jo. Wilson } for 1 Hide each D <sup>r</sup> . ... ..	03	00	00
1. P <sup>a</sup> . for a cow for John Ablett ... ..	04	00	00
2. D <sup>r</sup> . for T. Norman ... ..	04	00	00
3. D <sup>r</sup> . for — Bowles ... ..	04	00	00
4. D <sup>r</sup> . for Rob. Frohock ... ..	04	00	00
5. D <sup>r</sup> . for Ed. Rowell ... ..	04	00	00
6. D <sup>r</sup> . for Jo. Maile ... ..	04	00	00



	l.	s.	d.
7. D <sup>r</sup> . for Dan. Taylor ... ..	04	00	00
8. D <sup>r</sup> . for Farine Brigham ... ..	04	00	00
9. D <sup>r</sup> . for John Essex ... ..	04	00	00
10. D <sup>r</sup> . for Ja: Greaves ... ..	04	00	00
11. D <sup>r</sup> . for W <sup>m</sup> . Greaves ... ..	04	00	00
12. D <sup>r</sup> . for Tho. Benton ... ..	04	00	00
13. D <sup>r</sup> . for Fran. White ... ..	04	00	00
14. D <sup>r</sup> . for W <sup>m</sup> . Porter ... ..	03	00	00
15. D <sup>r</sup> . for John Todd ... ..	03	00	00
16. D <sup>r</sup> . for John Betts ... ..	03	00	00
17. D <sup>r</sup> . for Alice Norman ... ..	02	10	00
18. D <sup>r</sup> . for Jacob Wilson ... ..	03	00	00
19. D <sup>r</sup> . for Corn. Payne ... ..	03	00	00
20. D <sup>r</sup> . for W <sup>m</sup> . Firbank ... ..	03	00	00
21. D <sup>r</sup> . for John Hay... ..	02	19	00
22. D <sup>r</sup> . for Tho. Leet ... ..	02	15	00
23. D <sup>r</sup> . for John Watts Jun <sup>r</sup> . ... ..	03	00	00
24. D <sup>r</sup> . for John Benton ... ..	03	00	00
25. D <sup>r</sup> . for Fran. Deakins ... ..	02	15	00
26. D <sup>r</sup> . for Rob <sup>t</sup> . Watson Jun <sup>r</sup> . ... ..	02	10	00
27. D <sup>r</sup> . for W <sup>m</sup> . Allgood ... ..	03	00	00
28. D <sup>r</sup> . for John Foot ... ..	03	00	00
29. D <sup>r</sup> . for John Norman ... ..	02	10	00
30. D <sup>r</sup> . for Wid. Whitehead ... ..	02	10	00
31. D <sup>r</sup> . for W <sup>m</sup> . Hare ... ..	02	10	00
32. D <sup>r</sup> . for Widow Hobson ... ..	03	00	00
P <sup>d</sup> . Frost in part of his Hide-Money ... ..	00	06	00
	124	19	00

Mem. M<sup>r</sup>. Fleetwood Relict of y<sup>r</sup> Late D<sup>r</sup> Fleetwood Rector of this Parish gave likewise y<sup>r</sup> sum of six Guineas, which was distributed in equal shares to y<sup>r</sup> following persons by y<sup>r</sup> Rev<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. Scaife and Morgan Christmas.

	£	s.	d.
Edward Rowel ... ..	0	10	6
Mark Benton ... ..	0	10	6
Thomas Bowles ... ..	0	10	6
John Leader ... ..	0	10	6
James Birket ... ..	0	10	6
Sarah Whitehead ... ..	0	10	6
Alice Norman ... ..	0	10	6
Thomas Webb ... ..	0	10	6
Robert Frohock ... ..	0	10	6
John Norman ... ..	0	10	6
Mary Chapman ... ..	0	10	6
W <sup>m</sup> . Hare ... ..	0	10	6

VII. ON TWO HITHERTO UNKNOWN POEMS BY JOHN BARBOUR, Author of the *Brus*. Communicated by HENRY BRADSHAW.

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[Read 30 April 1866.]

THE remains of early Scotch literature are so scanty, that I am glad of an opportunity to bring before the notice of our Society two genuine pieces of antiquity, two poems which I have no hesitation in assigning to Master John Barbour Archdeacon of Aberdeen, the author of the *Brus*, which have been lying unclaimed in our University for a hundred and fifty years, and which it has been my good fortune to disinter within the last three weeks. As hardly anything of Scotch literature remains to us earlier than the middle of the fifteenth century, except the *Brus* by Barbour, who died in 1395, Wyntown's Chronicle called the *Orygynale* (about 1420), and the poems of King James the First, who died in 1437; it is a satisfaction to have recovered these two poems of Barbour's, the *Siege of Troy* and the *Lives of Saints*. Of the *Troy-book* only two fragments are forthcoming, comprising about 2200 lines; but the *Lives of Saints* seem to extend to about 40000 lines.

It was on the 11th of this month that I took down from the shelf in the University Library a copy of Lydgate's *Troy-book*. I only knew that it was a Scotch manuscript formerly in the Duke of Lauderdale's collection, which was sold by auction in London in 1692, and that it had been bought with several others

from the same library by Bishop Moore, and transferred with the rest of his books to the University by the munificence of King George in 1715. My immediate object was to see how far Lydgate's southern English had been modified in the process of transcription by a Scotch scribe. The original volume was mutilated both at beginning and end, and the missing parts had been supplied in writing, from the printed edition of 1555, by one Sir James Murray of Tibbermure, who owned the book in 1612. However, on turning over a few leaves near the end of the original scribe's work, I was struck with a line in larger handwriting (that used throughout the volume for rubrics), running as follows:

Her endis the monk and begynnys barbour;

and on turning back, I found a similar rubric near the beginning:

Her endis barbour and begynnys the monk.

It was further apparent that the lines before this note at the beginning, as far as they were preserved (about 600), and after the note at the end (about 1500 or 1600), were not Lydgate couplets of verses of five accents, but Romance couplets of verses of four accents. A few lines were enough to show me that the language was anything but southern English; and I had little doubt that I had stumbled upon some fragments of a large work by the earliest known Scotch poet, of which I did not recollect to have seen any notice. After spending some hours in searching through the various works on Scotch literary history which were to be found in the Library, I wrote to Mr Cosmo Innes to ask for some information about the book, being very slow to believe that it was possible for me to discover anything in such an accessible library as ours, which had escaped the keen and life-long searches of such literary antiquaries as Scotland now possesses. Warton mentions another translation of Guido de Colonna's work, besides Lydgate's, as existing at Oxford among the Laud MSS.; and fortunately that part of the story which he quotes from the

Oxford MS., the account of the arrival of Jason and Hercules at Colchos, also exists in the earlier of the fragments in our *Troy-book*; but though Lydgate's poem, the anonymous one at Oxford, and Barbour's are all translated from the same Latin text, the *Histora Trojana* of Guido de Colonna, they are all clearly different versions.

It is difficult to understand how these fragments come to occupy the place which they hold in the present MS. The only explanation I can suggest is that the Scotch scribe, wishing to make a copy of Lydgate's *Story of the Destruction of Troy*, was only able to procure for his purpose a copy mutilated at beginning and end; and that, in transcribing, he supplemented his original by taking the missing portions of the story from the antiquated (and in his eyes less refined) translation made by his own countryman in the previous century. King James seems to have carried back with him into Scotland the knowledge of the English poetry of his day. There is ample evidence of the popularity of Chaucer in Scotland in the latter half of the fifteenth century; several of his smaller poems are only known to us from Scotch copies of them; and one indeed is among the earliest productions of the Edinburgh press. It need not then be matter of surprise to us if the great popularity of Lydgate in England had spread his fame across the border. I still thought that anonymous copies of Barbour's *Siege of Troy* might have been preserved either entire or, as here, combined with Lydgate's work, and suggested this to my friends in Scotland; but at present all that I can say is that they know of no poem of the kind lying unclaimed. While, however, so many libraries remain unexplored, it is very probable that a more complete copy may yet be discovered\*.

It then occurred to me that our Society might very well print these two fragments of the *Troy-book*, and that, as there were but very few early Scotch manuscripts in the library, a brief description of these might be prefixed to the fragments when printed.

\* See note at the end of this paper.

The Latin Gospels of Deer, with the Gaelic charters at the beginning (the only Scottish Gaelic charters in existence), are already in the hands of Mr Joseph Robertson for publication, and may soon be expected; Stewart's Metrical Chronicle, from the Lauderdale Library, has been edited for the Master of the Rolls. The volumes containing the Scottish laws, and the Romance of Lancelot, &c., are already well-known; the volume of Lydgate had just yielded the two fragments of Barbour's poem, which I have noticed; and almost the only other Scotch manuscript was an anonymous collection of *Lives of Saints*, which I had long known by sight, and which I have shown to all my Edinburgh friends in the hope of their recognising it as a well-known work, even if not by a known author. Having never obtained any satisfaction on the subject, I set to work to look carefully through it. It must have some definite place in its own class of literature; and for the last few years the necessity has become more and more apparent to me of trying to assign not merely to every composition but to every volume, whether written or printed, its definite place (however roughly defined) in our early literature. It is only by some systematic method of proceeding that we can ever hope to clear away the mass of confusion which exists in our knowledge of our national literature, especially during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

But to give some little account of this volume of *Lives of Saints*: it consists of nearly 400 leaves, with about 50 lines on a page, so that the series of lives must extend to nearly forty thousand lines. The writing seems to be of the latter half of the fifteenth century, and the binding must be contemporary, one of the few specimens of early binding, which remain in the library. One of the quires is guarded by a slip of parchment containing part of a document beginning: "Jacobus dei gratia rex Scottorum.....," enough to show where the book was bound. The unnamed author begins his prologue by saying that, as Cato and the author of the *Ross* justly say that idleness is the root of all evil,

"Yarfore sene I ma not wirk  
 "As mynistre of haly kirke  
 "For gret eld and febilnes,"

he employs himself in translating the lives of many of the saints. After the lives of the Apostles and several others, he closes the first portion of the work with the lives of Saint Nicholas (who, Mr Innes reminds me, is the patron saint of the City of Aberdeen), and Saint Morice or Macharius, the patron saint of the Church of the same place. At the beginning of his life of Saint Morice, he says:

"Bot before vthir I wald fayne  
 "And I had cunnyng set my mayne  
 "Something to say of saint Moryse  
 "Yat in his tyme was ware and wis  
 "And in the erd of sic renown  
 "And als in hewine sa hye patron  
 "Of Abirden in ye cite."

\* \* \*

There are fifty lives in all, and the second portion contains twenty-three of these; among them that of Saint Ninian the Apostle of Galloway. Unfortunately two leaves are wanting at the end of this life; but enough remains to afford us material help in tracing out the author. After the translation of the Latin legend, the writer gives several narratives in illustration. The first of these he begins thus:

"Of saint Niniane zet I zu tel  
 "A ferly yat *in my time* befel  
 "In Galoway til a nobil knycht  
 "Yat Sir Fargus Magdonel\* hycht.  
 "And hardy was of hart and hand  
 "And had the leding of the land  
 "In worshipe and slachtyr bath  
 "One Inglis men to do skath."

\* \* \*

\* Query so, or Magdouel?

This ends thus:

"For thi honour be til hewynis kyng  
 "And to saint Niniane honouryng  
 "En al tyme of lyfand men.  
 "Yarto say we al Amen.  
 "Yis wes done but lessing  
 "*Quhen Sir Davi bruys wes king."*

After several further narratives, he begins another (now defective at the end) thus:

"A lytil tale zit herd I tel  
 "Yat *in to my tyme* befel  
 "Of a gudman in Murrefe borne  
 "In Elgyne and his kynd beforne  
 "And callit wes a faithful man  
 "With al yame yat him knewe yan  
 "And yis mare trastely I say  
 "For I kend hyme weile mony day  
 "John Balormy wes his name  
 "A man of ful gud fame."

\* \* \*

I find one Thomas Balhormy witness to a charter early in the fifteenth century, in the *Registrum Moraviense*, and other persons of the name appear in that part of the country. After Saint Ninian follow other saints, and the book closes with a life of Saint Katherine.

From the brief extract of these few passages you will see that the writer was an ecclesiastic, past work from old age, that he feels specially bound to sing the praises of Saint Machar, the patron of Aberdeen, that the story of the Galloway Knight happened in the author's own time, and during the reign of King David Bruce, who died in 1370; and, further, after relating stories of events which happened in Galloway, he mentions one of an Elgin man, an old friend of his own, as one which he can tell with more confidence of its truth than he can assert of the Galloway stories.

When we consider that John Barbour the Archdeacon of Aberdeen, was engaged from 1375 onwards in writing the *Brus*,

and that he lived till 1395, and apparently at Aberdeen, I think there can hardly be a doubt that this poem should also be added to the meagre list of the productions of the father of Scotch poetry. Scotchmen have grieved over the loss of Barbour's poem on the Genealogy of the Stewarts, which is so often referred to by Wyntown, in his Chronicle; and therefore, though not of course of equal interest with the author's peculiarly national poems, they will no doubt be glad to have restored to them two such undoubted pieces as even from a philological point of view must be of considerable value and interest. To myself it is a peculiar satisfaction to think that such treasures as the Gospels of Deer and these two poems have been found in our own University Library; as it shows that however long and however shamefully it has been neglected, there is yet sufficient lying undiscovered to lead the keepers of the library to turn their attention to the books committed to their charge.

P. S. My conjecture has been verified to some extent. I have since had the good fortune to discover in the Douce Collection, a copy which furnishes about 1200 additional lines towards the close of the poem. Being at Oxford for some weeks this summer, I was enabled, thanks to the unequalled kindness of Mr Coxe, to explore at my leisure whole departments of the Bodleian Library. I was searching for printed books; but seeing a MS. of Lydgate's *Troy-book* in an adjoining book-case, I was tempted to take it down, although I knew that all the Bodleian Lydgates had been just recently examined with great care for the committee of the Early English Text Society. It is a Scotch MS. and was probably copied from the Cambridge MS. before ours was so much mutilated. The beginning is Lydgate, the volume closes with the last few lines of Lydgate's poem, and the rubrics about Barbour and the Monk are omitted; so that it is not to be wondered at that even Mr Douce himself should have overlooked it, to say nothing of more recent investigators.







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REPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

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REPORT

PRESENTED TO THE

**Cambridge Antiquarian Society,**

AT ITS THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

MAY 19, 1873,

WITH AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY

(INCLUDING THE ANNUAL REPORTS XXVII—XXXII),

1866—1873.

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ALSO

**Communications**

MADE TO THE SOCIETY.

No. XVII.

BEING No. 3 OF THE THIRD VOLUME.

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CAMBRIDGE:

PRINTED FOR THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

SOLD BY DEIGHTON, BELL & CO.; AND MACMILLAN & CO.

G. BELL AND SONS, LONDON.

---

1878.

*Price Eight Shillings.*

# CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

## COUNCIL

May 28, 1877.

---

### President.

CHARLES CARDALE BABINGTON, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., St John's College, Professor of Botany.

### Treasurer.

WILLIAM MILNER FAWCETT, Esq., M.A., Jesus College.

### Secretary.

REV. SAMUEL SAVAGE LEWIS, M.A., Corpus Christi College.

### Ordinary Members.

REV. WILLIAM GRIFFITH, M.A., St John's College.  
REV. THOMAS BROCKLEBANK, M.A., King's College.  
REV. WALTER WILLIAM SKEAT, M.A., Christ's College.  
JOHN EBENEZER FOSTER, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.  
GEORGE MURRAY HUMPHRY, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Downing College, Professor of Anatomy.  
THOMAS McKENNY HUGHES, Esq., M.A., Trinity College, Woodwardian Professor of Geology.  
HENRY BRADSHAW, Esq., M.A., King's College, University Librarian.  
REV. GEORGE FORREST BROWNE, M.A., St Catharine's College.  
JOHN WILLIS CLARK, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.  
THOMAS HACK NAYLOR, Esq., M.A.

## PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

## CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

---

### REPORTS.

Reports I—X (1841—1850). Ten numbers. 1841—1850. 8vo.

### PUBLICATIONS. QUARTO SERIES.

- I. A Catalogue of the original library of St Catharine's Hall, 1475. Ed. by Professor CORRIE, B.D. 1840. 1s. 6d.
- II. *Abbreviata Cronica*, 1377—1469. Ed. by J. J. SMITH, M.A. 1840. *With a facsimile.* 2s. 6d.
- III. An account of the Consecration of Abp. Parker. Ed. by J. GOODWIN, B.D. 1841. *With a facsimile.* 3s. 6d.

# REPORT

PRESENTED TO THE

## Cambridge Antiquarian Society,

AT ITS THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

MAY 19, 1873.

WITH AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY  
(INCLUDING THE ANNUAL REPORTS XXVII—XXXII),  
1866—1873.



Cambridge :

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SOLD BY DEIGHTON, BELL AND CO.,  
AND MACMILLAN AND CO.

GEORGE BELL AND SONS, LONDON.

1878.

**Cambridge:**

**PRINTED BY C. J. CLAY, M.A.  
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.**

# REPORT

PRESENTED TO THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AT ITS  
THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,  
MAY 19, 1873.

---

YOUR Officers are unable to report the accession of any new Members to the Society since the last anniversary meeting.

The scanty additions to the Museum and Library will be found enumerated in the List of presents received during the past year.

Mr Hailstone's *History and Antiquities of the Parish of Bottisham and the Priory of Anglesey*, which will form No. XIV of the Society's octavo series of Publications, is nearly finished, and will in all probability be published and distributed to members in the course of next Term.

Mr Luard having prepared a List of the charters granted to the University, and of the documents relating to the University, from 1266 to 1544, so far as they exist, or have existed, in the Registry, it has been decided to print it for the Society.



# TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 19, 1873.

	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions:								
For 1872	.	.	.	1 1 0				
For 1873	.	.	.	11 11 0				
Sale of books:								
Deighton, Bell and Co.	.	.	.	7 14 0				
Balance <i>June</i> , 1872	.	.	.	38 16 8	Balance <i>May</i> , 1873	.	.	59 2 8
				<u>£59 2 8</u>				<u>£59 2 8</u>

4

Examined and approved,

WALTER W. SKEAT, Auditor.

March 9, 1874.

# COUNCIL.

MAY 19, 1873.

---

*[Those marked \* continue members of the Council from last year.]*

## President.

Rev. William George Searle, M.A., Queens' College.

## Treasurer.

William Milner Fawcett, Esq., M.A., Jesus College.

## Secretary.

Rev. Samuel Savage Lewis, M.A., Corpus Christi College.

## Ordinary Members.

\* Rev. Samuel Banks, M.A.

\* Rev. John Eyton Bickersteth Mayor, M.A., St John's College,  
Professor of Latin.

\* Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, M.A., Magdalene College.

\* Charles Cardale Babington, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., St John's  
College, Professor of Botany.

\* Rev. Henry John Hotham, M.A., Trinity College.

\* Rev. Walter William Skeat, M.A., Christ's College.

Rev. Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Trinity College, University  
Registrary.

Frederick Apthorpe Paley, Esq., M.A.

Frederick Charles Wace, Esq., M.A., St John's College.

Henry Bradshaw, Esq., M.A., King's College, University  
Librarian.

William Aldis Wright, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.

# LIST OF PRESENTS

DURING THE YEAR ENDING

MAY 19, 1873.

---

## ANTIQUITIES.

*From the Rev. H. R. Luard :*

Two small coins, one Roman, one Hamburg.

## BOOKS.

*From the Society of Antiquaries of London :*

Proceedings of the Society. 2nd Series, Vol. 5, Nos. 4, 5, 6.  
8vo. London, (1872).

*From the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society :*

Transactions of the Society. 2nd Series, Vol. 2, Part 3.  
8vo. Exeter, 1871-2.

*From the Associated Architectural Societies :*

Papers of the Societies, 1871. 8vo. Lincoln, 1871.

*From the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of  
Ireland :*

Journal of the Association. 4th Series, Vol. 2, Nos. 10, 11,  
12. 8vo. Dublin, 1872.

*From the Smithsonian Institution :*

Annual Report of the Board of Regents for 1870. 8vo.  
Washington, 1871.

*From the United States War Department :*

Weather-maps and tri-daily Bulletin, Nov. 25, 1872.

# AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY,

DURING THE SEVEN YEARS ENDING

MAY 19, 1873.

---

1866—1867.

Nov. 19, 1866. *No meeting.*

Dec. 3, 1866. The Rev. R. E. Kerrich in the chair.

Mr Bradshaw read some extracts from a manuscript in the University Library, giving a picture of the state of the University in the reign of Queen Anne. (See the Society's *Communications*, Vol. III, No. VIII.)

Feb. 25, 1867. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

The following new members were elected :

Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, M.A., Magdalene College.  
Ebenezer Foster, Esq., Cambridge.

Professor Churchill Babington exhibited : (1) An inscribed gem, purchased by him in Dublin ; and (2) some silver coins of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., which had been found at Bourne. The most remarkable thing about the former was that they were all of different mints.

The Rev. W. K. Clay communicated (through the President) some notes and extracts, relating to several parishes in Cambridgeshire, from the 'Liber Archidiaconi Eliensis' in Caius College Library.

Mr Bradshaw exhibited some tracings and engravings, and communicated some notes on the English treatment of the Indulgence known as the *Image of Pity*. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. IX.)

March 11, 1867. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

Mr Bonney exhibited an old earthenware *amphora*, which had been dug up at Chesterton, and which he had purchased for the Society.

Mr Kerrich read an extract from a newspaper concerning the lapse of the Downing property to the University; in which an anecdote was mentioned concerning the founder of the family, who during the Protectorate, though one of that party, warned the King (Charles II.), when he was travelling in Holland in disguise to visit his mother, of a design upon his life; for which he was, after the Restoration, made a Baronet.

May 6, 1867. The Treasurer (Mr Bradshaw) in the chair.

The following new members were elected :

Frederick Apthorpe Paley, Esq., M.A.

Thomas John Proctor Carter, Esq., B.A., King's College.

Mr Searle exhibited a list which he had drawn up of the books printed at Cambridge from 1521, when the first press was established here, to 1700. The list was compiled chiefly from books to be found in Queens' College library; but a hope was expressed that it might without much difficulty be greatly enlarged from an examination of other collections in Cambridge, and that eventually the Society might be induced to print it.

Mr Searle said that he had drawn up a similar list of all the known Cambridge tokens, and he then gave a sketch of the relations between the tokens and the regular coinage during the latter half of the last and the early part of the present century. (This *List* was afterwards published, in November 1871, as No. XII. of the octavo series of the Society's Publications.)

May 20, 1867. Twenty-seventh Annual General Meeting. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

Mr Bonney exhibited :

(1) A series of flint weapons from Denmark, England, and other countries, presented to the Society by John Evans, Esq., F.R.S.

(2) An ancient iron key from Willingham, presented to the Society by Mr Deck.

(3) Some shells and bones, with fragments of burnt clay, which he had collected from some kitchen-middens which he had discovered on the Great Ormeshead, in North Wales.

Mr Bonney also read two letters of Sir Isaac Newton, written, as Master of the Mint, to the Mayor and Corporation of Chester. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. x.).

Mr Searle asked for information about David Hood, a printseller, who was living in Cambridge in 1798.

## APPENDIX A.

REPORT PRESENTED TO THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AT ITS  
 TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,  
 MAY 20, 1867.

During the past year four new members have been elected.

The Society has had to deplore the loss of the Rev. W. K. Clay, B.D., Vicar of Waterbeach, and one of its most zealous members. Among his contributions to the Society may be mentioned the Histories of Waterbeach, Landbeach, and Horningsey, which have appeared in the octavo series of the Society's Publications. We believe that Mr Clay was engaged upon a history of the parish of Milton at the time of his death.

The Museum of the Society has been enriched by an interesting series of flint weapons from Denmark and France, presented by John Evans, Esq., F.R.S.; an old key, from Willingham, presented by Mr Deck; and by a fine *amphora* (purchased), which was found in a field near the Huntingdon Road.

Besides the annual issue of the *Report and Communications* for 1865—66, a volume containing *Porson's Correspondence* has been edited by Mr Luard as No. VIII. of the Octavo Publications of the Society. The publication of the first part of Mr Searle's *History of Queens' College* has been undertaken, and is now in the press.

## APPENDIX B.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
 MAY 20, 1867.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Payments.</i>	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Subscriptions :		University Press :	
For 1866 . . .	7 7 0	Report and Communi-	
For 1867 . . .	17 17 0	cations, No. XVI. .	20 2 0
Arrears . . .	6 6 0	Octavo Publications,	
Life Member . .	10 10 0	No. VIII. . .	36 4 6
		Metcalfe, Printing . .	0 18 6
		Cheque-book . . .	0 2 6
	£42 0 0		£97 7 6
Balance, May 14, 1866 .	113 10 7	Balance, May 20, 1867 .	98 3 1
	£155 10 7		£155 10 7

Examined and approved,

F. A. PALEY, Auditor.

## APPENDIX C.

## OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.

MAY 20, 1867.

*[Those marked \* continue members of Council from last year.]**President.*

Charles Cardale Babington, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., St John's College, Professor of Botany.

*Treasurer.*

Henry Bradshaw, Esq., M.A., King's College, University Librarian.

*Secretary.*

Rev. Thomas George Bonney, M.A., St John's College.

*Ordinary Members.*

\*Rev. John Eyton Bickersteth Mayor, M.A., St John's College.

\*Rev. William George Searle, M.A., Queens' College.

\*John William Hales, Esq., M.A., Christ's College.

\*Rev. George Elwes Corrie, D.D., Master of Jesus College.

\*Rev. Churchill Babington, B.D., St John's College, Disney Professor of Archæology.

\*Edwin Guest, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., Master of Gonville and Caius College.

\*Rev. Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Trinity College, University Registry.

\*Rev. Henry John Hotham, M.A., Trinity College.

\*John Willis Clark, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.

Rev. George Williams, B.D., King's College.

Rev. Richard Edward Kerrich, M.A., Christ's College.

Rev. Thomas Brocklebank, M.A., King's College.

Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, M.A., Magdalene College.

1867—1868.

Nov. 18, 1867. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

Mr Luard exhibited a fragment of *Ammonites biplex*, bearing a curious resemblance to a mole.

Mr Luard also exhibited and read a letter, dated July 13, 1560, addressed by John Bale to Archbishop Parker, which he had found among the documents in the Registry. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XI.)

Dec. 2, 1867. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in  
in the chair.

The following new members were elected :

Rev. William Magan Campion, B.D., Queens' College.  
Robert Lubbock Bensly, Esq., M.A., Gonville and Caius College.  
Frederick Charles Wace, Esq., M.A., St John's College.  
Rev. C. W. Underwood, M.A., Histon Vicarage.  
Rev. John Hailstone, M.A., Trinity College.  
Rev. Edward Henry Perowne, M.A., Corpus Christi College.

Mr Luard exhibited a copper two-penny piece of the year 1797.

Mr Brocklebank exhibited :

(1) A silver medal having on one side King's College Chapel, and on  
the other the Fellows' Building, struck in 1796 by D. Hood of Cambridge;  
and

(2) A brass piece of James II.

Mr Luard read a letter addressed by Dr Bentley to Lord Chancellor  
King, describing a dinner given to King George II. in Trinity College hall.  
(See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XII.)

Feb. 24, 1868. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in  
the chair.

The following new members were elected :

Rev. Walter William Skeat, M.A., Christ's College.  
Rev. Charles Warren, Over Rectory.  
Rev. Alfred George Day, M.A., Gonville and Caius College.

Mr Bonney exhibited a Romano-British(?) vase of black ware found  
near the site of the old turnpike on the Chesterton Road, and presented to  
the Society by Mr Arthur Deck.

Mr Lumby read a list of vestments and church ornaments and furni-  
ture extracted from the churchwardens' book of Bassingbourne. The book  
contains in it the dates of 1498 and Dec. 30, 1503, with corrections in a  
later hand.

Mr Searle exhibited a number of foreign and colonial coins, medals and  
tokens; among which were an interesting series of coins struck by the  
Crusaders.

Mr J. Carter exhibited two small vases of black ware found on Coldham  
Common and presented to the Society by Mr Farren. One much resembles  
that exhibited by the Secretary at the present meeting; the other is  
smaller and broader in proportion, it is ornamented with a number of small  
hatchings.



March 9, 1868. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

The following new member was elected:

Samuel Sandars, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.

Mr Bradshaw exhibited three early engravings on copper fastened into a copy of the Utrecht Breviary printed at Paris in 1514 and now in the University Library. The volume belonged when new to the Hieronymites or *Fratres communis vite* of Hulsberg near Zwolle in the north of Holland. The engravings are:

- (1) A Madonna and Child; with the engraver's mark W and a graver (see Bartsch, vi. 56; Passavant, ii. 280).
- (2) The Nativity; with the initials W Z (unknown).
- (3) St Barbara; without monogram.

(For a description of these engravings see *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XXI, Note A.)

Mr Bradshaw also gave some account of an engraving on copper which he had recently found in a MS. Prayer-Book in the Library of St John's College. The subject is, Christ in the house at Bethany. It contains the engraver's initials G. M. and the place from which it was issued, *Bethania prope Mechliniam*, and is evidently Belgian work of the close of the fifteenth century. (For a detailed description of this engraving and another by the same artist, see *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XXI.)

The President read a paper on the studies (*musea* or *studiola*) still remaining in the roof of Dr Legge's building at Caius College. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XIII.)

Mr Bradshaw made some remarks upon a King's College 'Inventory of the stuff in the college chambers, 1598' which he had exhibited to the Society on a previous occasion (March 4, 1861), and which illustrated in a remarkable manner the President's paper on the studies at Caius College. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XIV.)

Mr W. Aldis Wright read some entries from a MS. in Trinity College library concerning the marriage of one John More, and the birth of some of his children. Mr Wright was inclined to think that one of these might be the Chancellor, Sir Thomas More. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XV.)

May 4, 1868. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

Mr Sandars communicated a paper (read by Mr Luard) entitled *Historical and Architectural Notes on the Church of St Mary the Great, Cambridge*. (These Notes were published in November 1869, as No. X of the Society's Octavo Publications.)

Mr J. Carter exhibited a small Roman vase and a bone implement, found on the Huntingdon Road, presented to the society by Mr Farren.

Mr Paley exhibited and presented to the Society a stone axe from Ireland, found at a depth of eighteen feet in a turf bog at Lough Glyn, co. Mayo ; there were about five feet of turf below it.

Mr Paley also exhibited (1) a gold medal (renaissance?) said to be found in a field near Stowmarket ; and (2) a curious cylindrical stone with rounded ends found in a gravel pit at Barnwell.

Mr Lumby read further extracts from the list of vestments, &c., contained in the churchwarden's book at Bassingbourne.

May 18, 1868. Twenty-eighth Annual General Meeting. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

The President exhibited some iron and bronze Anglo-Saxon ornaments, which were found, about half-a-yard below the surface of the ground, with a skeleton, lying face downwards and doubled up, near Houghton, in Huntingdonshire. They have been presented to the Society by the discoverer, Mr Brown, through Mr Neville Goodman.

Mr Searle read some extracts from the *Liber Gratiarum* A ; making some remarks upon the way in which the years were reckoned.

#### APPENDIX A.

##### REPORT PRESENTED TO THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AT ITS TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, MAY 18, 1868.

During the past year ten new members have been elected.

The Museum of the Society has been enriched by some vases of earthenware of the Romano-British period presented by Mr Deck and Mr Farren ; by an implement of bone presented by Mr Farren ; by a stone axe-head presented by Mr Paley ; and by some iron and bronze Anglo-Saxon ornaments presented by Mr Brown.

The first part of Mr Searle's *History of Queens' College* has been published during the past year, and was delivered to the members, in November last, as No. IX of the series of the Society's Octavo Publications. It has been decided that Mr Sanders's *Historical and Architectural Notes on Great St Mary's Church* shall also form part of that series. It is now in the press.

Arrangements have been made with the Committee of the Albert Institute, in consequence of which the Society's meetings are now, and will be henceforth, held in their small room. For some time past, since the removal of the Philosophical Society to the New Museums, our Society has been indebted to the Secretary for the use of his rooms in St John's College.

## APPENDIX B.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
MAY 18, 1868.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Payments.</i>	
	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>£. s. d.</i>
Subscriptions:		University Press:	
For 1867 . . .	9 9 0	Octavo Publications,	
For 1868 . . .	27 6 0	No. IX . . .	90 10 0
Arrears . . .	4 4 0		
Life Members . . .	21 0 0		
Sale of books:			
Treasurer . . .	11 0		
Deighton, Bell & Co. . .	3 18 8		
	<u>£66 8 8</u>		
Balance, May 20, 1867	98 3 1	Balance, May 18, 1868	74 1 9
	<u>£164 11 9</u>		<u>£164 11 9</u>

Examined and approved,  
H. R. LUARD, *Auditor.*

## APPENDIX C.

## OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.

MAY 18, 1868.

[Those marked \* continue members of Council from last year.]

*President.*

Rev. John Eyton Bickersteth Mayor, M.A., St John's College.

*Treasurer.*

Henry Bradshaw, Esq., M.A., King's College, University Librarian.

*Secretary*<sup>1</sup>.

Rev. Thomas George Bonney, M.A., St John's College.

*Ordinary Members.*

\*Edwin Guest, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., Master of Gonville and Caius College.

\*Rev. Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Trinity College, University Registry.

\*Rev. Henry John Hotham, M.A., Trinity College.

\*John Willis Clark, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.

<sup>1</sup> Mr Bonney having resigned the Secretaryship Feb. 15, 1869, the Rev. Thomas Brocklebank, M.A., King's College, was appointed to fill the office until the next Annual General Meeting.

- \*Rev. George Williams, B.D., King's College.  
 \*Rev. Richard Edward Kerrich, M.A., Christ's College.  
 \*Rev. Thomas Brocklebank, M.A., King's College.  
 \*Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, M.A., Magdalene College.  
 Charles Cardale Babington, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., St John's College, Professor  
 of Botany.  
 Rev. William George Searle, M.A., Queens' College.  
 Rev. John Hailstone, M.A., Trinity College.  
 Rev. Walter William Skeat, M.A., Christ's College.
- 

1868—1869.

Nov. 2, 1868. The President (Rev. John E. B. Mayor) in  
 the chair.

Professor C. C. Babington exhibited and presented to the Society a  
 very fine and perfect (Roman) earthenware jar from Burwell Fen, near  
 Read Lode.

The President exhibited :

- (1) A series of bonds 'not to procure dispensations from Rome;'
- (2) The first set of college statutes, 1516;
- (3) An old register containing Bishop Fisher's funeral sermon on the  
 Lady Margaret, and other interesting documents, all from the muniment  
 room of St John's College.

Mr Bradshaw exhibited an iron shackle which he had purchased for the  
 Society's Museum.

Mr J. Carter exhibited a stone hammer found at Swaffham Fen,  
 presented to the Society by Mr Farren.

Nov. 16, 1868. The President (Rev. John E. B. Mayor) in  
 the chair.

The President exhibited the plans and other documents connected with  
 the Second Court of St John's College, together with a proposed plan,  
 according to a suggestion by Sir Christopher Wren, for the Third Court.

Mr Paley exhibited a rubbing of the inscription on a bell dated 1294.

Feb. 15, 1869. The President (Rev. John E. B. Mayor) in  
 the chair.

Mr Luard read a list of unusual Latin words, and asked for information  
 about them.

March 2, 1869. The President (Rev. John E. B. Mayor) in the chair.

Mr W. Aldis Wright read a transcript of a paper drawn up by Dr Duport, Deputy Vice-Chancellor, giving an account of the proceedings in the Senate-house at the election of Sir Francis Bacon and Dr Barnaby Goche as Burgesses of Parliament in April 1614. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XVI.)

Mr Paley exhibited and presented to the Society two specimens of flint weapons found at Grimes Graves, near Thetford in Norfolk.

Mr J. Carter exhibited a pilgrim's leaden *ampulla* with armorial bearings (Thetford ?) upon it.

Mr Searle exhibited some cases of Chinese and Japanese coins, and made some remarks on their peculiar shapes, inscriptions, and dates.

Mr Luard exhibited the original indenture from the parish chest for the erection of a rood-loft in Great Saint Mary's Church in the year 1521. (See this document printed in Mr Sandars's *Historical and Architectural Notes* on that church, published in 1869 as No. X of the Society's Octavo Publications, page 64.)

April 19, 1869. The President (Rev. John E. B. Mayor) in the chair.

Mr Luard exhibited :

- (1) An earthenware pot, found on digging out the foundations of the "Dog and Duck" public house now demolished, St Mary's Passage; and
- (2) Some keys found when dredging the bed of the Cam near the colleges. These antiquities are presented to the Society by Mr A. Deck.

May 3, 1869. Twenty-ninth Annual General Meeting. The President (Rev. J. E. B. Mayor) in the chair.

The following new member was elected :

John Cole, Esq., B.A., King's College.

Mr Searle communicated an account of the coinage of Cambridgeshire, containing a list of all the coins and tokens known or recorded to have been struck in, or in relation to, the town, university, and county of Cambridge. It was felt that it would add materially to the interest and completeness of the work, if a full list of the university and college prize medals could be added. (This was done, and Mr Searle's *List* was subsequently published in November, 1871, as No. XII of the Society's Octavo Publications.)

## APPENDIX A.

REPORT PRESENTED TO THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AT ITS  
TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

MAY 3, 1869.

Your Officers have not much to report concerning the activity of the Society during the past year.

One new member has been elected.

Various additions have been made to the Museum, consisting of a fine and perfect earthenware jar, of Roman work, from Burwell Fen, presented by Professor C. C. Babington; some flint weapons from Norfolk, presented by Mr Paley; and an earthenware pot from the old "Dog and Duck" inn in St Mary's Passage, and some keys found in dredging the river, presented by Mr Deck.

Mr Sandars's *Notes on Great St Mary's Church* are still in the press, and permission has been obtained that the Rev. E. Venables' *Annals of the Church*, which were originally contributed to the Proceedings of the Archæological Institute, may accompany it. The late Mr Clay's *History of Milton* having been found to be far advanced towards completion, the manuscript has been entrusted to Mr Searle to carry through the press, as one of the Society's octavo publications. As both of these works are now well advanced, it is probable that they will be issued by the end of next Term. It has been decided further to print the second volume of Mr Searle's *History of Queens' College*, which contains the period from 1560 to 1662. This is also in the press.

## APPENDIX B.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
MAY 3, 1869.

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Payments.</i>		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Subscriptions:			Albert Institute, 1 yrs. rent	5	0 0
For 1868 . . .	2	2 0			
For 1869 . . .	18	18 0			
Arrears . . .	1	1 0			
Sale of Books:					
Deighton, Bell & Co.	7	10 0			
	£29	11 0			
Balance, May 18, 1868	. 74	1 9	Balance, May 3, 1869	. 98	12 9
	£103	12 9		£103	12 9

Examined and approved,

W. M. FAWCETT, Auditor.

APPENDIX C.  
OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.

MAY 3, 1869.

[Those marked \* continue members of Council from last year.]

*President.*

Rev. John Eyton Bickersteth Mayor, M.A., St. John's College.

*Treasurer.*

Rev. Thomas Brocklebank, M.A., King's College.

*Secretary.*

Henry Bradshaw, Esq., M.A., King's College, University Librarian.

*Ordinary Members.*

\*John Willis Clark, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.

\*Rev. George Williams, B.D., King's College.

\*Rev. Richard Edward Kerrich, M.A., Christ's College.

\*Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, M.A., Magdalene College.

\*Charles Cardale Babington, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., St John's College,  
Professor of Botany.

\*Rev. William George Searle, M.A., Queens' College.

\*Rev. John Hailstone, M.A., Trinity College.

\*Rev. Walter William Skeat, M.A., Christ's College.

Rev. Thomas George Bonney, B.D., St John's College.

Rev. Henry John Hotham, M.A., Trinity College.

Rev. Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Trinity College, University Registry.

Frederick Apthorpe Paley, Esq., M.A.

1869—1870.

Nov. 15, 1869. The President (Rev. John E. B. Mayor) in  
the chair.

The President exhibited some interesting papers and documents from  
the Treasury of St. John's College. Among them were :

(1) A cartulary of the hospital at Ospringe, drawn up apparently at the  
end of the thirteenth century.

(2) An exemption of St John's Hospital in Cambridge from dues to  
the church of All Hallows, and a grant of a free chantry from the convent  
of St. Rhadegund ; date about 1190.

(3) An account book of the building of old St. John's college chapel,  
with some entries about Bishop Fisher's monument.

(4) A mortuary roll of the house of St. Mary's at Lillecherch in Kent, sent round on the death of Ampeliassa the prioress, and containing the entries on separate slips of parchment, now fastened together, of the prayers and requests for prayers in return, of a large number of religious houses in different parts.

(5) A letter to the Lady Margaret from one of her servants, giving an account of the visit of Philip the Fair, King of Castile, to Henry VII. at Windsor, January 31, 1505; how the kings went to mass together in St George's chapel, how the young princesses were set to dance before the King of Castile, how he was taken into Windsor Park to shoot, never having seen deer in his life before, and how he shot ten or twelve with his own cross-bow.

Mr Bonney exhibited and presented to the Society two very curious pieces of early workmanship, both portions of antlers of red deer. One was about six inches in length, and had been cut into shape to form an axe-head. The other antler had lost one of its small portions, not by breaking but by cutting off, evidently with the object of its being used as an implement of some kind. Both of them however, from the position in which they were found, gave evidence that the work must belong to an early age.

Mr Searle communicated to the Society a list which he had drawn up of Cambridge books and pamphlets; not so much books printed in Cambridge, as a classified account of all the books and single sheets, published or privately printed, which concern the University. Incomplete as such a work must be at starting, a wish was expressed that the list might be printed and circulated as the most effectual way of gaining additional materials.

Nov. 29, 1869. The President (Rev. John E. B. Mayor) in the chair.

The President exhibited several books and documents from St John's College Treasury. Among them were:

(1) An inventory of vestments, plate, &c., belonging to the Lady Margaret, with notes showing how they were distributed after her death.

(2) A list of the plate belonging to the old house of St John, 21 Hen. VIII.

(3) A list of plate received from Mr Ashton's executors for St John's College.

(4) The obligation of the College for the foundation of Ashton Fellowships and Scholarships.

(5) Receipts for army taxes, 1652—1658, for the parsonage and glebe of Felmersham and Radwell.



(6) Heynes's protocol of the admission of Richard Cumberford and Richard Swayne as Fellows of St. John's College, July 20, 1534.

(7) The entry-book for all things borrowed from the College treasury, 1561—1787.

Mr Kerrich exhibited and presented to the Society :

(1) Three small Roman vases found near Cambridge.

(2) Two pieces of Samian ware, one of them with a stamp AVENTINI M.

(3) The lower half of a drinking vessel (sixteenth century ?), found in Jesus Lane.

Feb. 28, 1870. The President (Rev. John E. B. Mayor) in the chair.

Mr Hailstone exhibited a seal representing St Lawrence, found in Bottisham Fen.

Mr J. Carter exhibited a flint implement of bronze form imitated in flint, *said* by the well-known Cambridge dealer, from whom he purchased it, to have been found at Woodbridge in Suffolk. On investigation, however, it appeared that it was really Danish, and that large quantities were found in Denmark and imported into this country at a small price. With it was another of the same kind. Mr Carter said that these were never found in England, but that many antiquaries were deceived by them.

Mr Luard exhibited a Chancellor's gold medal gained in 1810.

Mr Brocklebank read a letter from Peter Salmon to Samuel Collins, Provost of King's College, written from Padua in 1630, and giving some account of the studies and lectures there. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XVII.)

March 14, 1870. The President (Rev. John E. B. Mayor) in the chair.

Professor C. C. Babington exhibited a small brass figure of an ecclesiastic, with traces of enamel, found embedded in the wall (of the decorated period) of the chancel of Conington Church. It seems as if it might have been the ornament at the top of a processional cross.

Mr Wace exhibited a rubbing of an inscription on a mural tablet near the door of a corn-mill pulled down fifty years ago near Fountains Abbey. It is difficult to decipher the whole inscription, but the date 1661 seems clearly to be made out.

May 9, 1870. The President (Rev. John E. B. Mayor) in the chair.

Mr Kerrich exhibited, on behalf of Mr Theodore Webb, some curiosities lately found at Great Gransden; among other things, a string of mixed beads of various dates, British, Saxon, and later.

Mr Bradshaw exhibited a bronze dagger found some years ago in Burwell Fen, presented to the Society by the Rev. J. W. Cockshott, of Burwell.

Mr Arthur Blomfield communicated a paper (read by the Secretary) containing a detailed account of the old church of Fulbourn St Vigor's, as well as of the restoration which has lately been completed under the direction of Mr Blomfield as architect. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XVIII.)

The President exhibited a copy of a book entitled: "Quatuor orationes autore Pawlet St John, Coll. D. Joh. A. B." (Cantabrigiæ, Typis Academicis, 1705, 4to.). It is a volume of College declamations.

May 23, 1870. Thirtieth Annual General Meeting. Professor C. C. Babington in the chair.

S. S. Lewis, Esq., B.A., of Corpus Christi College, was introduced to the Society, and read a communication relating to the bronze statuette found several years ago at Earith in Huntingdonshire. (The substance of this paper was subsequently [June 2, 1870] communicated to the Society of Antiquaries of London, and printed in their *Proceedings*, 2nd Series, Vol. 4, page 498. It will also be found with two illustrations in our Society's *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XIX.)

Mr Lumby exhibited a deed of the xviii<sup>th</sup> Century, relating to some inhabitants of Girtton.

#### APPENDIX A.

##### REPORT PRESENTED TO THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AT ITS THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, MAY 23, 1870.

The proceedings of the Society during the past year afford but few materials for an annual review. We regret to say that we have no accession of new members to report.

Steps have been taken to bring about a fusion of the Architectural Society and our own. The matter is still under consideration, but the terms of union have not as yet been agreed upon.

The Museum continues to increase steadily. A few antiquities have been presented, among which we may single out for special mention the portions of antlers of red deer, presented by Mr Bonney, which have been rudely formed into implements, and are evidently specimens of very early workmanship.

The Library has received during the year several of the publications of societies, which are employed upon kindred subjects to our own, both in this country and on the continent, as well as in America.

Since the last Report, the two Publications in the octavo series there mentioned as being nearly ready, have been issued to members. No. X, Mr Sandars' *Historical and Architectural Notes on Great St Mary's Church* with Mr Venables' *Annals of the Church*, was published in November; and No. XI, the late Mr Clay's *History of Milton*, edited by Mr Searle, was published in January. The second volume of Mr Searle's *History of Queens' College* (1560—1662) is still in the press.

Since Easter, the New Museums and Lecture Room Syndicate has granted to the Society the use of the Optical and Astronomical Lecture Room for our meetings; a step which we are perhaps entitled to look upon as an advance towards a further recognition of the Society's existence and usefulness by the general body of the University.

#### APPENDIX B.

##### TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING

MAY 23, 1870.

*See next Year.*

#### APPENDIX C.

##### OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.

MAY 23, 1870.

[*Those marked \* continue members of Council from last year.*]

##### *President.*

Charles Cardale Babington, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., St. John's College,  
Professor of Botany.

##### *Treasurer.*

Rev. Thomas Brocklebank, M.A., King's College.

##### *Secretary.*

Henry Bradshaw, Esq., M.A., King's College, University Librarian.

##### *Ordinary Members.*

\*Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, M.A., Magdalene College.

\*Rev. William George Searle, M.A., Queens' College.

\*Rev. John Hailstone, M.A., Trinity College.

\*Rev. Walter William Skeat, M.A., Christ's College.

\*Rev. Thomas George Bonney, B.D., St. John's College.

\*Rev. Henry John Hotham, M.A., Trinity College.

\*Rev. Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Trinity College.

\*Frederick Apthorpe Paley, Esq., M.A.

Rev. Richard Edward Kerrich, M.A., Christ's College.

Frederick Charles Wace, Esq., M.A., St John's College.

William Milner Fawcett, Esq., M.A., Jesus College.

## APPENDIX D.

LIST OF PRESENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDING  
MAY 23, 1870.

## ANTIQUITIES.

*From the Rev. T. G. Bonney :*

Two portions of antlers of red deer, formed into implements. Very early work.

*From the Rev. J. W. Cockshott :*

A bronze dagger, found in Burwell Fen.

*From the Rev. R. E. Kerrich :*

Three small Roman vases.

Two pieces of Samian ware.

The lower half of a drinking vessel (xvith century ?).

## BOOKS.

*From the Society of Antiquaries of London :*

Proceedings of the Society. 2nd series, Vol. IV. Nos. 3—6. 8vo. London.

*From the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History :*

Quarterly Journal of the Institute. Vol. I. Nos. 1, 2. 8vo. Bury St Edmunds, 1869.

*From the Sussex Archæological Society :*

Sussex Archæological Collections. Vol. XXI. 8vo. Lewes, 1869.

*From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire :*

Transactions of the Society. New series, Vol. VIII. 8vo. Liverpool, 1868.

*From the Kilkenny and S. E. of Ireland Archæological Society :*

Proceedings and Papers of the Society. No. 57. 8vo. Dublin, 1868.

*From the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland :*

Journal of the Association. 3rd series, Vol. I. Nos. 4—6. 8vo. Dublin, 1868—69.

*From the Smithsonian Institution :*

Annual Report of the Board of Regents for 1867. 8vo. Washington, 1868.

*From the Chicago Board of Trade :*

Tenth annual statement of the trade and commerce of Chicago, to 31st March, 1868. 8vo. Chicago, 1868.

*From MM. les Archéologues de Saône-et-Loire :*

Matériaux d'archéologie et d'histoire. Notices et dessins. No. 1. 8vo. Châlons-sur-Saône, 1869.

*From the University of Christiania :*

Thomas Saga Erkebyskops. Udgiven af C. F. Unger. 8vo. Christiania, 1869.

Three Extracts from the Transactions of the Academy of Sciences. 8vo.

*From J. H. Parker, Esq. :*

Catalogue of 1500 photographs illustrative of the archæology of Rome. Part 3. 8vo. Oxford, 1869.

The Lupercal of Augustus, the Cave of Picus and Faunus, and the Mamertine Prison. A lecture by Dr F. Gori and J. H. Parker. 8vo. 1869.

Report of proceedings of the British Archæological Society of Rome, 1868—69. No. 3. 8vo.

Treasurer's Report of the Roman fund for archæological investigations and excavations. 8vo. 1869.

*From the Author :*

Études historico-géographiques. 1<sup>re</sup> Étude. Par Alexandre Magno de Castilho. 8vo. Lisbonne, 1869.

1870—1871.

Nov. 21, 1870. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

Mr Bradshaw exhibited a book containing the engraved device of Nicolaus Gotz of Sletzstat, the Cologne printer (1470—1480); and read a communication on the subject, illustrated by Erulliot's photographs from early engravings in the Munich collection and others, showing that the device in question afforded evidence, hitherto overlooked, of the history of what are called *Gravures criblées* (*Schrotblätter*) or punctured prints. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. xx.)

Mr Bradshaw exhibited a copy of the Salisbury Primer or *Horæ*, belonging to the Lambeth library, and containing several engravings fastened into it; among them one on copper representing *St Katherine of Sweden crowned by angels*, with the date 'Ex teneramunda' (Dendermonde, between Ghent and Mechlin), and the signature G. M., the engraver of the *Christ in the House at Bethany* noticed at a previous meeting of the Society. (For a detailed description of these two engravings by a little-known Belgian artist of the close of the xvth century, see *Communications*, Vol. III, No. xxi.)

Mr J. Carter exhibited and presented to the Society, in the name of Mr Octavius Green of Chesterford, some portions of a Roman *situla*, consisting of the bronze handle, the fastenings and joints of which are well ornamented and show traces of red enamel; and also portions of three hoops, and fragments of the wooden staves. Accompanying these remains were found portions of the mouth of a bronze vessel, also a small bronze handle, and a number of round flattened polished *calculi*. These objects were discovered recently at Great Chesterford.

Dec. 5, 1870. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

J. K. Law, Esq., of Christ's College, was introduced to the Society, and exhibited several curiosities which he had bought, or which had been found during some alterations lately made at Christ's College. The President, however, and Mr Searle, showed that they were, one and all, forgeries, and some of them of a type very familiar to antiquaries.

Mr Searle exhibited a medal struck in commemoration of the present Lord Royston's attaining his majority.

March 6, 1871. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

The President mentioned the report of the discovery, said to have been made, of a Roman villa at Hauxton, just beyond the mill, where they are now digging coprolites. But on going over to Hauxton, to see what foundation there was for the report, two broken Roman tiles, and two slabs of freestone, which might be of any age, were all the remains which he could see. The President and Mr Bonney afterwards found a square brick, which might be a *tessera*, in one of the fields adjoining. Being near a junction of two streams and near a ford, it is possible that there was a ferry house here in former times. These are all the results that could be obtained.

S. S. Lewis, Esq., of Corpus Christi College, was introduced to the Society; and exhibited a photograph of the Greek bronze ram preserved in the museum at Palermo, and read a communication on the subject. (This paper was at first printed, with a lithographed illustration, in the *Cambridge Journal of Philology*, Vol. iv, page 67. It will also be found, without the illustration, in the Society's *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XXII.)

Mr Lewis also exhibited a model<sup>1</sup> of the 'Lake pile-dwellings,' with groups of their inhabitants engaged in various occupations, constructed on materials carefully gathered by Professor F. Keller, of Zürich; and gave the following account of what is at present known concerning them. It was in the dry winter of 1853—4, that the discovery of some charred pilcs near Ober-Meilen, on the lake of Zürich, led to researches, which have enabled us to form a pretty accurate idea of the life and habits of Swiss lake-dwellers in pre-historic times. From distrust of neighbours, as much to be dreaded as the beasts of prey, they seem at first with only *flint* implements (such as are frequently found in the fens of Cambridgeshire) to have built houses in groups of five or six together, supported on piles, and connected by a narrow bridge 40 to 50 feet long with the mainland. These

<sup>1</sup> These models are to be obtained at the Hotel Euler at Basle for a moderate sum.

hamlets appear to have been more than once destroyed by fire, and as combustion in charcoal renders textile fabrics almost imperishable, we can prove from actual remains a high degree of skill in spinning, weaving, plaiting, &c., on the part of these lake-dwellers, the mention of whom by Æschylus (Pera. 865) and Herodotus (v. 16) more than 4½ centuries before our era, thus receives apt and ample illustration. Though for many ages unacquainted with the use of metal (for their only weapons seem to have been slings, cross-bows, and flint-pointed lances and axes), these primitive tribes were not only skilful hunters and fishermen, but cultivated various kinds of spring-wheat, oats, barley, flax, and other cereals, and stalled large herds of cattle in sheds adjacent to their own houses, when winter had cut them off from the neighbouring pastures. The wheat and barley, it may be remarked, are identical in kind with those found on the coins of Metapontum and Leontini, dating from the fifth century before our era. The presence of seed of at least two kinds of weed (the Cretan catch-fly and the corn blue-bottle) indigenous not in Switzerland, but in *Southern Europe*, also suggests that Italy or Sicily were the countries from which these lake-dwellers sought their seed-corn. In their later days *bronze* seems to have taken the place of flint, bone, and horn, for the manufacture of implements, and, as might be expected from the growth of intelligence, hamlets which yield traces of metal (home-manufactured apparently, for a casting-mould has been found at Morges, on the Lake of Geneva) are built deeper in the water and further from the shore than those of earlier date. Nor were they without thought of a Supreme Power; on more than one site a rudely-sculptured crescent has been found, which probably had its place over the house-door to receive worship and bestow protection. In some cases the rapid under-growth of peat, in others fire driven by the still most destructive south wind (Föhnwind), led to the migration of the inhabitants, and probably the civilization brought in by the Romans induced them to find peace and security in towns beside, rather than over, the water.

Mr Paley exhibited a number of coins and tokens, among which was one representing the Three Tuns, the sign of an inn still existing on the Castle hill opposite the County Courts.

March 20, 1871. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

The following new member was elected:  
Rev. James Porter, M.A. St Peter's College.

Mr Kerrich exhibited a brass clock belonging to Mrs Crisp of King's Parade. On the right side is a likeness believed to be that of King Charles II. and on the left another portrait. The clock is supported by four figures of seventeenth century work, two of which are supposed to represent Rochester and Nell Gwynne.

Mr Fawcett exhibited several pieces of old glass with coats of arms, from Waterbeach church :

- (1) A fess between three animals.
- (2) A hare, part of a shield bearing a fess between two hares couchant, *qu.* if Sir Thos. Harewood, 49 Edw. III.?
- (3) Sable, a fess or, between three reynards passant.
- (4) Cutt impaling Ruda (Routh): on a bend engrailed, three roundels impaling a chevron between three bugle horns stringed. A Sir John Cutt in the reign of Henry VII. was the son of Sir John Cutt and Elizabeth de Ruda.

May 8, 1871. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

The Secretary exhibited, on behalf of Mr S. S. Lewis of Corpus Christi College, (1) a Roman *pocillum* found in a field west of Storey's Almshouses, and (2) a *denarius* of Hadrian.

Mr Banks exhibited (through the Secretary):

- (1) An Irish *fibula*, from Ballycroy, co. Mayo.
- (2) Two touchstones, found in Cottenham parish.
- (3) A medieval seal; and
- (4) A *denarius* of Vespasian, with the busts of Titus and Domitian face to face.

Mr Lumby exhibited and presented to the Society a pair of hobblers obtained recently from the Barnwell gravel hole.

May 22, 1871. Thirty-first Annual General Meeting. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

Mr Searle gave some account of an installation medal of Prince Albert, of which the Prince took 25 copies, but none are now known. Mr Searle stated that Messrs Hunt and Roskell have the dies, and that he was anxious to know where any of the medals were to be seen.

#### APPENDIX A.

##### REPORT PRESENTED TO THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AT ITS THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

MAY 22, 1871.

The chief event of the past year has been the formal union of the Antiquarian and Architectural Societies. At the last Annual General Meeting of our Society your Officers reported that the fusion had been proposed, and was under consideration. We have now further to report that, the Architectural Society having wound up its own affairs, the two Societies have become united on the following terms:



(1) All the property of the Architectural Society becomes the property of the Antiquarian Society.

(2) The life-members of the Architectural Society are considered life-members of the Antiquarian Society, so far as the privilege of attending meetings is concerned, and consulting the library; but not so as to include any right to the Antiquarian Society's publications.

(3) The subscribing members of the Architectural Society are admitted as subscribing members of the Antiquarian Society, on paying the usual subscription of the Antiquarian Society.

Independently of this arrangement, one new member has joined our Society.

A few accessions to the Museum and Library will be found recorded in the list of presents.

It has been decided to print Mr Searle's *List of Coins, Tokens, and Medals, of the Town, County and University of Cambridge*, as one of the Society's Octavo Publications. It is now in the press; and with the same author's *History of Queens' College, Part 2 (1560—1662)*, which is nearly finished, will probably be published and distributed to the members in the ensuing autumn.

## APPENDIX B.

### TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING

MAY 22, 1871.

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Payments.</i>		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Subscriptions:			University Press, 1870,		
For 1869 . . .	5	5 0	Octavo Publications, } .	71	19 0
For 1870 . . .	18	18 0	Nos. X. and XI		
For 1871 . . .	14	14 0	University Press, 1871 .	11	6
Arrears . . .	6	6 0		£72	10 6
Life Member . .	10	10 0			
Sale of Books:					
Deighton, Bell and Co.	2	13 6			
Macmillan and Co. .	2	17 9			
Balance from Cambridge					
Architectural Society .	7	7 8			
	£68	11 11			
Balance, May 3, 1869	98	12 9	Balance, May 22, 1871 .	94	14 2
	£167	4 8		£167	4 8

Examined and approved,

WALTER W. SKEAT, *Auditor.*

## APPENDIX C.

## OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.

MAY 22, 1871.

[Those marked \* continue members of Council from last year.]

*President.*

Charles Cardale Babington, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., St John's College, Professor of Botany.

*Treasurer.*

Rev. Thomas Brocklebank, M.A., King's College.

*Secretary.*

Henry Bradshaw, Esq., M.A., King's College, University Librarian.

*Ordinary Members.*

\*Rev. Walter William Skeat, M.A., Christ's College.

\*Rev. Thomas George Bonney, B.D., St John's College.

\*Rev. Henry John Hotham, M.A., Trinity College.

\*Rev. Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Trinity College, University Registry.

\*Frederick Apthorpe Paley, Esq., M.A.

\*Rev. Richard Edward Kerrich, M.A., Christ's College.

\*Frederick Charles Wace, Esq., M.A., St John's College.

\*William Milner Fawcett, Esq., M.A., Jesus College.

Rev. Samuel Banks, M.A.

Rev. John Eyton Bickersteth Mayor, M.A., St John's College.

Rev. William George Searle, M.A., Queens' College.

Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, M.A., Magdalene College.

## APPENDIX D.

## LIST OF PRESENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDING

MAY 22, 1871.

## ANTIQUITIES.

*From Octavius Green, Esq.:*

Portions of a Roman *stupa*, &c. found at Great Chesterford.

*From the Rev. J. R. Lumby:*

A pair of hobblers, from the Barnwell gravel hole.

## BOOKS.

*From the Society of Antiquaries of London:*

Proceedings of the Society. 3 Parts. 8vo.

*From the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History:*

Proceedings of the Institute. 1 Part. 8vo.

*From the Sussex Archæological Society:*

Sussex Archæological Collections. Vol. 22. 8vo. Lewes, 1870.

*From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire:*

Transactions. New Series. Vol. 10. 8vo.

*From the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland:*

Journal of the Association. 4 Parts. 8vo.

*From the Société Académique de Maine et Loire:*

Mémoires. Tome 21.

*From the Smithsonian Institution:*

Annual Report of the Board of Regents, for 1868. 8vo. Washington, 1869.

1871—1872.

Nov. 20, 1871. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

Mr Bradshaw read a paper on the oldest written remains of the Welsh language, in connexion with his recent discovery, in Corpus Christi College library, of a copy of Martianus Capella (ms. 153) containing a mass of interlinear Latin and Old Welsh glosses, in a handwriting apparently as old as any Welsh writing known to exist. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. xxiii.)

Mr Luard exhibited, on behalf of the Rev. D. J. Stewart, a transcript of a register of some property belonging to the monastery of Ely.

Dec. 4, 1871. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

The following new member was elected:

Samuel Savage Lewis, Esq., B.A., Corpus Christi College.

Mr Paley read a paper on the West Towers of York Minster. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. xxiv.)

March 4, 1872. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

Mr Lewis exhibited a bronze ornament or vessel of an almost unique kind (only one other specimen being known), found at Farndale in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and now in the possession of John Thurnam, Esq., M.D., of Devizes. Coins of the time of Constantine were found near

it, and it was supposed to be Romano-British; but the slight ornamentation, on each side of the ring part, seems to contradict this view.

Mr Paley drew attention to an inscription on a square flat stone in the floor of the Lady Chapel at Peterborough, running as follows :

IOHANNES BRIMBLE  
Col. D. Johan. in Cant.  
Alumnus et Organista  
Musis et musicae deuotissimus  
Ad Cœlestem euectus Academiam  
25 Iulii  
An. { Dom. 1670.  
Aetat. 17.

The words seem to imply that the boy was *organista*, as well as *alumnus*, of the College; but there appears to be no trace of the existence of an organ in St. John's College chapel before the eighteenth century.

March 18, 1872. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

Mr Lewis exhibited :

(1) Two mutilated *pateras* of Samian ware, one bearing an inscription, which may be read PATERNI OF, the other with an inscription almost effaced, certainly a name containing V, perhaps TVCCI.

(2) The back of a skull of a large size.

(3) An *olla* of white ware, in very good preservation.

(4) A narrow-necked bottle, or *ampulla*, also of white ware, all recently found near Croyden in this county.

(5) A silver seal, representing a monk bearing on his back a sheaf in which a female figure is more than half concealed. In his other hand is a basket, which he is carrying to his cell. The seal appears to belong to the reign of Charles II.

(6) A spur of the XVth century.

Mr Searle exhibited some French and Eastern coins.

Mr Luard communicated to the Society a letter from the Duke of Exeter to the University in favour of one Guy Wiseham, who was going to attend the General Council in the ensuing May, probably the 21st session of the Council of Constance, which was held in May 1416. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. xxv.)

May 6, 1872. The Treasurer (Rev. T. Brocklebank) in the chair.

Mr Bradshaw laid before the Society, by permission of the Registry, a complete series of the Forms of Commemoration of Benefactors used by authority in the University Church since the first half of the seventeenth

century, showing the gradual changes which had taken place. The Statutes of Queen Elizabeth provide a form of service for the Commemoration of Benefactors to be used in Colleges, but make no mention of any form to be used by the University. Before the Reformation, the kalendars in the two Proctors' books (now in the Registry) contained the days on which exequies were to be said for particular benefactors; and it seems to have been left in some measure to the preacher afterwards to take such notice as he thought proper of the principal persons who had contributed to the well-being of the University. By a Grace, however, passed Feb. 11, 1639 [1639—40], when Dr John Cosin was Vice-Chancellor, a Syndicate was appointed "qui autoritate vestra communiti Acta publica revolvant, Archiva consulant, prædicta Nomina beneficiaque excribant, colligant et in ordinem disponant, eorumque numerum ac recensioem manibus suis subsignatam ante Festum S<sup>c</sup>i Lucæ proxime secuturum [Oct. 18, 1640] hic in plena congregatione vobis representent." This *Recensio Benefactorum*, it next appears, "recitata fuit per eundem Procancellarium in plena congregatione Octob. 10<sup>mo</sup>, 1640, et repetita (sermone vulgari) 17<sup>mo</sup> ejusdem mensis." In the earliest of the Commemoration Books in the Registry, this Grace and statement is immediately followed by the Latin form, and this again by the same in English.

After a time this Form became insufficient, and by Grace, March 6, 1667 [1667—8], a Syndicate was appointed, in consequence of so many names old and new being omitted, "ut eorum omnium nomina Catalogo inserantur, et ne hac insertione tumultuaria Commemorationis ordo violetur, aut ipsa nimis proluxa evadat, Commemoratio tota recognoscatur, et in luculentum ordinem ea qua par est brevitate redigatur.....et Commemoratio ita recognita ante Festum Divi JOHANNIS Baptistæ [Jun. 24, 1668] representetur." This Grace, and the newly revised Form of Commemoration (now only in English), follow on in the same volume as the previous Forms. A large number of erasures and alterations have been made in it as they were required from time to time; and one or two Graces follow, to the same effect.

So far the earliest volume. The next contains the revision of 1739—40. A Syndicate was appointed July 3, 1739 (to which the name of Dr Ashton, Master of Jesus College, was added by a further Grace of July 3, 1740), to amend, correct and supply the existing Form; and whatever was agreed upon by them was to hold good and be used. This Grace is followed by the new Form; which, in its turn, has been subjected to various erasures and alterations, to meet the altered circumstances.

The third volume remaining in the Registry is a copy of the Form which is now in use. This third revision has no date; no Grace is prefixed to it, but it must have been made about 1780. This also bears the marks of a large number of insertions, made from time to time, during a period of nearly a century; but though the original scheme of the Form of 1639

is still visible through the various additions and alterations which have been made, without any due consideration, by successive Vice-Chancellors, it is very dimly visible ; and the time has certainly come when a thorough and careful revision of the whole Form ought to be undertaken by the University. A Syndicate was appointed June 3, 1869, "qui deliberent num quid vel in modo commemorandi Academiæ Benefactores vel in Libro Benefactorum mutandum sit," and after spending two years upon the work, and reporting from time to time, eventually presented a Report which did not give satisfaction, and the Form was rejected ; but it is probable that the matter will soon be considered again. (A fresh Syndicate for this purpose was appointed, Dec. 14, 1872, with the same instructions as the last ; and after more than one tentative Report, the Form suggested by them was confirmed by the Senate, Jan. 4, 1873, and is to be found in the subsequent editions of the *Ordinationes Academicæ Cantabrigiensiæ*.)

June 3, 1872. Thirty-second Annual General Meeting. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

The following new members were elected :

John Halsey Law, Esq., M.A., King's College.

Rev. George Forrest Browne, M.A., St. Catharine's College.

Mr Luard exhibited a brass coin of the Empress Crispina, the wife of Commodus, dug up last week in the field belonging to the Cambridge Industrial School.

Mr Fawcett exhibited :

(1) Some antiquities found in digging the foundation for the Museum of Experimental Physics ; and

(2) A large brass coin, apparently of Hadrian.

Mr Bradshaw communicated some notes respecting the earlier portraits in the University Library, and especially that of King Charles I. when Duke of York. This was known to have been painted at the expense of the University, but Mr Bradshaw had just recently discovered, from the painter's receipt, the fact that it was executed by Robert Peake, an artist of whose work no specimen has hitherto been known to exist. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XXVI.)

## APPENDIX A.

### REPORT PRESENTED TO THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AT ITS THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

JUNE 3, 1872.

During the past year three new members have been elected.

Two books have been added to the list of the Society's octavo series of

Publications. No. XII, *The Coins, Tokens, and Medals of the Town, County, and University of Cambridge*, and No. XIII, *The History of Queens' College, Part 2 (1560—1662)*, both by Mr Searle, were distributed to our members last November. It has been decided to publish as a further volume of the same series, *The History and Antiquities of the parish of Bottisham and the priory of Anglesey*, which Mr Edward Hailstone, Jun., has for some time been preparing, and towards which his late father, the Rev. John Hailstone, had made considerable collections.

## APPENDIX B.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
JUNE 3, 1872.

<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>Payments.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
Subscriptions :		University Press :	
For 1871 . . .	7 7 0	Octavo Publications,	
For 1872 . . .	16 16 0	No. XII, XIII . .	113 16 0
Arrears . . .	7 7 0	Sundries, per Treasurer .	5 1 6
Life Members, 1871 .	10 10 0		<u>£118 17 6</u>
„ 1872 . . .	21 0 0		
	<u>£63 0 0</u>		
Balance, May, 1871 .	94 14 2	Balance, June, 1872 .	38 16 8
	<u>£157 14 2</u>		<u>£157 14 2</u>

Examined and approved,

WALTER W. SEARLE; *Auditor.*

## APPENDIX C.

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL  
JUNE 3, 1872.

[Those marked \* continue members of Council from last year.]

*President.*

Rev. William George Searle, M.A., Queens' College.

*Treasurer.*

Rev. Thomas Brocklebank, M.A., King's College.

*Secretary.*

Henry Bradshaw, Esq., M.A., King's College, University Librarian.

*Ordinary Members.*

\*Rev. Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Trinity College, University Registry.

\*Frederick Apthorpe Paley, Esq., M.A.

\*Frederick Charles Wace, Esq., M.A., St John's College.

\*William Milner Fawcett, Esq., M.A., Jesus College.

\*Rev. Samuel Banks, M.A.

\*Rev. John Eyton Bickersteth Mayor, M.A., St John's College.

\*Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, M.A., Magdalene College.

Charles Cardale Babington, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., St John's College, Professor of Botany.

Rev. Henry John Hotham, M.A., Trinity College.

Rev. Walter William Skeat, M.A., Christ's College.

Rev. Samuel Savage Lewis, M.A., Corpus Christi College.

## APPENDIX D.

## LIST OF PRESENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDING

JUNE 3, 1872.

## BOOKS.

*From the Society of Antiquaries of London :*

Proceedings of the Society. 2 Parts. 8vo.

*From the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland :*

Journal of the Association. 5 Parts. 8vo.

*From the Editor :*

Eastern Counties Collectanea. 1 No. 8vo.

1872—1873.

Nov. 18, 1872. The President (Rev. W. G. Searle) in the chair.

Mr Luard exhibited a small Indian copper coin dated 1833.

The President exhibited a United States dollar of 1795, and a ten-dollar note issued by the Confederate States.

Mr Lewis exhibited :

(1) A Macedonian Philippus, probably struck at Maronea in the time of Philip the Second ;



(2) An electrotype of a die of a Gaulish coin (a double *aureus*) found at Aventicum (Avenches); and

(3) A British gold coin of the Whaddon chase find, of about the time of Julius Cæsar.

Mr Lewis also exhibited a copy of a merchant's mark on the font in the church at Barnard Castle.

Mr Paley exhibited a copy of a roll of a pedigree of the Apthorp family, going back to 1289. The original (Mr Barton's roll) was drawn up and emblazoned at the Visitation of Wales in 1554.

Mr Paley also exhibited a piece of old black oak, and a very large red-deer horn, both found in Burwell Fen.

Dec. 2, 1872. The President (Rev. W. G. Searle) in the chair.

Mr Lewis exhibited :

(1) A small brass coin of Constantine the Great, mint of Constantinople; and

(2) A head of Livia in the character of Ceres crowned with wheat ears and wearing a mantilla, reproduced in glass paste from a gem in the Royal collection at Berlin.

The President exhibited a variety of French, Mexican, Japanese, and other coins.

Mr Mayor exhibited some silver coins of Edward VI., Elizabeth, and Charles I.

March 10, 1873. Professor C. C. Babington in the chair.

Mr Lewis exhibited :

(1) Two lacustrine axes, of which the flint blades are authentic; one of them has a setting of horn (also authentic) between the blade and held; the holds (two feet long) in each case are exact facsimiles of those discovered *in situ* at the station of Auvernier (Canton Neuchâtel), the original wood having unfortunately fallen to pieces in the process of drying.

(2) Five stones from the pile dwelling at Möringen, which bear signs of having served to sharpen palstaves of the bronze age.

(3) A reproduction of a javelin (*phalarica*) furnished with a thong (*amentum*), by means of which the weapon could be hurled four times the distance which it would reach if hurled by the shaft alone.

Mr Fawcett exhibited a book entitled 'La Pyrotechnie de Hanzelet Lorrain, ou sont representez les plus rares et plus apprennez secrets des

machines et des feux artificiels, propres pour assieger battre surprendre et deffendre toutes places' (4to. Pont a Mousson, par J. et Gaspard Bernard, 1630), full of well executed illustrations engraved on copper ; among them a machine closely resembling a modern mitrailleuse.

March 24, 1873. Professor C. C. Babington in the chair.

Mr Luard exhibited and presented two small and much defaced coins (one Hamburg, one Roman) to the Society.

May 5, 1873. The President (Rev. W. G. Searle) in the chair.

Mr Luard exhibited a volume from the Registry, in which he has lately had arranged the whole of the early unsealed documents belonging to the University from 1266 to 1544.

Mr Searle exhibited a number of coins added to his collection during the past year.

May 19, 1873. Thirty-third Annual General Meeting. The President (Rev. W. G. Searle) in the chair.

Prof. Babington exhibited some illustrations of the old buildings of St John's College taken by the autotype process.

Mr Paley read a paper entitled : 'Notes on some remains of moats and moated halls at Grantchester, Coton, Fen Ditton, and Barnwell Abbey ; with remarks on fishponds, *columbaria*, manor-house and college boundary walls, &c.' (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XXVII.)

For the Report, Treasurer's Statement, Council, and List of presents, see above, pp. 3, 4, 5 and 6.

## L A W S.

I. THAT the Society be for the encouragement of the study of History, Architecture, and Antiquities; and that such Society be called "THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY."

II. That the object of the Society be to collect and to print information relative to the above-mentioned subjects.

III. That the subscription of each Member of the Society be *One Guinea* annually; such subscription to be due on the first day of January in each year: on the payment of which he shall become entitled to all the Publications of the Society, during the current year.

IV. That any person who is desirous of becoming a Member of the Society, be proposed by two Members, at any of the ordinary Meetings of the Society, and balloted for at the next Meeting: but all Noblemen, Bishops, and Heads of Colleges shall be balloted for at the Meeting at which they are proposed.

V. That the management of the affairs of the Society be vested in a Council, consisting of a President (who shall not be eligible for that office for more than two successive years), a Treasurer, a Secretary, and not more than twelve nor less than seven other Members, to be elected from amongst the Members of the Society who are graduates of the University. Each Member of the Council shall have due notice of the Meetings of that body, at which not less than five shall constitute a quorum.

VI. That the President, Treasurer, and Secretary, and at least three ordinary Members of the Council, shall be elected annually by ballot, at a General Meeting to be held in the month of May; the three senior ordinary Members of the Council to retire annually.

VII. That no Member be entitled to vote at any General Meeting whose subscription is in arrear.

VIII. That, in the absence of the President, the Council at their Meetings shall elect a Chairman, such Chairman having a casting-vote in case of equality of numbers, and retaining also his right to vote upon all questions submitted to the Council.

IX. That the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Society be audited annually by two auditors, to be elected at the Annual General Meeting; and that an abstract of such accounts be printed for the use of the Members.

X. That the object of the usual Meetings of the Society be, to read communications, acknowledge presents, and transact miscellaneous business.

XI. That the Meetings of the Society take place once at least during each term: and that the place of meeting and all other arrangements not specified in the Laws, be left to the discretion of the Council.

XII. That any Member be allowed to compound for his future subscriptions by one payment of *Ten Guineas*.

XIII. That Members of the Society be allowed to propose Honorary Members, provided that no person so proposed be either resident within the County of Cambridge, or a member of the University.

XIV. That Honorary Members be proposed by at least two Members of the Society, at any of the usual Meetings of the Society, and balloted for at the next Meeting.

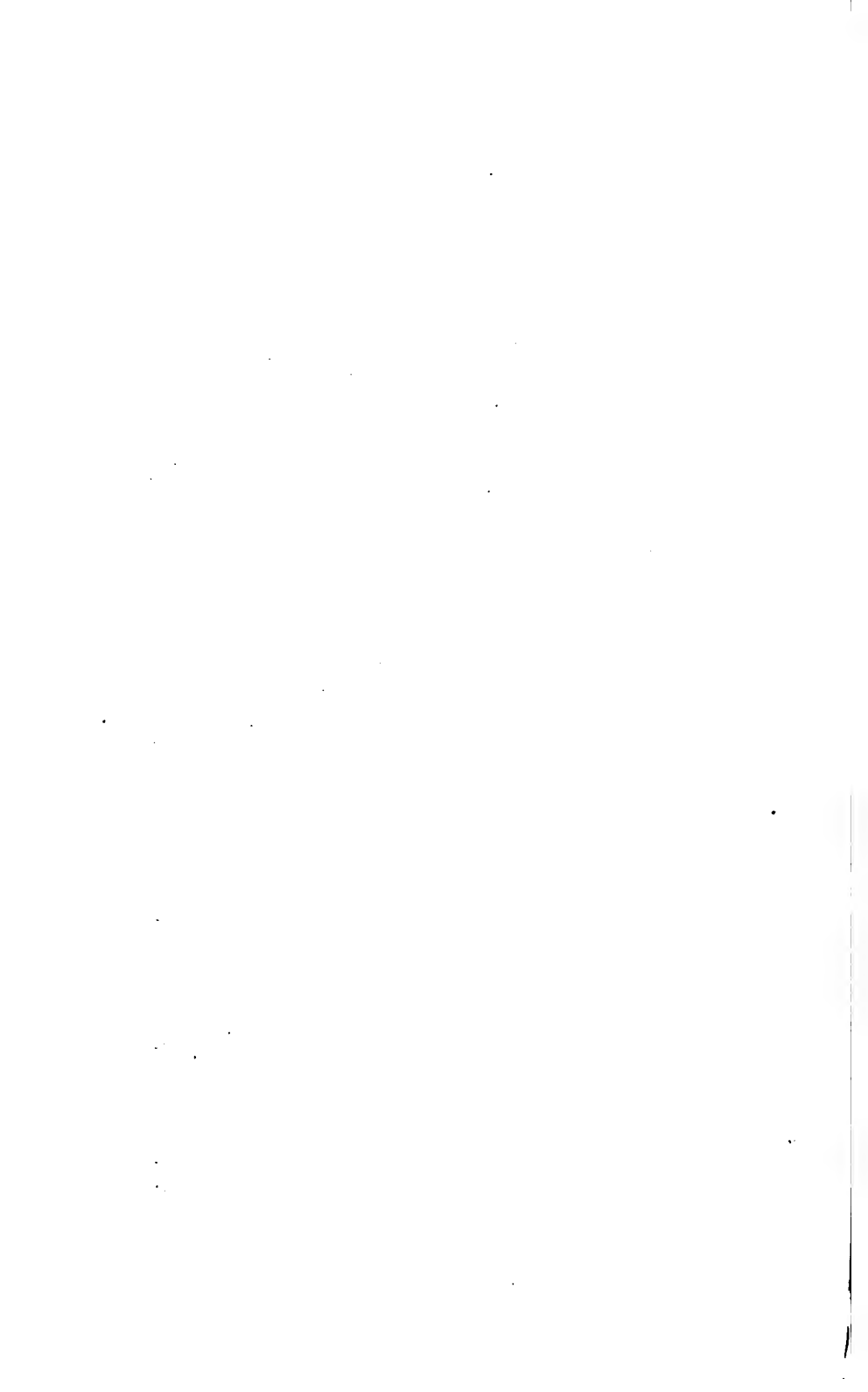
XV. That nothing shall be published by the Society, which has not been previously approved by the Council, nor without the author's name being appended to it.

XVI. That no alteration be made in these Laws, except at the Annual General Meeting or at a Special General Meeting called for that purpose, of which at least one week's notice shall be given to all the Members; and that one month's notice of any proposed alteration be communicated, in writing, to the Secretary, in order that he may make the same known to all the Members of the Society.

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*It is requested that all Communications intended for the Society, and the names of Candidates for admission, be forwarded to the Secretary, or to the Treasurer.*

Subscriptions received by the Treasurer, or by his Bankers, Messrs Mortlock and Co., Cambridge; or at the Bank of Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smith, London, "To the Cambridge Antiquarian Society's account with Messrs Mortlock and Co., Cambridge."



# CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN COMMUNICATIONS,

BEING

PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE MEETINGS

OF THE

**Cambridge Antiquarian Society.**

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No. XVII.

BEING No. 3 OF THE THIRD VOLUME.

1866→1873.

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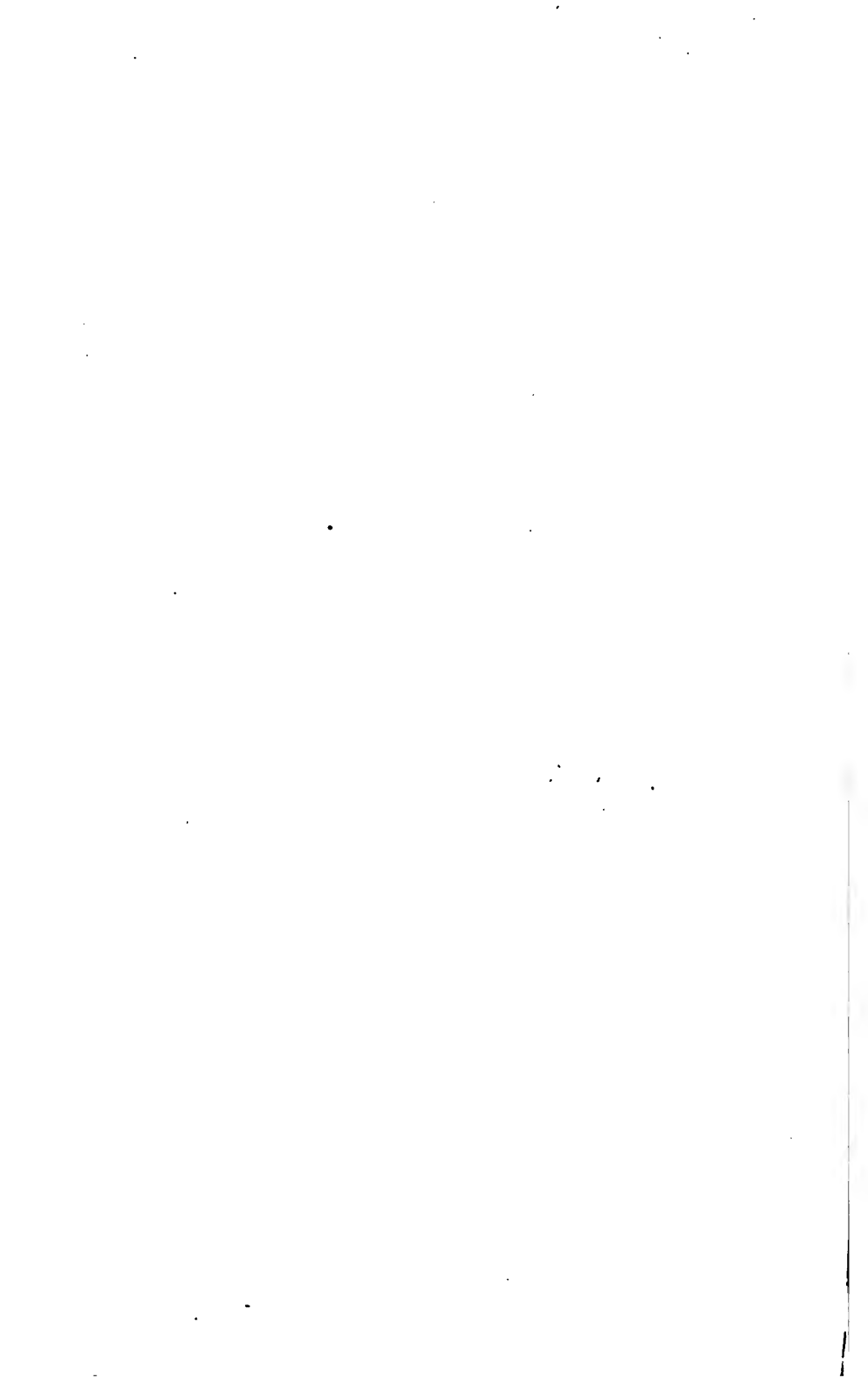
PRINTED BY C. J. CLAY, M.A.

AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

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M.DCCC.LXXVIII.

N.B. No. XVI. was erroneously printed on the title No. XV.



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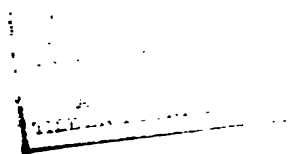
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I  
might bring upon Stage 5 Smoking Heads, one of whom is an O-  
regonian Pidgey, who never mounted a Puffin: an other is his Gizz-  
ard, who is taken home to dine with him, & then comes reading to church  
at Chel in 7<sup>th</sup> afternoon. He had spent as much money in Red Juxes  
as wd build an Hospital yet it did not give him fairly enough to  
read his Speech before Queen at Newmarket. The Squae-fid  
Dr & 4<sup>th</sup> Wall-eyed Pidge, both of ym Hold Hilling like a Tailor gose,  
might be here mentioned, with an other, who ~~is~~ referred for afterwards.

VIII. A VIEW OF THE STATE OF THE UNIVERSITY IN  
QUEEN ANNE'S REIGN. Communicated by HENRY  
BRADSHAW, Esq., M.A., King's College. (With a  
facsimile.)

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[*December 3, 1866.*]

A MASS of papers formerly belonging to Dr Samuel Knight (the author of the *Lives of Colet, Erasmus, &c.*) was given to the University Library some years ago by Mr Baumgartner of Milton. Among these is a fragment of a book in quarto, extending from page 102 to page 216, all thoroughly prepared for the press; but the beginning and end of the volume are altogether wanting. The Library mark is MS. Add. 58.

The work is an urgent appeal for the restoration of the Church of England to a state of primitive and apostolic simplicity in doctrine and practice. The author is evidently within the pale of the Church, though vehemently opposed not only to the corruptions of his own day, but also to the whole development of Church organisation, episcopacy, &c.

The fragment which has come down to us affords such a vivid picture of the state of the University during the latter part of Queen Anne's reign, that I regret very much that my attempts to discover more of the work have been so far unavailing. If it should be identified hereafter as already existing in print, I can only say that it seems to be unknown to those of the present generation who have made a study of this portion of the history of the University, and I am sure that the

members of the Antiquarian Society will not regret that attention is here drawn to it.

P.S. I leave the above remarks standing as they were made to the Antiquarian Society when I first discovered the fragment; but I am now (1873) satisfied that it is a portion of a work by a well known Cambridge divine of Queen Anne's time, John Edwards, D.D., sometime Fellow of St John's College. I have been led to the identification by examining the scraps of paper used for the insertion of additional matter. Opposite page 189 the author has used a portion of a letter which runs as follows:

London April 19,  
1714.

Rev<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup>,

I have sent you some more sheets and we shall soon get done for he has promised he will not go off it any more. We are making up your account about your Body of Divinity, having had a meeting last week about it, and we shall .....this. What we desire is that you

Opposite page 173 is a fragment of another letter, as follows:

Rev<sup>d</sup> Sir,

Having this good opportunity by Mr Purchas of Cambridge, I gladly

Opposite page 147 is a portion of a certificate:

...Edwards S.T.B. in actualem possessionem  
...S<sup>a</sup> Petri apud Colcestrenses inductus fuit decimo  
...s Maii anno D<sup>ni</sup> 1683

per me

Johannem Pearson  
Ecclesiae ejusdem Curat<sup>r</sup>.

These pointed to a clergyman named Edwards, already B.D. when inducted into the vicarage of St Peter's, Colchester, in

1683, and in 1714 the author of a recently published *Body of Divinity*, and residing in Cambridge. From Newcourt's *Reperitorium* I found that *John Edwards, B.D.*, was presented to the Vicarage of St Peter's Colchester, in 1682; and on turning to the *Biographia Britannica*, I found a detailed notice, derived from an authentic memoir of Dr Edwards, drawn up in great measure by himself. Mr Luard has since satisfied me that the handwriting of the manuscript is identical with Edwards's signatures now remaining in the University Registry. Under these circumstances I think there can be no doubt that we are safe in considering Dr John Edwards to be the author of the work here brought to light.

Seeing, then, that an account of the writer is to be found in all the biographical dictionaries, I need only give here the barest outline of the facts of his life. Born at Hertford in 1637, the son of Thomas Edwards, the well known Presbyterian divine, he entered the University at St John's College, where he obtained a Fellowship in 1659. He proceeded to both degrees in arts and both in divinity. He held at different times a lectureship at Trinity Church, Cambridge, and at Bury St Edmunds. He was for sometime Vicar of St Peter's, Colchester, as stated above. Again, he was Minister of St Sepulchre's Church, Cambridge. During the last five and twenty years of his life he seems to have lived at Cambridge and to have devoted himself entirely to writing books. We are told that he had no private library whatever, but that he used the Public Library freely, and obtained the new books on loan from the booksellers at the rate of so much a volume. His last great work was the *Theologia Reformata* or *Body of Divinity*, alluded to in the fragment of a letter from his publisher given above. The first three parts of this came out in two folio volumes in 1713. At his death, in 1716, he is said to have left almost as many works in manuscript as he had published in his life-time. Of these a third volume of his *Theologia Reformata* was pub-

lished in 1726; and, five years later, a volume entitled, 'Remains of the late Reverend and Learned John Edwards, D.D., sometime Fellow of St John's College in Cambridge. Prepared for the Press before his Death' (8vo. *London*, 1731). Thanks to the kindness of Dr Campion I have been able to examine a copy of this volume, belonging to Queens' College Library. It contains five treatises and two sermons. The second treatise bears the title: 'A Discourse of Episcopacy wherein this Question is resolved, whether in the Primitive Times there was a *Distinct Order* of Bishops different from that of *Presbyters*, or whether all Ministers were *equal*. Which will yield a full Answer to all that hath been written in defence of Modern Episcopacy.' There can be little doubt that this Discourse is the one alluded to on p. 171 of the fragment now in the University Library, where the writer says: 'To conclude, the Equality of Ministers in the Church is founded on the Writings of the New Testament, and consequently the Primacy of Bishops is a swerving from those Sacred Writings. But of this I shall distinctly and largely speak in a Just Discourse which the Reader will find annexed to these Papers, and therefore at present I dismiss this Theme.' As the author died in 1716, the probability is that the work, which had evidently been several years in hand, was passing through the press at the time of the author's death, and that it is owing to this circumstance, that it fell into Dr Knight's hands in its present fragmentary state.

I have thought it as well to give a brief summary of the contents of what we have left of the work, with a few extracts, giving in full only that part which relates to the University. It would perhaps not be difficult to put names to all the persons whom the writer has concealed under a very thin disguise. Of the five smoking Heads, the 'overgrown Pedagog who never mounted a Pulpit,' is, I presume, the Provost of King's College, Dr Roderick, known to our time as the Head-

master of Eton whom the College elected Provost in 1689, when they first wrested the nomination to the Provostship out of the hands of the Crown, and were successful in refusing to receive Sir Isaac Newton as the nominee of King William the Third. Dr Edwards, as a zealous preacher, felt keenly the need of this gift in the Church; and accordingly speaks here with rather more bluntness than courtesy. But Dr Roderick's claim to remembrance certainly does not rest on his sermons. The Fellow of St John's, an archbishop's nephew, the climax of whose offences seems to have been his appearing 'in grey clothes and a crevat', I have not identified. But those who are more conversant with the history of the University, and especially St John's College, will not have much difficulty in satisfying themselves about almost all the persons here alluded to. It has a double interest to us from the fact that this picture was drawn at the very time when Ambrose Bonwicke was an undergraduate at the University.

The facsimile, which accompanies this paper, was executed for me by Mr F. C. Price, and affords a good specimen of the handwriting of the manuscript. When it was done, I had not discovered the author, and I was anxious to give every facility for identifying the handwriting, which ought not to have been a difficult matter, seeing the mass of correspondence which has come down to us from that period. Now that the author has been traced out, it is perhaps a needless addition; but I have preferred to leave it, for the benefit of any readers who may be interested in the study of handwriting.



The Fragment commences (p. 102) in the middle of some remarks on the service of the Church, and the rites and ceremonies used. The writer inveighs strongly against the use of Organs in churches, against the reading of the Apocryphal Books (105), the use of Creeds in the service (106), of Sponsors in Baptism (ib.), &c. These are followed by ten considerations, upon which 'it cannot but be thought reasonable to let fall 'some of our Rituals and Ceremonials' (154). He then deals with the arguments from Antiquity, Tradition, and Custom. Next (169) he says: 'The Fourth and Last thing is now to be 'handled, that is, I am to shew that the *Primitive Discipline 'and Government of the Church* is much defaced among us.' This part touches at the mode of election and appointment, &c., and on the degeneracy of the clergy, and on the covetousness and avarice of prelates, even in dealing with the poorer clergy.

'I might observe' he writes (p. 188) 'how our *Religious Mammonists* grasp at *any thing* where Gain is to be had. They fetch even *Physic* and *Surgery* under their Jurisdiction. Every poor *Schoolmaster* is under their lash, yea, and every *Midwife*. So that a child can't be born into the world, a boy can't be whipt, a fellow's broken pate can't be cured without the *Bishop's Licence*. Without this none can be *married* at some certain times of the year: but the Bishop and his Court can *dispense* with these *Prohibited Times* (as they call them), if you will pay for it. What think you? Is this according to the Platform of the Apostolic Ages?

The worldliness of some of the *rest of the Clergy* cannot escape our observation; for they learn of the Prelates, and rake what they can, and are never satisfied. We have scandalous Proofs of this in every Diocese: we have two instances of it of late in this Country. One Clergyman possessed three Benefices, together of the value of three hundred and fifty pounds a year, or more; and besides these he had two other Benefices and Cures of souls in other places worth above £200

yearly, and a Prebend of £100 yearly value, and a *Sinécure* of the like value, and a Mastership of a College of above £200 per annum, and a real Estate of his own of £500 per annum, besides about £30000 in mony. The other was Master of a College, Archdeacon, Parson of a rich Living, Prebendary of one Church, and Chancellor of an other, and he had a good Benefice in the same Diocese. Any one of these Preferments was sufficient to maintain any sober and moderate Clergyman, and some of them very plentifully. And yet so it is, they seldom thrive under this Heap of Preferments; but most of them die poor and in debt, and scandalously defraud the living. I forbear mentioning Particular Instances...

I know they pretend that they must have great Revenues in order to *keeping Hospitality*...The pretence of *Hospitality* is an idle flam...

There are other Disorders, and even of a different kind, in some of our Ecclesiasticks, which are not very agreeable with the Primitive Practice of Churchmen: witness the *Luxury* which many of the Clergy are noted for at this day. A great part of their Revenues is expended in plenty of Red Juice for themselves (yea, they are such Lovers of that liquor that they take the Communion in Claret), and an other larg Part is lavishd away in *Modish Dresses* for their Spouses. They pray and drink, and drink and pray...The younger frie strut up and down in Cockd-up hats and Powderd wigs: insomuch that their friend Dr Hickee calls them a *Well-powderd Clergy*. When Crape was the mode, nothing would serve them for Gowns and Cassocks but that: and in other Instances 'tis visible that they comply with every Fashion that comes up. Some of them affect to be perfect *Beaus*, and seem to be the greatest *Fops* in nature. They have lately got into Girdles or Sashes *a la mode de la Campagne*, and these displayd and spread Circingles make them look like *Drummers* or some Petty Officers in an Army....And as to their *Wives* and *Daugh-*

ters, they dance and sing, they play, they game: a Common Prayer book and a Pack of Cards are their daily diversion. They patch and paint as plentifully as any of their sex. You would verily think that the *Cloze* belonging to the *Cathedral* were a *Turkish Seraglio*, rather than the Habitation of Christian people. The Aggravation of all this is that these persons whom I have been deciphering are those who should be Examples to others of Mortification and Self denial: nay, that which is sufferable in others, is not so in them.'

At the close of this passage (p. 191) the author says: 'Thus 'I have dispatchd two of the Generall Heads which I undertook 'to treat of: there now remains the Third, namely, *Directions* 'and *Advices* for recovering of Primitive Christianity.' After giving his *Advices* under the four heads of Doctrine, Practice, Public Worship, and Ecclesiastical Government, he proceeds to give his *Directions* under eight heads, as follows (p. 202):

'In order to the *Reformation*, which is so desirable in the Church and in Church Affairs, I will make bold to offer some *Particular Directions*.

First, to make way for the changing of the Episcopal Government, let the *Revenues* of Bishopricks be lessend....

Secondly, Lessen the revenues not only of Bishopricks, but of some *Benefices*, that thereby there may be an Addition made to others....

Thirdly, Destroy *Non-Residence*, and put down *Pluralities*....

Fourthly, Let *Parishes* that are too *wide*, be contracted, and let more Churches be erected to receive the Inhabitants, and more Pastors be set over those Churches....

Fifthly, Let the Bishops put a stop to their *Ordinations* for some time, or admit fewer into Orders than usually heretofore. There seems to be good ground for this, for there are already above fourty thousand Clergymen in England, but not above ten thousand Benefices in all: and the number of the Clergy are daily increasing....

Sixthly, Let those that are to be ordained undergo a stricter *Examination* than hath been used, yea, than is according to the present Laws....

Seventhly, Let there be frequent *Synods* and *Consultations* about Ecclesiastical affairs and correcting Abuses in the Church: and let Learned, Pious, and Sober *Laymen* be admitted to these Consultations....

Eighthly and lastly, Care must be taken of the *Universities*, that is, they ought to be Reformd. There is good ground for this, if we reflect on the Deficiency and Failure in their *Studies* and in their *Morality*, which are visible among them at this day.

First, their Remissness in their Studies is very Notorious and Scandalous. In some of these late years vast numbers of those that have been Candidates for the Degree of *Batchelour of Arts* have been disappointed of it because of their Insufficiency in Learning, though the Posers and Examiners were very Moderate and Favourable. And when several of them were admitted to the second Posing, yet not a few of them were finally stopt. It will be Amazing to tell what Easy Questions were put to some of them, and yet they were not able to answer them. One of them was askd what was the English of *Anno Domini*, but the blockhead was not able to tell, but the stupid creature thought it must be anno, annas, annavi. Another was askd how long it was since our Saviours birth: he said, about a hundred years: an other differd from [him] in his Chronology, for being askd whether Noah or Christ was first in the world, he gave it for the latter. One related to me how dismal and distracting a sight it was to see at the Examiner's chamber the postures and actions of the forlorn creatures: one was poring on his Accidence, an other on his Grammar, an other turning over a Dictionary, to construe a little plain Latin, an other was bid to turn English into Latin, wherein an ordinary School-boy could do much more. Such

mean performances as these, and the like, were required of them after they had been resident four years or there about in the Colleges. Thus they neglect the business for which they were sent to the University: they shamefully and scandalously mispend their hours, and render themselves unfit for the Degree they take (if they can take it) and more unfit for the work of the Ministry they were designd for. Thus we are like to have an Ignorant Clergy, unless greater care be used to reform these Nurseries, and those who preside over the Youth there. For indeed the fault is generally in the Tuteurs, some of whom neglect their Charg, and particularly they take no care of those that are designd for the Ministry, they read no Divinity Lectures to them, they instruct them not in the Principles of Theology: some of them spend their days in Idleness and Sottishness, and are serviceable neither to God nor man. What a parcel of Lazy Drones there is in these places, may be gatherd from one College only, which hath been lately talkd of. Tis observable concerning some of them that though the profits of their Fellowships are inconsiderable, yet when their Course of preaching at St Mary's comes about, they hire one to do that office, and part with two Guineas, when they have not an other in the world. Some venture on the work themselves, and do it indifferently, and sometimes very scandalously. This generally is observd at *Sturbridg fair* time, and thereby their sorry performances are Proclaimd, and the report of them carried home by the Citizens. Hence all that do their work very dully in the pulpit are usually called *Sturbridg fair Preachers*. As for the *Heads* (as they call them), that is, the *Masters of Colleges*, their idle and useless way of living is too well known. Though they love to hear of a Public Commencement, because of the Good Cheer they meet with then, yet they tremble at nothing more than the thoughts of Disputing at that time. They shake at the very mentioning of any Public Exercise, especially of *Preaching*, and though it be required of them but

once in a dozen years, yet then they hire a Preacher, and do their work by a Journyman. It is their lot to be the subject of every *Prevaricator* and *Tripes*, and they sit tamely, and hear themselves jeerd, because they are conscious to themselves of their Crimes, and thence bear their Correction with a seeming patience; however, they become contemptible in the eyes of the young men.

I am to pass from the *Laziness* and *Uselessness* of these people to something that is of a Worse nature, and that is *Immorality* and *Debauchery*. Here are not only Dunces but Rakes, and both meet in the same persons, which makes their Character more ignominious and odious, for nothing is more detestable than a Debauched Dunce. They are continually haunting Taverns and Alehouses, though it be expressly against their Statutes to do so. They sit up late in these Public houses, and at midnight or in the morning they stagger to their Colleges, and disturb the neighborhood and rouse them out of their sleep by their clamorous outcries and loud knockings at the Gates, and calling to the Porter to let them in to their freehold, as they term it. If they can't presently be admitted, they climb over College walls, break gates and iron barrs to make their way at night into their chambers. They most dishonestly and unjustly run in debt, to the impoverishing of several Townsmen. Twenty or thirty pounds on the score at a Tavern is usual; and sometimes half as much or more for Tobacco, and proportionably for the liquors at Ale houses, Coffee houses, &c. Some of them have feloniously broken into places in the night, and have stolen away what they found there. Yea lately one of Caius's College, a Fellow, and in Sacred orders, stole out of the University Library above a cart-load of books of all sorts, and cut many of them in pieces. 'Tis too notorious to be conceald that several University men have been arraignd for Murder, and have merited the punishment due for it, but methods were used to prevent

the execution of it. It would be endless to rehearse the gross Immoralities of the Academics, both the Young ones and their Tutours, and those of advanced years: for some of the disorders before mentiond are practis'd by them equally and promiscuously. I might bring upon the Stage the five *Smoking Heads*, one of whom is an Overgrown Pedagog, who never mounted a Pulpit: an other is his Gizzard, who is taken home to dine with him, and then comes reaking to church with Claret in the afternoon. He hath spent as much mony in Red Juyces as would build an Hospital; yet it did not give him spirits enough to read his Speech before the Queen at Newmarket. The Square-fac'd Doctor and the wall-eyd Priest, both of them Hot and Hissing like a Tailors goose might be here mentiond, with an other, who is reservd for afterwards. It is observable that among the University men that almost half of them are *Hypt* (as they call it), that is, disorderd in their brains, sometimes Mopish, sometimes Wild, the two different effects of their Laziness and Debauchery. If there be a Sober and Diligent Tutour, he is affronted, abus'd, injur'd: and when he is so, he can find no Redress, but brings on himself a greater Odium, as in the case of Clare Hall. It may be added in the last place that there is no Restraint or Check on these disorders, but Impunity reigns every where, and the most extravagant behavior is not reform'd. Mr. F., Fellow of Christ's College (now Parson of A. in Hertfordshire) kept a Concubine in town several years, and is at this day grown Old with her. Mr. V., a Fellow of St. John's, lies at rack and manger at a house five or six miles off of Cambridg, without lawfull occasion to detain him there, yea under great suspition of a Vitious Commerce. He is absent from his Benefice and Charg in the Country, and never repairs to his College but when there are Leases to be Seal'd, or a dividend to be receiv'd; yet none remind this man of his duty. Another Fellow of the same College, a Rector of a Parish not far off of Cambridg, a nephew of an Archbishop,

runs up and down the Country, is at all hors-matches and cockfightings, appears in Grey clothes and a Crevat. Yet he is not checkd either by the Diocesan or the College, though this behavior is both against Canon and Statute.

With the Immorality of these Academics is joynd *Prophaness* and *Impiety*. I have heard them with these ears swear and curse and damn like Hectors : and nothing is more usual with them in their common conversation. And this Prophane Swearing prepares them for that Breach of Oaths of an other nature, which they are guilty of. They solemnly swear to keep the Statutes of the University, and of their particular Colleges, and yet live in a most visible violation of them, them I mean which respect not only their Manners, but their Exercises : but at the end of the year they meet in the Regent-house, and are *Absolved* by a Priest without shewing any signs of Repentance. They shew little regard and reverence for the *Lords day*, for they choose Vicechancellors and Proctors (when the course comes about) on that day, though an Act of Parliament excuses them from Elections or any such Secular business on that day. On all Sundays in the afternoon they go immediately from the Church to the Coffee-houses, as if they thought it were but passing from one place of diversion to an other. Though there was her Majesties *Proclamation* against prophaning this day, in which persons were particularly forbid to go to Coffee houses, yet the Vicechancellor and Clergy take no notice of it, but act contrary to it. On Trinity Sunday and on John Port. Latin when it falls on a Sunday, the Bachelors of Arts of these respective Colleges go and trudge from College to College, to beg three days Non-Term for that week. And can we then expect Reverence to be paid by others to this Solemn Time, when we thus disregard it ourselves? Whether the Undergraduates and Scholars repair to Church on this day, or stay at home, is little minded by their Tutours : but when they go, every body knows of it, for they talk aloud in the Church, they laugh, they



most irreverently behave themselves even in the time of Divine Service. If they meet not with the Desireable Spectacle, they run out of the Church as if they were frightened: and their practise is to ramble up and down from Church to Church through out the town, to gaze on the young women, and (as some of them are wont to confess) to tell how many Patches they wear. I have heard two Reverend Divines talk about their Cats in the Vestry just before they went to their seats in St Mary's. And when they are come thither, they sleep as soundly as if they had taken a good dose of Opium before they came to Church: and this is done in the face of the Youth of their Colleges. Many particulars might be mentiond of the Prophane spirit and carriage of these Gownmen. One who was a Fellow of a College and Preacher in the town, finding himself over-loaded with liquor, employd one of his Pupils, an Undergraduate, and not in Sacred Orders, to read the prayers at a Burial, at which he was not able to perform the Office himself. At Benet College they game and play in their chambers after Supper, and when the Bell rings at nine a clock, they cast knaves who shall go down and read Prayers. I might take notice of a Doctor of Divinity's reprimand to the Parish Clark of St Mary's who used according to the common custom to tell the people that they must sing such or such a Psalm *to the praise and glory of God.* *What* (said he) *have you to do with the glory of God?* These Great Pretenders to the observation of *Holy days* baffle their pretences, by their own example, for though by all means they will have Sermons preachd on those days, yet there is but a poor thin Congregation, sometimes not two Doctors at Church. As for *Fast-days* the Holiness of them is zealously asserted and maintaind by an University man, who in order to the keeping up of Wednesday-Fasts hath this pleasant Conceit\*: '*Mercury*, 'to whom *Wednesday* is devoted, being the Idol of *Gain*, it 'would therefore be more especially proper for any one to ob-

\* Mr Brome of Christian Fasting, p. 72.

'serve this Fast-day who hath occasion to punish and mortify any 'sin of *Wrong* and *Injustice*, *Covetousness* and *Immoderate Love* 'of the World.' And surely it is as proper for *Scholars* and *Students*, seeing *Mercury* is the God of Wit and Arts? This Writer is pleas'd also to inform us concerning the propriety of *Friday-fasts*, for this day being in remembrance of the Goddess *Venus*, the Mistress of *Pleasure*, it may put us in mind to abstain from the love of *Voluptuousness*. Such excellent Notions doth this Author furnish us with. I might observe here that though our Academics cry up Fasting, yet they keep up only the mere Name, for in Lent-time they enlarg their Commons, and generally the greatest Eatings are on Fast-nights. The pure *Emmanuelists* satisfy their consciences by supping in the College *Parlour* on friday-nights, whereas it were a great sin to eat their Commons in the *Hall*. A Chapel is a Holy place, yet in some Colleges they read and seal all their *Leases* there. Here are *Declamations* on very ill subjects sometimes, and *Disputations* on *Questions* not fit to be mov'd in this place. So in St Mary's Church not only Exercises in Philosophy, Law, and Physic are perform'd at a Commencement, but Jests and Merriment are permitted, and the most Conformable Clergy clap on their caps or hats in this place: which at an other time is reckon'd to be Prophaness. Who can forbear laughing at these Vain Shews and Contradictory Pretences? Shall I here take notice that tis common with University men to talk despicably of *Country Parsons*; tis a piece of Wit and Jest to mention the bare Name and yet they are constantly gaping for this Rural Post, and impatiently expect the Fall of a Fellowship, that they may approach nearer to that Preferment, or even heartily pray for the death of an Old Incumbent, that they may speedily be advanced to his place. I could observe that the Order of *Deacons* is abused and prophan'd here by those who enter into it, merely to capacitate them for a Fellowship, not in order to the exercise of the Holy Function. And how few are there here that can

answer those Questions which are askd them when they are ordaind to that office, especially the first, Whether *they are inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost to take upon them that Mini-stration?* I have now done, though I could say much more concerning these persons, but I spare them.

I think it sufficiently appears from what I have already advanced that there is some Reason why these Societies should be narrowly inspected and regulated, why these Fountains should be purified. It is certain that they never so wanted a Purgation as at present. If the Founders and Benefactors were alive, they would call for it, and if it were not effected, they would heartily repent of their Bounty. If there be not a Reformation, Parents may as hopefully send their sons to these Seminaries as the Idolatrous Jews offerd their children to Moloch, that is, to be destroyd. Wherefore it is high time that this Cage of Unclean birds be cleansd, lest the foundation of Impiety and Lewdness be laid here by them, which they will never be able to free themselves from in the future part of their lives; lest Irreligion should be cherishd here to fit them as 'twere for higher degrees of it afterwards; and lest the polluted streams which flow from these impure fountains should be diffused through the whole Church and Nation. This may convince us of the Necessity of reforming the Manners of these men, and particularly in order to carrying on the great Design which I have been propounding, that is, the Restoring of Primitive Purity, and bringing all things in Christianity to a conformity to the Rules and Prescriptions given us by Christ himself and his Apostles.'

About two pages after this the manuscript breaks off, in the middle of a sentence (page 216).

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IX. ON THE EARLIEST ENGLISH ENGRAVINGS OF THE  
INDULGENCE KNOWN AS THE 'IMAGE OF PITY.'  
Communicated by HENRY BRADSHAW, Esq., M.A.,  
King's College. (With a facsimile.)

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[February 25, 1867.]

THE discovery of one of these Indulgences lately in the University Library has led me to put together a few facts which may be of interest to those who give their attention to the subject of the rise of wood-engraving in England.

The facts which are fairly certain about early wood-engraving in this country are few, but yet enough to enable any one to form a basis of comparison, if he will pursue the subject methodically. They are all to be found in connexion with the employment of the wood-engraver by the printer. I will put these facts as briefly and as intelligibly as I can.

The first printing-press started in England (A) was that of William Caxton at Westminster (November 18, 1477)<sup>1</sup>. The second (B) was that of Theodoricus Rood de Colonia at Oxford (December 17, 1478). The third (C) was that of the unnamed schoolmaster at Saint Alban's (1480). The fourth (D) was that of John Lettou in the city of London (1480). John Lettou

<sup>1</sup> These are the dates of the completion of the first books known to have been issued from each press. They answer all practical purposes, and this method compels us to keep to ascertained facts and to avoid all fruitless speculations as to what may have been. Where I differ in my dates or conclusions from Mr Blades, it is only the result of several years' work upon the subject which his own incomparable monograph has alone rendered capable of being satisfactorily studied.

was soon joined by William de Machlinia, who afterwards carried on the business alone.

The art of wood-engraving was employed by the printers for (1) initial letters; (2) borders round the page; (3) illustrations inserted in the text; and (4) the printer's own monogram or device.

### 1. *Initial letters.*

A. At Caxton's press simple initials are found in the indulgences of 1480 and 1481, and in the *General sentence* and the *Bedes on the sondaye* given at the close of the Four Sermons which form an appendix to the *Liber Festialis*, printed June 30, 1483. It is only in the Esop however (March 26, 1484) that initials are first found as a regular part of the book, and from that time onwards they are customary.

B. At Oxford one letter, G, occurs about sixty times in the Festial of 1486, but everywhere else a blank space is left for the initial.

C. At the Saint Alban's press simple initials occur only in the Book of Hawking, Hunting and Coat-armours (1486).

D. At this press they do not seem to have been used at all.

### 2. *Borders.*

A. At Caxton's press they first appear in an edition of the Fifteen Oos and other prayers, which is almost certainly a supplement to an edition of the Primer, or Book of Hours, now lost. The date cannot be put further back than 1490-91.

B. At the Oxford press an elaborate border of four pieces, representing birds and flowers, is found in some (but not in all) copies of the two books printed there in October 1481 and July 1482; so that the date may probably be fixed at somewhat after July 1482.

C. At the Saint Alban's press there is no trace of the use of woodcut borders.

D. At William de Machlinia's press, the only instance I have found is in a fragment of a Primer in the University

library at Cambridge, where there is a border, or frame of one piece containing flowers and birds, round the first page of the seven penitential psalms, commencing the second of the three constant portions of the Primer. Ames appears to have had a copy of the whole book, but I have never been able to trace his copy and so can give no better account. The date may be put about 1485.

### 3. *Illustrations inserted in the text.*

A. The following cuts, or series of cuts, were engraved for works printed at Caxton's press:

(1) The *Mirror of the world*, 1st ed. (1481). A series of diagrams and a series of eleven cuts illustrating the text.

(2) The *Game of chesse moralised*, 2nd ed. (1483). A series of sixteen cuts.

(3) Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, 2nd ed. (1483). A series of twenty-three cuts.

(4) The *Fables of Esop*, &c. (March 26, 1484). A frontispiece representing Esop, and series of 185 cuts.

(5) The *Golden Legend*, 1st ed. (1484). A large cut, for the frontispiece, representing heaven, and two series of eighteen large and fifty-two small cuts, the large series including one of the device of the Earl of Arundel to whom the book is dedicated.

(6) A series representing the Passion. These were probably engraved for an edition of the *Horæ* in 8vo. now lost, and are only found scattered in other works.

(7) The *Speculum vitæ Christi*, 1st ed. (about 1487). A series of cuts illustrating the work; but there are also some introduced from the Passion-series just mentioned. One, which appears to belong to the *Speculum* series, is not found there, but occurs in the *Twelve profits of Tribulation* (ab. 1490-91).

(8) The *Primer* or *Horæ* in 4to. (ab. 1490-91). No copy of the book is known, but what is probably a supplement, containing the Fifteen Oos and other prayers, gives us the cut



of the Crucifixion, which forms one of the series of five, which is found complete in the *Horæ* of 1494, mentioned below.

(9) The Service for the Feast of the Transfiguration (about 1490–91). One cut.

B. At the Oxford press only two books are known with wood-cut illustrations, in neither case cut for the work :

(1) Lyndewode's *Provinciale* (about 1484–85).

(2) *Liber Festialis* (1486). The cut of the author in the Lyndewode, and the eleven large cuts in the Festial may perhaps have been the commencement of a series engraved for an edition of the Golden Legend which was never executed. They certainly belong to no known book. The five small cuts in the Festial apparently belong to a lost Oxford edition of the Primer or *Horæ*.

C. At the Saint Alban's press, the only illustrations in the text are the coats of arms found in the Book of Hawking, Hunting and Coat-armours (1486).

D. At the press of John Letton and Wm. de Machlinia, there is no trace of the use of any such illustrations.

#### 4. *Printer's devices.*

A. At Caxton's press, the device, so familiar to most English bibliographers, was used first about Christmas 1489 in the second folio edition of the *Sarum Ordinale*. At first (as here, in the Dictes of the Philosophers, and in the History of Reynard the Fox) it was used at or close to the beginning of the volume. In Caxton's subsequent books it is always found at the end.

C. At the Saint Alban's press, the device with 'Sanctus Albanus' is found only in the English Chronicle (1483) and in the Book of Hawking, Hunting and Coat-armours (1486).

At the other two presses, there is no trace of the use of a device at all.

In the fount of type introduced about 1490–91, just

before the end of Caxton's life (1491), we find the first signs of French influence on the English press. Up to that time, Belgium, Holland, and Cologne are the only sources to which we can trace the origin of the materials employed. The Oxford and Saint Alban's presses and that of William de Machlinia disappear in 1486; and Pynson (a Norman) appears first in London in 1493. So that about the year 1490 a break occurs in the history both of printing and engraving in this country, beyond which at present I have no means of going with much certainty.

So much for the facts relating to the first period of wood-engraving in England. I must now say something about the particular engravings which have led to these remarks.

The Indulgence known in England as the 'Image of pity' and on the Continent as the 'Mass of St Gregory' was very popular during the latter part of the fifteenth century and the early part of the sixteenth. The story is that, after a miraculous appearance of Our Lord to St Gregory while celebrating mass, that Pope granted to all such as should, in a state of grace, say particular devotions, a certain indulgence, which was increased by several subsequent Popes and other Bishops. These indulgences are found both on single sheets for distribution and in many of the written and printed copies of the Primer or Book of Hours. The total amount of the indulgence granted varies largely in different localities; but my present object is not to explain these variations, but to draw attention to the mode of treatment of the subject employed by the earliest wood-engravers in this country. Whether the artists were English born or foreigners, it is now impossible to say, as none of these engravings bear a name; but it is clear that they did not copy foreign woodcuts, but acted under English instructions, and represented the subject according to English taste.

In the cuts found in Holland, Belgium, France and Germany, there is a certain amount of similarity. St Gregory is

kneeling before the altar; Our Lord appears on the altar; and all around the background is filled with the symbols of the Passion scattered about. In many copies of the Primer or Book of Hours written in England, a picture of the 'Imago pietatis' or 'Arma Crucifixi' is prefixed to the 'Psalms of the Passion.' St Gregory does not appear; but a half-length figure of Our Lord appearing above a tomb or altar, with the symbols grouped round him. When the custom of illustrating the printed *Horæ* with woodcuts was first adopted in England, about the year 1487, we find the figure of Our Lord represented in the same way, but the symbols of the Passion, with the exception of two or three, are arranged in little square compartments round the edge, so as to form a frame-work for the picture. I have traced four of these engravings, of different sizes, all engraved within a few years of each other, and all connected with Caxton's workshop at Westminster. They are at present almost wholly unknown, though this indeed can hardly be a matter of surprise.

Perhaps the earliest of the four is a small square cut, measuring  $2\frac{1}{8}$  in. by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in., which occurs in an edition of the Primer, or Book of Hours, printed by Caxton about 1487. In this the figure of Our Lord is represented standing half out of a tomb or altar, with the hands crossed, and with the crown of thorns on his head, and the cruciform nimbus. By his right arm are the spear and the reed with the sponge, crossed; and by his left, the scourge with three thongs, and a bunch of twigs, also crossed. The other symbols of the Passion are ranged in eleven little compartments round three sides of the centre piece, thus:

4	5	6	7	8
3				9
2				10
1				11

Nos. 1 and 11 are each double the height of the others. The contents of the compartments are as follows:

1. The ladder of the cross.
2. The hammer and pincers, crossed.
3. An open left hand, striking.
4. The head of a priest mocking.
5. The cock crowing.
6. The *sudarium* of St Veronica.
- 7, 8. Heads of Caiaphas and Pilate.
9. A right hand pulling the hair.
10. The three nails.
11. The pillar with the cords.

The following text occupies six lines across the page below the cut, and the two together form a complete page of this tiny volume:

To them that before this yma  
ge of pyte deuoutly say .v. Pr  
noster, v. Auyes & a credo py-  
tously beholdyng these armes of  
xps passyon ar graunted xxxij  
M, vij C. & lv, yeres of pardon

The book is only known from a fragment of four leaves rescued from the binding of a book (together with eight leaves of another edition in the same type<sup>2</sup> and equally unknown) by Mr Maskell, who presented them to the British Museum in 1858. But though the book is not otherwise known, the same cut was used in a subsequent edition of the *Horæ*, printed by Wynkyn de Worde (Caxton's successor) in 1502, of which a copy exists in the Gough collection in the Bodleian Library. A careful facsimile, made by Mr G. I. F. Tupper, from Mr Maskell's fragment, may be seen in Mr Blades's *Life and Typography of Wm. Caxton*, Plate XLVIII.

<sup>2</sup> The type is that used in the first folio edition of the *Sarum Ordinale* mentioned below, as well as in the *Speculum vitæ Christi*, and other books, all ranging from 1486 or 1487 to 1491.

A still smaller cut (the smallest I have seen), measuring  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. by  $1\frac{5}{8}$  in., occurs in an edition of the *Horæ* without date, but unquestionably printed in Caxton's house at Westminster by Wynkyn de Worde about 1494<sup>3</sup>. In this cut, Our Lord is represented as in the last described, only without the crown of thorns. By his right arm is the spear, and by his left the reed with the sponge. The other symbols are ranged in thirteen compartments round three sides of the centre piece,

5	6	7	8	9
4				10
3				11
2				12
1				13

The contents of the compartments are as follows :

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. The ladder.                         | 2. The three dice.   |
| 3. The left foot.                      | 4. The cock crowing. |
| 5. The head of a priest mocking.       |                      |
| 6. The head of Herod (?).              |                      |
| 7. The <i>sudarium</i> of St Veronica. |                      |
| 8, 9. Heads of Pilate and Caiaphas.    |                      |
| 10. A right hand pulling the hair.     |                      |
| 11. The pincers and hammer, crossed.   |                      |
| 12. The three nails, crossed.          | 13. The pillar.      |

The whole cut, including the compartments, is exactly the same size as the centre piece of the one last described. It here occupies the lower inner corner of a page. The text, which is the same as in that described above, is at the side, and forms part of a page printed in the ordinary way. There

<sup>3</sup> The type of the text is that used in the *Scala perfectionis* printed there in 1494; and that of the *Kalendar* is that used in the *Festial* and *Four Sermons* printed in the same house in 1493-94.

are two copies of the book in the University Library, and one in the Library at Lambeth Palace<sup>4</sup>.

But besides these I have to describe two separate indulgences, both formerly in our University Library, though the second alone remains there now.

The first, which measures 9½ in. by 5½ in., is printed on a single leaf in folio. The text of the indulgence is not printed with moveable types, but cut in wood like the rest. Our Lord is standing in the tomb, half-length, the hands crossed and showing the wounds bleeding, and the wound on the right breast; the head (with the cruciform nimbus) inclined to the right shoulder. Behind the head and shoulders is the cross, and above the head the label with I. N. R. I. Upright on either side are the spear by Our Lord's right arm and the reed with the sponge by his left. Below is the text of the indulgence; but in the only known copy this has been cut out, leaving only just enough to identify the first two words (*vij hundreth*) of the last line. The text was no doubt identical with that in those already described. The frame-work is composed of twenty-eight small square compartments, thus:

9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8						16
7						17
6						18
5						19
4						20
3						21
2						22
1	28	27	26	25	24	23

<sup>4</sup> The copy now at Lambeth is the 'Book of prayers' described by Fuller, which has caused much perplexity both to Herbert (*Typogr. Antiq.* i. 235) and to Dr Maitland (*List of early printed books at Lambeth*, No. 507, and note FF). The latter writer places the book after 1520, but it is quite impossible that it can have been printed later than 1495. In Fuller's

The contents of the compartments, which, it will be seen, are arranged with a certain regard to symmetry, are as follows:

1. The vessel for the vinegar (Mt. 27. 48).
2. The vessel for the wine mingled with myrrh (Mk. 15. 23).
3. Two bunches of twigs, crossed.
4. The pillar with cords, between two scourges.
5. The pincers and hammer, crossed.
6. The lantern (John 18. 3).
7. A left hand, pulling the hair.
8. The cup (Luke 22. 42)<sup>s</sup>.
9. The pelican in her piety (i.e. feeding her young with her own blood).
10. The head of a priest, mocking.
11. The head of Herod.
12. The *sudarium* of St Veronica.
- 13, 14. The heads of Pilate and Caiaphas.
15. The cock, crowing.
16. The basin and ewer (Mt. 27. 24).
17. An open right hand, striking (Mt. 26. 67).
18. The (thirty) pieces of silver.
19. A sword and club, crossed.
20. The seamless coat.
21. The ladder, for the cross.
22. Two staves crossed.
23. The crown of thorns.
24. The linen cincture.
25. The three nails of the cross.

time it belonged to our University as part of the Lambeth Library, which was here from 1647 to 1662; and the Cambridge library-mark, which the cover still bears, shows that it was treated, while here, as among the chief treasures of the collection.

<sup>s</sup> Rather this, I think, than the cup at the last supper, when we compare the frequent representation of the cup in pictures of the agony in the garden, as (to give two among many examples) in a cut in the *Horæ* of 1494 above mentioned, and in one of the windows in King's College Chapel, where the motto is 'Pater si vis transfer, Luc. 22'.

26. Judas kissing our Lord.
27. The three dice (John 19. 24).
28. The three pots of spices (Mk. 16. 1).

This leaf is bound in at the beginning of a copy of the first folio edition of the *Sarum Ordinale*, which must have been printed about 1487–88, as the type used by Caxton in the book is only found from about 1487 to 1491, and the book itself was reprinted at Antwerp in 1488. The woodcut may safely be assigned to the same period. The volume formed part of the collection bequeathed to our University Library by Dr Holdsworth in 1648; but it was stolen<sup>6</sup> from here in or shortly before 1778, and soon afterwards was 'bought of a man introduced by Dr Nugent' by Wm. Bayntun, Esq., of Gray's Inn, after whose death it came into the possession of King George III, and passed with the rest of the King's library into the British Museum, where it now remains. No other copy, either of the book or of the woodcut here described, is known to

<sup>6</sup> Several very precious books, besides the one here mentioned, were missed from the University Library between 1770 and 1780. One, the unique copy of the earliest known edition of the *Salisbury Breviary* (pr. at Venice in 1483), and that on vellum, came into the possession of Count Mac Carthy, the famous collector of vellum-printed books; and at his death was bought, for about two pounds, for the National Library in Paris, where I saw it in 1867, the Cambridge library-mark being only in part obliterated. Another, the almost unique copy of the first printed English translation of the *Psalms* (the *Psalter of Feline*, printed at Argentine for Francis Foxe in 1530) was for some time in the possession of Dr Combe, the well-known antiquary and coin-collector. The Cambridge library-mark has been partly (and very roughly) rubbed out, and the book, rebound with 'Charles Combe M.D.' on the sides, now forms part of a very choice collection of early Bibles, &c. purchased from Dr Combe by the British Museum. I have little doubt that it was this same Dr Combe, who appropriated most of the precious books which disappeared from our shelves at that period. It is but fair to say that those I have mentioned were, while here, not treated as of any particular value. The Library was freely accessible, and these books all stood on the open shelves in the compartments close to the entrance, affording very strong temptations to any unscrupulous collector.



exist. I am indebted to Mr G. I. F. Tupper for a pencil tracing of the woodcut.

The second cut which I have mentioned is one which I discovered quite recently in the University Library, and which has led to the present communication. In this, which measures  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $3\frac{1}{8}$  in., Our Lord is represented, as in the last, with his hands crossed, in front of the cross, at the head of which is the usual label. On his head is the crown of thorns. Upright, on either side, are the spear and the reed with the sponge. Below this is the text of the indulgence, as follows:

To them that before  
this ymage of pyte de  
uowtely say .v. P̄r n̄r  
v. Aueys & a Credo .py-  
teously beholdyng these  
armes of xp̄s passiō ar-  
graūted xxxij.M. vij.C  
& .lv. yeres of pardon::

The centre piece and the text below it are surrounded on three sides by the symbols of the Passion, arranged in eighteen compartments, thus:

7	8	9	10	11
6				12
5				13
4				14
3				15
2				16
				17
1				18

The whole is enclosed within a simple line. The contents of the compartments are as follows:

1 (in height equal to two of the others). A monk kneeling, with a scroll, the legend of which I have not been able to read.

2. The three dice.
3. A left hand, pulling the hair.
4. The three nails of the cross.
5. The pincers and hammer, crossed.
6. An open right hand, striking.
- 7, 8. The heads of Caiaphas and Pilate.
9. The *sudarium* of St Veronica.
10. The cock, crowing.
11. The head of a priest, mocking.
12. A sword and club, crossed.
13. The lantern.
14. The (thirty) pieces of silver.
15. Two bunches of twigs, crossed.
16. The pillar, with cords,
17. The ladder.
18. The seamless coat.

The text of the indulgence is printed in the same type as that of the *Ordinale* above-mentioned, and the date must therefore range from 1487 to 1491. But the most singular thing is that what we have in the University Library is not an ordinary impression on a quarter-sheet of paper, but a mere trial on the blank last page of a book with which the indulgence has nothing to do. It seems as if, when the form was ready, some one had dabbed it with some brown sloppy substance, and had then picked up a book accidentally lying near, and had taken off an impression of the form, to see how it would look. The page of the book being quite dry and crisp and of uneven surface, and the stuff used for ink not having the consistency of printer's ink, the impression produced is very far from complete. I can only say that the facsimile<sup>7</sup> executed for me by Mr G. I. F. Tupper, gives a more faithful representation of the original than I could have believed possible. The book which has been used for the impression is a copy of the *Colloquium peccatoris et Crucifixi J. C.*, printed at Antwerp by Mathias van

<sup>7</sup> See the lithographed facsimile which accompanies the present communication.

der Goes about 1487, and is one of several pièces bound together in a volume which came to us as part of the Holdsworth collection; the latest piece being a manuscript of the 'Liber spiritualis gracie,' transcribed at the Charterhouse in London in 1492. No properly printed copy of this indulgence is known, and as I only discovered this quite recently, it is of course not described in Mr Blades's monograph on Caxton's press.

I have perhaps described these cuts more at length than may seem necessary; but a careful collection of facts, apparently even the most unimportant, sometimes turns out to be of more use than was expected. I will now only add a few words about two other separate cuts, which differ from those before-mentioned in the amount of the indulgence granted. One formerly belonged to Mr Wm. Young Ottley, and is now in the British Museum. The other is in the Minster Library at Lincoln, and still remains in the prayer-book into which it must have been fastened at the time.

The first, which measures  $4\frac{3}{8}$  in. by  $2\frac{2}{16}$  in., has been reproduced in tolerably accurate facsimile by Mr Ottley in his *Inquiry concerning the invention of printing* (4to. London, 1863), and he has given some account of its history (see page 198 and Plate VII of that work). 'I had the good fortune,' Mr Ottley says, 'to discover this little wood-cut several years ago, stitched on a blank leaf at the beginning of a manuscript book of devotion, on vellum, which I judged to be of the latter part of the fifteenth century. But it was evident from the numerous needle-holes in the margin, that it had been, in like manner, sewed into at least two other books, previously: besides which, it appears, from the back of the print, that in the first instance it had been folded, and that for a length of time it had been carried about by the devout possessor of it in a small pocket-book. This piece is printed in a brown tint by friction.' Our Lord is represented in the usual way, half-length, with

the hands crossed, the wound in the right side bleeding, the head inclined towards the right shoulder, with the usual nimbus, but without the crown of thorns. Behind him the cross, and over his head the label with the following inscription<sup>a</sup>:

: Ó : BÁCÍΛΕVC hórá : 3á

On either side of the head are the words I C̄ and X C̄; on either side of the body, the words *Ecce* and *homo*. Below is the text of the indulgence, consisting of the following two rhyming couplets, occupying six lines:

Seynt gregor' with opir'. popes. | & bysshoppes yn feer'.

Haue graū- | ted' of pardon xxvj dayes: & xxvj. Mill' | yeer'.

To þeym þat befor' þis fy- | gur' on þeir' knees.

Deuoutly say | .v. pater noster .&. v. Auees.

From the character of the letters Mr Ottley was inclined to think it might be as old as the St Christopher of 1423. But this is at best conjecture. There can be little doubt that it is earlier than those I have described, but the writing points to a more northern part of England and to a different family of indulgences. It would be some slight clue to its origin if the little book of devotion were still traceable, showing to what part of the country it belonged. Meantime it is safer to suspend our judgment, until further evidence be forthcoming.

The other, which I first discovered at Lincoln in 1865, is pasted on to one of the leaves of a manuscript book of devotions in such a way that the writing nearly surrounds it, showing that the cut was there before the scribe began his work upon the page. The book formerly belonged to a religious house in Lincolnshire. It will be observed that the amount of the indulgence is the same as in Mr Ottley's *Ecce homo*. It

<sup>a</sup> Mr E. M. Thompson, of the British Museum, suggested to me 'hora 3<sup>a</sup>' as the reading which Ottley was unable to decipher; and I have no hesitation in accepting it. The words in St Mark are (xv. 25, 26): 'Erat autem hora tertia: et crucifixerunt eum. Et erat titulus causæ ejus inscriptus: REX JUDÆORUM (ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Ἰουδαίων).'

represents our Lord standing half out of a tomb, his hands crossed, his whole body covered with wounds, his head inclined towards his right shoulder, and with the crown of thorns and the usual nimbus. Behind is the cross, with the label and .I.N.R.I. above his head. By his right arm is the spear, and by his left the reed with the sponge. Above these, in the upper corners of the frame, are the words IHS and XPS. Below, on the face of the altar or tomb, is the text:

The pardon for .v. Pr nr̄ .v.  
 aues & a crede is xxvj. M.  
 yeres & xxvj. dayes:-

The whole is within a frame-work of three simple lines and measures  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in. by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. I have a pencil tracing of it made by myself at the time<sup>9</sup>.

It is probable that other cuts of the kind may be found, fastened into prayer-books, or in printed Primers which I have not seen; but I have here described all the early ones that have come to my knowledge. Indeed the only other early specimens of English wood-engraving of which I can hear anything, are (1) the stanzas on the seven virtues, of which a fragment, formerly in the Weigel collection, is now in the British Museum, but to which I see no means at present of affixing any date; and (2) a curious cut of a lion in Ely Cathedral, to which my attention was drawn a short time since by the Rev. D. J. Stewart. It is fixed against one of the pillars in

<sup>9</sup> When I first saw this in 1865, I was under the impression that it might be earlier than those in the printed *Horæ* described above. But when I saw it again last year (1872), having seen a considerable number of early cuts in the interval, it was clear to me, that it could not be placed earlier than the first decade of the sixteenth century. The manuscript in which it occurs (A. 6. 15 in the Minster library) is of the XVth century, so far as the body of the book goes, but the writing which surrounds the cut is part of a supplement, which may fairly be placed at the close of Henry the Seventh's reign.

the choir, close to the tomb of Bishop Gray, whose device it represents. As the Bishop died in 1479, the engraving falls naturally almost into the very period in which, as I have shown above, we find the first authenticated specimens of the art in connexion with printed books.

With a view of taking stock of our knowledge on this subject, I have often thought of drawing up a technical list of the woodcuts used to illustrate the printed books of the first few generations of the art; discriminating the single cuts and series according to the works which they were originally designed to illustrate, and tracing their origin, as well as their subsequent history, which sometimes shows the most grotesque application of a cut to a subject very remote from the mind of the original engraver. So far as England is concerned, the first chapter would contain the productions of the decade from 1481 to 1490, which I have roughly sketched out above. The second chapter would contain (1) those used in Caxton's house at Westminster until his successor Wynkyn de Worde's removal to the Sun in Fleet-street in 1500; (2) those used by Richard Pynson while dwelling outside Temple Bar from 1493 till his removal to the George in Fleet-street in 1503; and (3) those used by Julian Notary, first with his two partners, John Barbier and J. H., at the sign of St Thomas, next with John Barbier in 1498, and then by himself in King-street, Westminster, until his removal to the house late Pynson's, outside Temple Bar, in 1503. And so on with later periods and other countries. Lists such as this would enable us to make comparisons between copies and their originals; as, for instance, between the delicate work of the cuts used in Jacob Bellaert's edition of *Bartholomæus de proprietatibus rerum* (fol. Haarlem, 1485) and the extremely rough copies of them used in Wynkyn de Worde's edition of the book printed at Westminster about eleven years later. They would show how the cut originally used in 1483 to represent the supper of the Canterbury pil-

grims at the Tabard, was employed afterwards for Lydgate's Assembly of Gods. We should see how a cut designed in the first instance to illustrate Gerard Leeu's edition of the *Dialogue of Salomon and Marcolphus* in English (4to. Antwerp, ab. 1492), found its way to England, and was used by several successive printers in this country (not a copy, but the original cut), for their editions of *Howleglas*; as may be seen by comparing the British Museum copies of *Howleglas* (reproduced by Mr Frederic Ouvry) with Gerard Leeu's *Salomon and Marcolphus* in the Bodleian Library. An attempt in the direction I have suggested is to be found in Dr Walther's Guide to the Darmstadt Library, where, after giving a list of the *Incunabula typographica*, he adds a list of early illustrated books arranged according to the schools and periods to which the engravings severally belong. The admirable sketch in Renouvier's *Histoire ... de la gravure dans les Pays-Bas et en Allemagne* (8vo. Bruxelles, 1860), would have been even more valuable than it is, had any catalogue, such as I have suggested, been in existence, showing how the cuts travelled from town to town, passing from one printer to another, sometimes even only on loan. By proceeding on some such systematic method, we should soon learn a good deal more of the history of the art than we know at present.

N.B. Throughout these remarks I have used the term *wood-engraving* to signify that process which is used in engraving upon wood. I am not in a position to decide whether the material used for most of the engravings mentioned above was wood or soft metal, and for the purpose I have in view the decision is not of primary importance. My chief wish is to contribute towards a systematic arrangement of the actual specimens of engraving which have come down to us.

X. TWO LETTERS OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON. Communicated by the REV. T. G. BONNEY, B.D., St John's College.

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[May 20, 1867.]

THESE two letters, written by Sir Isaac Newton, form part of a very interesting collection of autographs and letters, chiefly relating to the history of the City of Chester, now in the possession of Frederick Potts, Esq., of the Watergate, Chester, by whose permission I have transcribed them. They are printed exactly as written in regard to spelling, use of capitals, &c.

I.

Sr<sup>1</sup>

One William Cook mentioned in the Information of w<sup>ch</sup> the inclosed is an attested Copy, having fled into Ireland to avoyd Justice, hath since been apprehended at Dublin & is at present bailed there, but Orders are sending to y<sup>e</sup> Lords Justices of Ireland to send him Prisoner into England in order to his being tried for conterfeiting the current coyn. I presume that in a short time he may be sent prisoner to Chester & when he comes I desire y<sup>t</sup> you'l please to commit him upon the Information of w<sup>ch</sup> the inclosed is an attested copy, & give me notice thereof that I may order a Habeas Corpus for his

<sup>1</sup> The last letter has been cut off.



removal to Newgate London. I hope you'l excuse this trouble, being it is for the publick service. Pray send me (upon his commitment) the name of the Keeper of yo<sup>r</sup> Prison to whom y<sup>r</sup> Habeas Corpus is to be directed. I shewed the bearer Mr Peers the Original Information & he can satisfy you upon oath that he had the inclosed copy from me, & y<sup>e</sup> Warden and Controller of yo<sup>r</sup> Mint can satisfy you that this Letter is my hand. Direct your letter to me Warden of the Mints at my house neare St James's Church in Jermyn Street Westminster. I am

Yo<sup>r</sup> humble servant

IS NEWTON.

London,  
April 16. 1698.

Address on the back :

For the Worshipfull the Major  
of the City of Chester in  
Cheshire.

## II.

Mint Office in y<sup>e</sup> Tower of  
London Nov<sup>r</sup> 23. 1699.

S<sup>r</sup>

Mr Secretary Vernon communicated to me y<sup>r</sup> copies of the Depositions you sent him concerning Mr Horton & commanded me to answer your letter. I have acquainted S<sup>r</sup> Joseph Jekil Chief Justice of Chester with the matter & care will be taken to send down his Maj<sup>ty</sup> Commission of Oyer and Terminer directed to proper persons for his Triall the next Assizes. In the meane time tis hoped he will be kept safe. I understand he is committed only upon suspicion of High Treason, if that commitment be not thought strong enough I beleive you may commit him absolutely for High Treason by vertue of the late

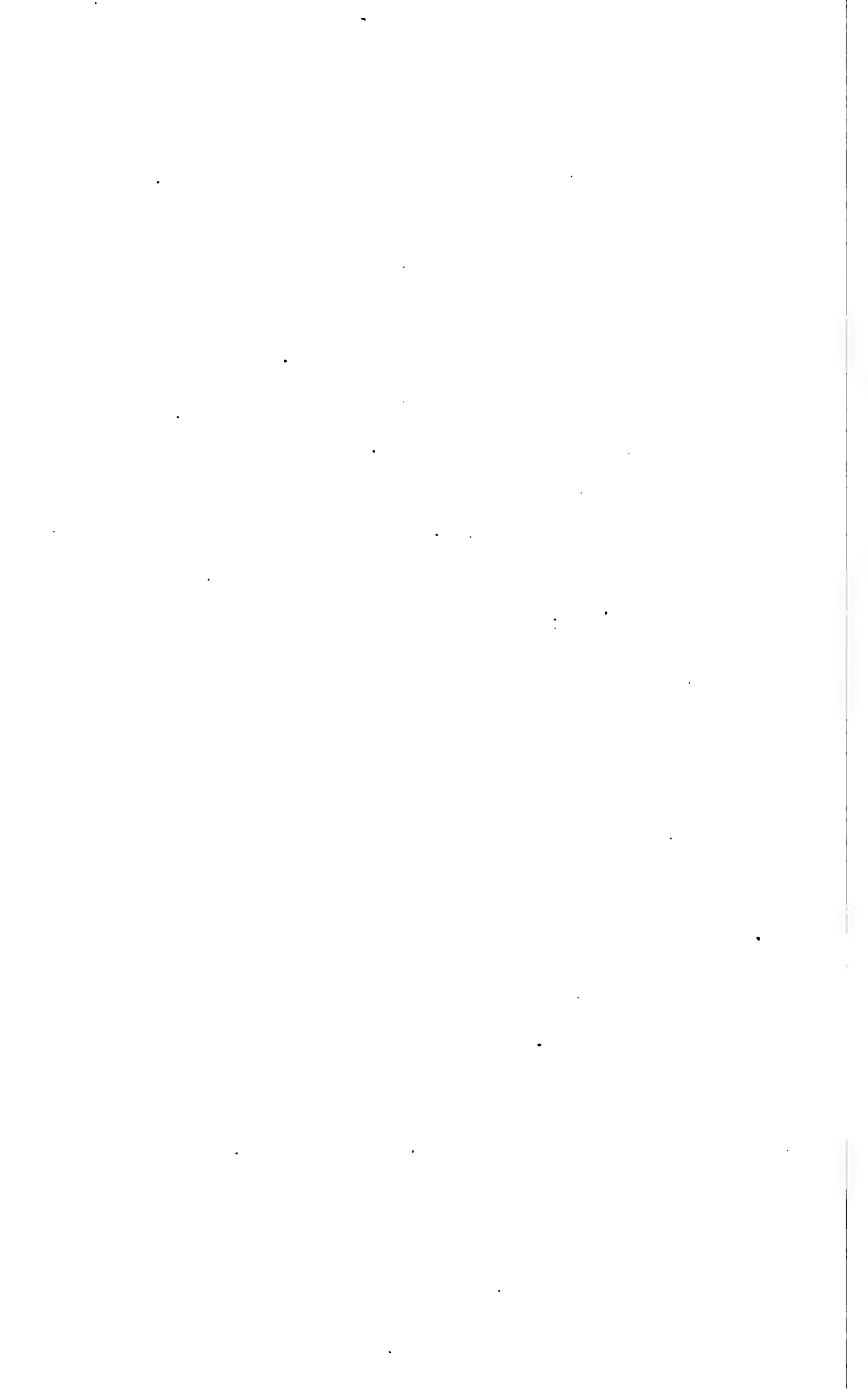
Act of Parliam<sup>t</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> makes it High Treason to make or mend or begin or proceed to make or mend any of y<sup>e</sup> coyning Tools mentioned in that Act one of w<sup>ch</sup> is a Press for coyning, or knowingly to buy or sell hide or conceal or without lawfull authority or sufficient excuse for that purpose knowingly to have in his her or their houses custody or possession any of those coyning tools. I beleive it will be thought proper to try him upon this Act & if so the evidence will be of better credit because there is no conviction money to tempt them. If there be anything wherein I can serve you in this matter, you may command

Yo<sup>r</sup> most humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

IS NEWTON.

Address on the back :

For the R<sup>t</sup> Worshipfull W<sup>m</sup> Bennett Esq<sup>r</sup>  
 Mayor of Chester in  
 Chesshire.



XI. A LETTER FROM BISHOP BALE TO ARCHBISHOP PARKER. Communicated by the REV. H. R. LUARD, M.A., University Registry.

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[November 18, 1867.]

The original of the following letter, which is wholly in Bale's autograph, is preserved in the University Registry. Offensive as much of it is, it affords an evidence of the truth of Dr Maitland's remark, "whatever may have been his faults and vices, he had a sincere love of letters." (*Essays on the Reformation*, p. 94.)

Mostreverende father in God, and my speeyall good lorde :  
I receyved your graces letters the xviii daye of thys moneth, with  
no small rejoyce, etc. And as concernynge boke of antiquite,  
not printed : whan I was in Irelande I had great plenty of them,  
whome I obtayned in tyme of the lamentable spoyle of the ly-  
braryes of Englande, through muche fryndeshypp, labour, and  
expenses. Some I founde in stacyoners and boke bynders store  
howses, some in grosers, sopesellars, taylers, and other occupiers  
shoppes, some in shyppes ready to be carryed over the sea into  
Flaunders to be solde—for in those uncircumspect and carelesse  
dayes, there was no quyckar merchaundyce than lybrary boke,  
and all to destructyon of learnynge and knowledge of thynges  
necessary in thys fall of antichriste to be knowne—but the devyll  
is a knave, they saye—well, only consyence, with a fervent love  
to my contray moved me to save that myghte be saved. And  
how I have bene rewarded of my contraye hytherto for my

paynes, the Lorde wele knoweth. Sens that tyme, I was in Irelande, depryved of all that I had, by the papystes undre quene Marye, and havock was made of the bokes, by another wurke of the devyll, that they shulde not yet come to lyghte. I sende unto your grace a regestre of their tyttles, imprinted at the requeste of Gesnerus, Lycosthenes, Simlerus, and other learned men at Zuryck and Basyll. I desyre your grace at your layser, to sende it me agayne, least I lose the whole volume by the want therof. Sir Antony Sellenger, beyng than deputye of Irelande, had for hys part, a great drye vessell full of those bokes: and at hys deathely departure, left them to hys brother maistre Robert Sellenger in Kente and to hys sonne maistre Warham Sellenger also. These men receyved now of late, a lettre from the quenes majestyes counsell in my behalf, to dellyver them, for perfourmaunce of an Englysh chronycle, whych I have begonne and not fynyshe: eyther els to tell me where they are. But their mockynge excuse is, that they never had them, neyther yet knowe where they are become. And yet do I knowe that they have disparsed and distributed them amonge the most obstynate papystes of all the whole contraye, to bryng them to naughte. And thys is the thirde devyse of the devyll, to have them destroyed. One Glayser<sup>1</sup>, in quene Maryes tyme a prebendar of Canterbury, had a great nombre of them, and disparsed them amonge hys companyons, the Popes sworne soldyours.

In Irelande are more than iiii score of them, as I am credibly infourmed, in the keypyng of maistre Nicolas Hearne capayne of Lechlyne bridge, and another sort of them at Dublyne, besydes them that remayne at Kylkenny, amonge the prebendars there: for I had in Irelande more than ii great wayne loades of them. If it wolde please your grace to sende for the vycar of Yealdinge in Kent, called Robert Cage, dwellynge but

<sup>1</sup> [Hugh Glazier, canon in the seventh prebend, appointed by the charter of incorporation, 1542. Hardy's *Le Neve* i. p. 54.]

iiii myles from Maydeston: he woulde not only infourme your grace of the whole hystorye, but also recover a great nombre of them: for whye, he knoweth the persones, places, bokes and all. My myserable state and povertie is and hath bene suche, that I am able to do nothyng as yet, towards the recover of them. Now to the answeyng of your regestre.

*Omnes ecclesiasticæ historię nondum editæ.*

Sigebertus Gemblacensis, *Latine scripsit, Ecclesiasticæ historię continuationes post Eusebium: Græce, Joannes Zonaras, Nicetas Acominatus and Nicephorus Calistus*, whose written coppys I have seane at Basyll. *Ecclesiasticam historiam gentis Anglorum* wrote Beda, lyke as did other for the other nacyons: and hys wurke hath bene in dyverse places printed. Whose continuacyouns wrote Wyllyam of Malmesbury, Simeon of Durham, Johan and Richarde of Hexham, Roger Hoveden, and other. The executours of Sir Johan Cheke hath Malmesbury *de regibus ac pontificibus*, with other antiquytes more. A prebendar<sup>1</sup> of Westmynstre, called Pekyns, had Simeon, with Johan and Richarde of Hexham, and a yonge man in Colman strete at London, called Wyllyam Carye, hath Hoveden. The newe ecclesiastycall hystorye, collected by Matthias<sup>2</sup> Illyricus, Joannes Wigandus and others, from whome I have receyved diverse and manye epistles, for helpe in the same: I can not thynke but your grace hath seane, for iiii centuryes therof are already printed. The ecclesiastycall hystorye also of Albertus Crantz, is easeley to be had, otherwyse called *Metropolis*.

*Omnes vitæ pontificum, nondum impressæ<sup>3</sup>.*

Damasus the Spanyarde and byshopp of Rome, wrote *de Gestis Romanorum pontificum*. I have seane at Basyll an olde

<sup>1</sup> [Probably Humphrey Perkyns.]

<sup>2</sup> [Matthias Flacius (Francowitz).]

<sup>3</sup> Robertus Pluto, a monk of Canterbury, wrote also *Ecclesiasticam historiam Anglorum, circa annum Domini 1180*.

coppye therof in the studye of Johan Berolde, a learned man there. But lete wyse men take hede of the deceyt of that boke and suche lyke concernynge the actes and constytutyons of Romane byshoppes afore Sylvesters tyme, for therby have all the hystorycall writers receyved deadly poyson by most notoryouse lyes. Who can thynke that S. Peter made Lente and Eastre, that Linus provyded coverynges for womens heades whan they shulde come to church, whan they had no church to come to almost thre hundred yeares after, that Cletus commaunded pylgrimage to dead sanctes, that Clemens ordayned an hygh seate for the byshopp, Anacletus that a preste shulde weare no bearde, Alexander that holy water shulde be powdered with salte, Sixtus that the corporasse shulde be made of linnen clothe and no sylke, Thelesphorus that iii masses shulde be songe on Christmasse daye in the mornynge, Higinus for gossyppe, Sother that nonnes shulde not sence in the church, and other for chalyces, altreclothes, with halloyng of beanes and suche lyke Babylonysh trashe. Loke *Fasciculus temporum*, and see how Gods people have be abused of these spirytual Mahometes. Damasus thought by the murthyngesse of antiquyte and these holy fathers to brynge those beggerly and ydle ceremonyes in auctoryte and credyte, though they were most pernycyouse lyes. Come we now agayne *ad vitas pontificum*. Johan Rufus, a black fryre in Englande, wrote a lyttle boke *de vitis Romanorum pontificum*. I have seane an olde coppye therof at Norwich, full of newly devysed lyes and fables, so did Sicardus Cremonensis, whose coppye I sawe in Johan Laylandes studye, and as I remembre, maistre Johan Cheke had it at the lattre. And as touchynge Godfridus Viterbiensis and Martinus Polonus, otherwyse surnamed Carsulanus, they were both printed but now of late, besydes doctour Barnes boke of the same tyttle. Sebastianus Franck wrote notably also of the same in Duche, loke the thirde part of hys chronycles and the first boke.

*Omnia concilia manuscripta, et non edita.*

Of thys sort I had ones Radulphus de Diceto, whych was sumtyme deane of Paules, *de Synodis ecclesie*, whych begynneth thus: *Synodorum ecclesie, alia universalis, alia particularis*. Thys boke, I suppose, if I had it, coulde do your grace lyttle pleasure, beyng so brieve as it is: for it declareth not fully the actes of those counsels. Isidorus Hispalensis, hath written *de Conciliis*: so hath Burckardus Wormaciensis, otherwyse called Lobiensis<sup>1</sup>, and Ivo Carnotensis, whose wurke is called *Panormia*, divyded into x bokes; lykewyse Sebastianus Franck, in the thirde part of hys chronycles and seconde boke.

*Omnes paparum, magnorum episcoporum, celebrium doctorum, principum, regum et Caesarum literæ, præsertim antiquiores.*

Of thys kynde I have had a great nombre, but they are disparsed by the Sellengers. God pardon their frowarde hartes. Notwithstandynge I sende you here suche as I have, even the very ryff raff and wurst of them, which I lately recovered of them by chaunce. I sende yow also another boke *de imperatoribus Romanis, de origine gentis Francorum, arborem genealogie regum ejusdem gentis, de temporibus et annis generalium atque particularium conciliorum, de ordinatione missarum per pontifices Romanos, de casibus quæ contingere possint in eadem, de apostolis ac discipulis Domini*, with other thynges more in the ende of that boke. I besyche your grace that at convenyent tyme, I maye have them restored agayne. The epistles of Ethelwolde, Dunstane, and Oswalde, I have red of. I had the 534 epistles of Thomas Becket. I had the 127 epistles of Robert Grossetest byshopp of Lincolne, of whome I sende you here a ragged remnaunt. I had *Epistolas Elmeri Cantuariensis monachi*, a great volume. I had *Epistolas Gilberti Folioth, episcopi Londinensis*. I had *Epistolas Joannis Carnotensis* our cowntreyman, and of *Petrus Blesensis*. I had sumwhat also of good

<sup>1</sup> [i.e. of Lobbes, dioc. of Liège.]



bysshop Sewell of Yorke, and of many other more, whych myghte wele now have served your turne in thys behalf. There were sumtyme *synodalia statuta Oswaldi Cantuariensis*, and *constitutiones Roberti Lincolnensis* I had, so had I the constytucyons of Johan Thursby archebyshopp of Yorke, and of other byshoppes more. I had also *Benedictionarium archiepiscopale Dunstani*, the oldest boke that ever I sawe yet and most straungely written, but yet legyble to hym that was acquaynted with that kynde of writynge: but now all are disparsed—a very pytiefull case, that our contraymen are so uncircumspecte, and, as it were, unnaturall to the elde monumentes of their nacyon. The learned Germanes are farre otherwyse. Beda *de Gestis Anglorum* and *nova legenda Angliae*, collected by Johan Capgrave, though hys name therin be suppressed, have some of the epistles and letters both of Popes, princes, and others. Maistre Peter Osburne, at London, hath the chronycle of Johan Bometon<sup>1</sup> abbot of Jourvall, wherin are manye epistles and synodall actes of kynges afore the conquest, as of kynge Inas, Egbert, Alphrede, Edwardus senior, Adelstane, Eadmonde Ironsyde, Ethelredus, Canutus, and other more.

*Omnes vetustiores regulæ, seu canones seu decreta, quæ ante Gratianum scripta sunt, sive singularum aliquarum provinciarum propria essent, sive totius Christianitatis communia, non estantia.*

*Canones apostolorum Græce scriptos*, I see ones at Basyll, and as I remembre *canones et concilia Joannis Zonoræ cum ecclesiasticis constitutionibus Nicephori*. Hilarius Sardus a byshopp of Rome, wrote *decretum synodale* about the yeare of our Lorde 464, whych begynneth thus: *Quoniam religiosus*. So did Gelasius Apher also about the yeare of our Lorde 496, whose wurke begynneth thus: *necessariarum rerum* etc. Hormisda folowed after hym, with dyverse other more. Than came Isi-

<sup>1</sup> [i.e. John Brompton.]

dorus Hispalensis, about the yeare of oure Lorde 630. Than Burckardus Lobiensis, about the yeare 1020. Than Ivo Carnotensis about the yeare 1090. Than Hugo de S. Victore, about the yeare 1130. And all their wurkes were, *ante Gratianum scripta*.

*Omnes legendæ et missalia vetustissima, præsertim quæ ante Gregorium in usu fuerunt.*

Fyve great legendes have I borrowed of maistre Mylles for your graces occupyenge, the sixt I have taken out of our lybrarye. If ye covete the lyves of our Englysh sanctes, seke *nova legenda Angliæ*, whych maye be otherwyse called *Catalogus Capgravi*. It was printed in Flete strete by Winkyne de Worde, Anno Domini 1516. And as concernynge *missalia vetustissima*, ye maye have abundaunce of them, in a boke set fourth by Georgius Cassander, called *Liturgica, de ritu et ordine Dominicæ canæ*, printed at Coleyne, *per heredes Arnoldi Brickmanni*, Anno Domini 1558. Therin is, *ordo liturgiæ a S. Dionysio conscriptæ, Tertulliani, Chrysostomi, Basilii, Græcorum, Romanorum, Syriorum, Æthiopum, Armenorum, Muscovitarum, Joannis presbyteri et aliorum*. And all these, *ante Gregorium in usu fuerunt*.

*Omnes inquisitiones, excepto Nicolao Emerico, et processus contra quoscunque hæreticos factæ, ante hæc tempora.*

*De arte inquisitorum et ordine inquirendi*, hath Cornelius Agrippa written in hys bokes, *de incertitudine scientiarum et contra magistros Lovanienses*. I have redde also that Nicolaus Rosellus, Jacobus Hochstratus and other dyverse of that secte of fryres, hath written of inquyscyons, but I have not their bokes. Jacobus Sprenger wrote *Malleum maleficarum*, for inquyscyon of wytyches, and Joannes Spangher *Practica procedendi contra hæreticos*. Joannes Consobrinus, *contra Lusitanos quosdam*

*hæreticos*, Hubertus Leonardus *contra Nivellenses*, and Gabriel de Spoletto, were not behynde for their partes. Guido Perpini-  
anus, an inquysitor also, wrote a great volume *contra omnes  
hæreticorum errores*, it was printed at Parys, and I had it sum-  
tyme, but now it is gone. *Modus ad inquirendum Sylvestri  
Prieratis* is a boke declarynge the wycked folye of the inquy-  
syторыs; so is *Processus adversus Pasquillum*, *Eusebius Captivus*  
and *Pasquillus captivus*.

*Omnia scripta ab his qui a Romana ecclesia vel in toto vel in  
parte dissenserunt, conscripta.*

Thys wolde axe muche tyme to be answered at large, for  
they are excedynge manye, whych have dissented from the  
Romysh church. Wherfor I leave yow in thys poynt, to the  
appendices of my xiiii Centuryes *de Scriptoribus Britannia*, for  
therin have I laboured in that kynde of studye, to my utter-  
most power. Ye shall fynde therof muche also in ii other bokes  
lately set fourth by me and Illyricus, the one is called *Catalogus  
testium veritatis*, the other beareth thys tyttle: *Varia doctorum  
piorumque virorum*. *Antilogia Papæ*, wyll also corresponde  
to the same. All that I had of thys nombre, as in dede I had  
manye, are now disparsed, and I feare it, lyke utterly to be  
destroyed, the more is the pytie.

*Libri contra hæreticos seu dissentientes a Romana ecclesia,  
olim scripti.*

Augustinus Anglorum Apostolus, was impugned of Dionotus  
the chiefe doctour of the Britaynes, but what answere he  
made, I reade not, except it were by the horryble slaughter of  
a thousande and two hundred of their Christen mynysters.  
Thys was at the first enterance of the Popes religyon into Eng-  
lande undre kynge Ethelbert and Bertha hys quene. Conferre  
it, I besyche your grace, with that whych was done anon after

the departure of the same false religyon undre quene Marye and Kynge Philyp, our seconde Dionotus, blessed Thomas Cranmer with a great nombre els, beyng murthered by fyre, swearde, haltre and famyne. I coulde prove that commynge in and thys goynge out muche to agree, both in tymes and in nombre of martyrs that were slayne: but I nowe lete it passe. Agaynst the Britaynes after the dayes of Augustyne, as agaynst heretykes wrote Aldhelmus, for that they allowed not shavynges, unctyons, the newe founde Eastre, holy dayes, the wyvelesse state of prestes, and suche other lyke in the Romysh ordre. Loke hys boke, *de circulo paschali* and *de laude virginitatis*, they are yet extant: lyke wyse Hedda of Winchestre and Wilfride of Yorke: agaynst whome on the contrary part, wrote Hilda, Colmannus and Cedda. Bonifacius Wenefridus, the great apostle of Germany, wrote *contra hæreticos*, and had dyverse whych did strongly resyst hym to the very face: as were Adelbertus Gallus, Clemens Scotus, Samson Scotus, Sydonius Bavarorum archiepiscopus, and Virgilius Hybernus, for usynge exorcismes in the ceremonyall rytes of the churche, for compelled chastyte, and for lyvyng lousely and wantonly other wayes, as wyll folowe. Lanfrancus wrote a dialoge agaynst Berengarius. Baldwinus of Canterbury wrote *de sectis hæreticorum*, I have seane the boke. Johan Peckam also archebyshopp of Canterbury, wrote a boke, *de hæresibus a se damnatis*. Thomas Walden wrote iii great volumes *contra Hussitas et Wiclevistas*, whych were printed at Parys: he wrote also *Fasciculum zizaniorum Wiclevi*. Thomas of Aquyne wrote, *contra Guilhelum de S. Amore*. Bonaventura wrote, *contra Girardum Sagarellum*. Joannes Hildeshem, *de monstris in ecclesia, et contra propositiones Armachani*. Utrედus Bolton *de dotatione ecclesiæ*, Nicolaus Radclif *viaticum animæ super Eucharistico Pane*. Ricardus Lavynham, Petrus Stokes, et Gualterus Dysse, *contra hæreticos*, and an infynyte nombre els, of thys kynde of writers, whose writynges and wurkes for the more part, I have both seane and had.

*Omnes historie, chronica, et annales, etiam si singulorum locorum essent, nondum editi.*

Of these I have had an excedynge great nombre, as your grace shall wele perceyve in the ii printed quayers whych I have here sent unto yow. I was fully mynded and Joannes Oporinus also, to have printed them in fayre volumes at Basyll, if I myghte have gotte them thydre. But good fortune fayled, to the excedynge great losse and blemysh of thys whole realme. And sens I came home agayne into thys realme, my state hath bene so myserable and my povertie so great, that nothyng coulede I do to the recover of them: as a journey into Irelande by the vycar of Yaldynge in Kent, myght yet recover a great nombre of them. And he wolde gladly do it, if he had hys charges, though they were but meanelly provyded. But now to tell your grace where ye maye be spedde of the lyke historyes and chronycles for the tyme, tyll they maye be obtayned. The executours of maistre Johan Cheke, have Willyam of Malmesbury *de regibus et pontificibus cum historia novella ejusdem*. They have Henry Huntyngheton, a very notable historyane. They have Johan Bever, otherwyse called Fiberius, intytled *Chronicorum editio*, a very noble monument of thys realme, and I thynke, that there be no more coppyes therof, than that one. They have also of Nicolas Triveth, *historiam ab orbe condito*, a most wurthie wurke, and *historiam sex regum Angliæ* with manye other more. At Lynne with the wydowe of Johan Ducket, are *flores Historiarum*, of Mathew Westmynstre, a very notable wurke. At Andwerpe in the howse of a merchaunt stranger, is *Thesaurus Westmonasterii*, one of the most fayre monumentes that ever I sawe yet, the clarke of the Englysh howse, called maistre George Gylpynge, knoweth it full wele. Wylliam Carre at London, hath Roger Hovedens chronycle, with *Topographia Britannia*, and other wurkes more of Giraldus Canabrensis a noble writer. At Cambridge in Aula Petri is *Topographia Hybernica cum vaticiniis Merlini*. In Aula

Clarensi is Henry Huntynghon, Aelredus Rhievallensis and Radulphus de Diceto, fayre written, but marvelously corrupted by the writer. In Aula Gunwilli is *Manipulus Chronicorum*, a very fayr volume, but wantynge the first leafe, so is there *Polychronicon Ranulphi Cestriensis*. In Paules lybrary at London are *Imagines historiarum Radulphi de Diceto* and other more. The executours of Robert Talbot, whych dyed at Norwyche, and of Nicholas Brigam whych dyed at Westmynstre, have many noble antiquytees. But I in my tyme have had more than they all, if they myght be agayne recovered. Marke my ii printed quayers, and so I leave here for thys part, for the greatnesse of their nombre, whych I knowe of thys kynde of writers.

*Omnia Waldensium, aut de Waldensibus, seu pauperibus de Lugduno, scripta.*

The confessyon of the Waldeanes, and the answeare of their faythe to Vladislaus the kynge of Hungarye and also their excuse agaynst the ii lettres delyvered to the seyde kynge, by Doctour Augustyne: they were all printed in Germany, with the boke of Aeneas Sylvius, *de Synodo Basiliensi*. Other thynges I ones sawe in the great monastery of Norwyche, and other where els, concernynge them, whose tytles I have now forgotten. But thys I knowe, that Bernardus Lutzenburgus in *Catalogo haereticorum*, layeth xxv heresyas (as he doth take them) to their charges, and sayth that he had them of Aeneas Sylvius. Guido Perpinianus in hys boke, *de haeresibus*, nombreth them xxvii, but he nameth them errors only.

*Scripta Adalberti Galli, contra Bonifacium Germanorum Apostolum.*

Certayne it is by dyverse writers, specyally Naclerus, Wicelius, and Illyricus, that Adalbertus Gallus after longe disputacyon, wrote agaynst Boniface our contraye man, and great apostle of Germanye: but I suppose it at thys daye not to be extant. There were other in those dayes, whych also impugned hys doyngeas and saynges, as is sayde afore: as Clemens

Scotus, Samson Scotus, Sydonius Bavarus, and Virgilius Hybernus, whych had doynges with hym, as maye be seane in *secunda Centuria Scriptorum Britannicorum*, pag. 104, and in *Centuria xiiii ejusdem operis*, pag. 200 and 201. If ye covete to see yet more of that matre *quære Catalogum testium veritatis*, pag. 116 et *Gasparem Bruschiū de Laureaco* pag. 17. There shall ye fynde how Sydonius and Virgilius dallyed with hym, and had the vycorye. Seke also the Chronycles of Joannes Aventinus. The questyon of thys Apostle, *de lardo comedendo*, sheweth hym superstitiously to be wele learned, and is muche lyke to those folysh questyons, whych our great Apostle Augustyne also, asked of Gregory the first.

*Joannis de Landuno et Hildeberti Cenomanensis. Item Arnoldi de nova Villa, et similia. Omnes canones sexti universalis synodi.*

Joannes de Janduno (not Landuno) was a very wele learned lawer in Italye, companyon with Marsilius de Padua, and wrote agaynst Johan the xxiii as I nombre the Popes. He is nombred amonge heretykes of Lutzenburgus, Alphonsus, and other: hys opinyons were, that Christe ascendyng to Heaven, left hys church without a vycar, and that the Pope ought to be subject to the emperour and to be judged of hym: as Johan Bassenthorpe hath in *quarto sententiarum*, dist. 17, quest. 1. Hys boke agaynst the Pope I never sawe, but the wurke of Marsilius de Padua, *de potestate imperatoris et Papæ* I have seane both written and printed: for thys Joannes de Janduno, loke my fort century of the Brittysh writers, pag. 377<sup>1</sup>.

Of Arnoldus de Villa nova, I have seane more than thre score treatyses concernyng physyck: and for your purpose, *de esu carniū contra Jacobitas, Gladium jugulātem contra Thomistas, Allocutionem Christi ad evangelii professores, de versutiis*

<sup>1</sup> Of Hildebertus Cenomaneusis I have had the epistles written. I have also had hys hymnes, and hys eloquent verses and rymes.

*pseudotheologorum, de mysterio cimbaltorum ecclesiæ, de consummationis seculi prophetiam catholicam,* and suche other small treatyses, whych were never yet printed. These left I in Irelande and knowe not at thys present, what is become of them—for thys Arnoldus in judgement of thynges, loke my fort centurie, pag. 358 et pag. 359.

Of the sixt generall counsell, holden at Constantinople anno Domini 680 contra Monothelitas, I fynde nothyng, but that the Latyne masse was first approved there, and the Latyne mynysters depryved of their lawfull wyves, spyder webbes in wondrefull coppinge fallynge downe from above upon the heades of the people, to the marvelouse astoynement of manye. And as for the Canons of that synode, in dede I never sawe them to my knowledge. I can not tell what maistre doctour Nevynson can saye in that matter, he knoweth it, if any man els doth.

*Integræ actiones sextæ Cartaginensis synodi.*

As concernynge the sexte counsell of Cartago, anno Domini 420, and hys integrall actyons, for want of full knowledge in the same on my part, I wyshe yow to fynde out amonge the stayoners of London a boke entytled *Scriptum contra primatum Papæ*, set fourth by Illyricus anno Domini 1550, and prented at Magdeburg: and also another boke, called *Historia certaminum inter Romanos episcopos et sextam Cartaginensem synodum*, put fourth by the same Illyricus and printed at Basyll anno Domini 1554.

*Certamina de conjugio sacerdotum ante annos 500 in Germania et Anglia habita, et qualiacunque scripta de ea re, pro, sive contra.*

Thys were very straunge and hearde to fynde out, for Germanye and Englande, if we shoulde reckon from the nativyte of Christe, to the yeare of our Lord 500; for in these dayes was there no controversye in the church of God about suche matter; but



only that Nicolaus Advena, Montanus, Apelles, and other lyke heretykes contemptuously dissolved matrimonye. But I knowe that your meanyng is, from any tyme 500 yeares backwardes, or by the yeares past: begynnynge at the yeare of our Lorde 1160, and so ascendynge to thys yeare of our Lorde 1560. In dede besydes that was done before by dyverse byshoppes of Rome, Pope Hildebrande in the yeare of our Lorde 1074, condempned marryage in the prestes: and was not only for that, but for other evyls more also, withstanded by writynge, of Hugo Candidus Cardinalis Prænестinus, Waltramus episcopus Niemburgensis, Venericus Vercellensis episcopus, Rolandus Parmensis presbyter, Sigebertus Gemblacensis monachus, and other more. Benno *in vita Hildebrandi*, nombreth xiii Cardynals, besydes hymself whych sharply impugned hym.

Moreover *certamina Germanorum et Francorum, pro defendendo sacerdotum conjugio, in suis chronicis historici narrant*, Conradus Urspergensis, Lambertus Shafnaburgensis, Sigebertus Gemblacensis, Albertus Crantzius, Joannes Naclerus et alii. Their writynges are extant. Otho byshopp of Constaunce and Rathbodus byshopp of Argentyne, myghtely than resysted the Pope for their wyves. A little afore that tyme were the prestes with their wyves put out of Friswydes college at Oxforde, and regular chanons placed in their rowmes by Pope Nicolas the seconde—for thys kynde of hystories and writers, your grace shall nede to seke no farther from tyme to tyme than to the appendices of my great boke, *de Scriptoribus Britanniae*, and to the seconde part of my Englysh votaryes, for there are of them great plentye. But one thyng hath muche greved me and yet doth: that the noble epistle concernynge thys mattre, which was sent by Guldericus Trajectensis episcopus<sup>1</sup> unto Pope Nicolas the first

<sup>1</sup> [This has been nearly erased, and another hand has written over it, 'Volusianus Carthaginensis episcopus.' In the margin is the note (not in Bale's hand), 'This epistle of Volutian is to be seene at Corpus Christi College in Cambridge in a very old hand.' It is in MS. C.C.C. ci, 29. 30. It is printed in Brown's *Fasciculus rer. expet et fug.* ii. p. 161.]

(whose cōpye we have) shulde be falsely attributed to Huldricus Augustanus, to the excedynge blemysynge of the auctoryte of the same, for want of agrement in computacyon of years. Aeneas Sylvius, Bartholomæus Westmerus, Joannes Functius, doctor Barnes, doctor Wulfgangus Wissenburgius, and I also for my part in my chronycle, beyng fowly deceyved in the same. But now through longe and diligent searche God hath gyven us to fynde out the truthe. Thys error came first from Aeneas Sylvius.

*Ordo Romanus. Gemma animæ.*

Bernoldus, *ecclesiæ Constantiensis presbyter*, about fyve hundred yeares ago, wrote a boke, called *Ordo Romanus*, as Trite-mius witneseth: but truly I never sawe it. *De ritibus Romanorum*, wrote Christophorus Marcellus, and that I have seane printed. *De officiis ecclesiæ* wrote Gelasius primus, Odo Cluniacensis, Rathbodus Trajectensis, Amalarius diaconus, Gregorius, Alcuinus, Beda, Sydonius, Paulus diaconus, Isuardus, Sicardus Cremo-nensis, Joannes Belet, Guillelmus Fiscanensis, Ormundus Sa-risburiensis, Thomas Eboracensis, Robertus Carnotensis, Guil-helmus Durandus, Joannes Thanetes, Sibertus de Beka, and a great sort more.

*Gemma animæ de officiis divinis* also, contayneth sex bokes, and was made by Honorius Augustodunensis. *Gemma ecclesiæ*, made by Amalarius diaconus, I sende unto your grace here, whome I borrowed for your occupyenge of maistre Twyne, the scolemaistre of Canterbury: and it is also *de officiis divinis*. Giraldus Cambrensis wrote also *Gemmam ecclesiasticam*, whychat thys present I have not: but amonge my bokes I left it in Irelande.

*Hermeas ecclesiastica historia. Anastasii Bibliothecarii ecclesiastica quoque historia.*

Thys Hermeas with hys ecclesiastycall hystorye in Greke, remayneth styll at Rome, as I suppose in *Bibliotheca Vaticana*, and is not yet come from thens, and as I remembre, Gesnerus

testifyeth the same: except your grace meane an other, whych is called Hermeas Sozomenus, whych also wrote an ecclesyastycall hystorye in ix bokes, interpreted by Musoulus, imprinted first at Parys in Greke, by Robert Steven, and after at Basyll in Latyne, by Frobenius. Of Anastasius Bibliothecarius Romanus, I have neyther seane the Ecclesiastycall hystorye in Greke, neyther yet hys *historiam Pontificum*, nor hys *vitas Patrum*.

*Landulphi de Columna de pontificibus.*

Of thys authour, whych was *Canonicus Carnotensis*, have I redde and knowne hym also to be alleged of manye. But hys boke *de Romanis pontificibus*, whych he dedicated to Johan the xxii of that name, as he reckeneth, I never sawe to my knowlege. The hystorye of Joannes de Columna, called *Mare magnum historiarum ab initio mundi usque ad sua tempora*, I have seane and partly perused. He wrote after Vincentius Belvacensis, called *Speculator*, and hys boke was printed longe ago in a very olde lettre. Besydes these, wrote also *de vitis Pontificum*, Guido Ravennas, Hugo Floriacensis, Sicardus Cremonensis, Godfridus Viterbiensis and Martinus Carsulanus whych both are printed: Gervasius Riccobaldus Ferrariensis, Ptolemæus Lucensis, Platina, Stella, and other more.

*Chronica Matthæi Parys.*

Thys chronycle remayneth in the custodie of my lorde of Arundell<sup>1</sup>, beyng a fayre boke, and written in an olde Latyne lettre. It belongeth to the quenes majestyes lybrary, lent by Bartylmew Trihearon, suche tyme as he had the keypyng of that lybrarye in kynge Edwardes tyme. It were muche pytie that that noble storye shulde perish in one coppye—for no chronycle paynteth out the byshopp of Rome in more lively colours, nor

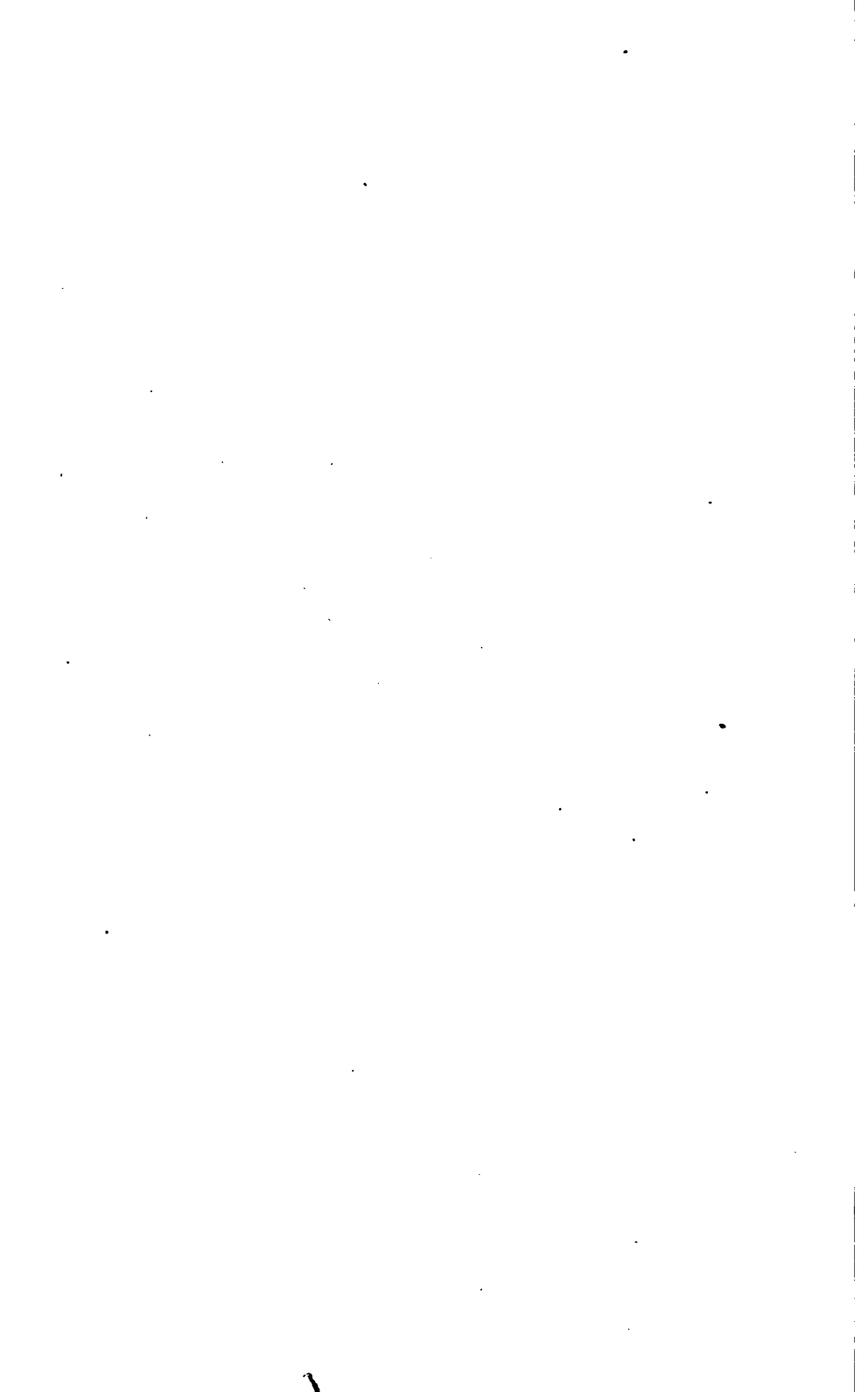
<sup>1</sup> [This is the MS. of the *Historia Anglorum* of Matthew Paris, now MS. Reg. 14. C. vii. The above shews that Sir F. Madden was probably mistaken in supposing that Bale took it with him into Ireland, and that the E. of Arundel only acquired after his death. Pref. to the *Hist. Anglor.* i. pp. xliii, xliv.]

more lyvely declareth hys execrable procedynges, than it doth. Marke therin hys more than Turkeysh occupyenges with kynge Henry the thirde, after he had ones brought hym undre. In the quenes lybrary are also the Chronycles of Wylliam Rishanger, whych was also a monke of S. Albons and folowed next to thys Matthew Parys, for contynuacyon of these hystories. There are moreover *Chronica Gervasii*, *Chronica Gualteri Gisburne*, *Chronica Radulphi Nigri*, *Chronica Guilhelmi Malmesburiensis*, *Chronica Henrici Huntington*, *Chronica regum Angliae*, *Chronica Radulphi de Diceto*, *Chronica Guilhelmi de Nangis monachi Dionysiani*, and other more.

My lorde Paget and Sir Johan Mason are thought to have many notable monuments....so are the executoris of Mr Doctor Recorde. This is all that I can saye in these matters at thys tyme, unlesse ye wolde gyve me more layser. I besyche your grace to take all to the best, to accept my good wyll, and to perdon my rudenesse, for that I have not written in so due fourme and ordre, as the wurthyenesse of thys thyng wolde requyre. I sende unto your grace here by thys brynger, a very fewe of the bokes whych I have collected, and they are somewhat homely to peruse. The residue are great volumes, and of much wayghte. If it shall please your grace to have them, I besych you to charge some servaunt of yours in the cuntray with us, to see to the carryage of them, for the Lorde wele knoweth that I am not therin very skylfull. Thus I commytt your grace with your most faythfull wyfe and famylie to the tucyon of the hyghest. Written from Canterbury the xxx daye of July 1560.

Your graces dayly oratour

JOHAN BALE.



**XII. A LETTER FROM DR BENTLEY TO LORD CHANCELLOR KING.** Communicated by the Rev. H. R. LUARD, M.A., University Registry.

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[December 2, 1867.]

THE following letter, the original of which is preserved in the University Registry<sup>1</sup>, was written by Dr Bentley to Lord Chancellor King, to give him an account of the banquet in Trinity College Hall, given to George II., on the occasion of the royal visit to the University on April 25, 1728. This was the occasion on which fifty-eight persons were created D.D., and when the king gave £2000 towards the completion of the Senate-House. See Monk's Bentley, ii. p. 266.

MY LORD,

I know y<sup>t</sup> you will pardon the slow return of Thanks that I now make for your great Favour to me, in the person of my Nephew Mr Forster. I was then hourly fatiged about y<sup>e</sup> preparations for the King's reception here, all y<sup>t</sup> Trouble being devolved upon my shoulders alone. His Majesty dined alone, at an elevated Table, which commanded the sight of y<sup>e</sup> whole Hall, had 60 dishes there; and waited on by 12 young Gentlemen Commoners in their College Gowns of Purple Silk and Silver

<sup>1</sup> It was given by William King, E. of Lovelace (a descendant of Lord Chancellor King), to Mr Romilly, late Registry of the University, and by him to the University.

Lace; your son Mr William<sup>1</sup> being y<sup>e</sup> Principal of them. All was done in great Splendour & great Order; and what y<sup>e</sup> nobility y<sup>e</sup> dined here told me, and what (as I hear) the King himself said, it outdid both the Coronation Dinner and City Feast. We had Tables sufficient to hold 120 Guests, besides that of y<sup>e</sup> King's. I hope this will find My Lady & all y<sup>r</sup> good Family in Health.

I am,

Your L<sup>ps</sup> most obliged & obedient serv<sup>t</sup>

RI. BENTLEY

TRIN. COLL. Apr. 28, 1728.

Addressed

For the Right Honorable

The Lord Chancellor

King

at London

<sup>1</sup> [William King matriculated as fellow-commoner of Trinity College, 8 July, 1727. He never graduated.]

XIII. ON THE *MUSEA* OR *STUDIOLA* IN DR LEGGE'S  
BUILDING AT CAIUS COLLEGE. Communicated  
by CHARLES C. BABINGTON, ESQ., M.A., F.R.S.,  
PROFESSOR OF BOTANY.

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[March 9, 1868.]

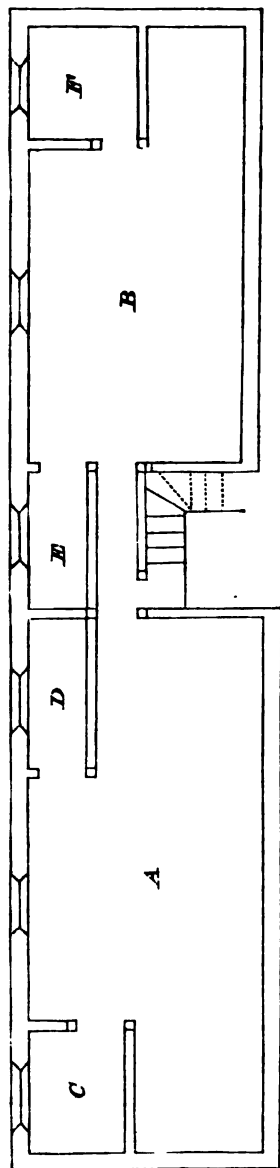
IT is well known that in the mediæval state of our Colleges it was customary for several undergraduates to inhabit one set of rooms, or for a fellow to have several pupils living with him. In the old statutes of St John's College it is ordered that not more than two fellows or four scholars shall be required to keep in the same rooms; or a fellow may have a set of rooms conjointly with one or more of his own pupils. Also, that if the Master puts a fellow into rooms with scholars, they shall be required to give up the *museo et reliquis commodis* to the fellow, even if the scholars had the rooms before the fellow was admitted into them (Mayor's *Statutes of St John's*, 167). The total change in our habits which has taken place has rendered these *musea* or *studiola* useless for their original object. They have therefore been destroyed or altered so as to form our modern gyp-rooms or bed-rooms. In accordance with the habits of those times, the beds were all placed in the chief room of the set, which alone had a fire-place (or indeed was sometimes devoid of one), and the little adjoining rooms constituted the studies, of which there was one if possible for each of the occupants of the rooms, who used the larger room in common. Where such little rooms did not exist, it was usual to form them by cutting off the



corner of the large room by lath and plaster divisions wherever a window could be made to give light to the space so shut off. One window of two lights was sometimes divided so as to give light to two such studies. Professor Willis tells me that in the old part of King's College, which was purchased by the University in 1829 and unfortunately pulled down, the sets of studies were perfect. No plan of them exists, and the only place where the studies remain as originally used is in the uppermost story of Dr Legge's building (erected in 1619) at Caius College; and, as that is about to be pulled down, it is desirable to place upon record the arrangement found there. In this case there neither are nor ever have been any fire-places, and the rooms must therefore have been very comfortless in winter, and perhaps it was the lodgers in such places who used to run round the courts just before they went to bed, to warm themselves. The places in question occupy the space under the roof of the building. There are two staircases and two rooms at the top of each, divided from each other by walls of lath and plaster. One corner in one of them and two corners in the other are partitioned off by similar walls. The plan<sup>1</sup> will shew how these partitions are placed. The studies so formed are very small, and each of them had a two-light window. It should be remarked that these attics were much narrower than the rooms below, being completely within the roof. Those rooms were about 19 feet wide, the attics only 9 feet. The floor was placed upon tie-beams connecting the rafters at 4 feet from their lower end. Upon them queen-posts, about 3 feet high, were raised, to which the lath and plaster sides of the attics were attached. The roof then sloped upwards until a height of 7 feet was obtained for the chamber; then other tie-beams were

<sup>1</sup> The woodcut on the opposite page is from a drawing made by the Rev. John Lamb, Fellow of the College; and the Society has to thank Mr Lamb for allowing this use to be made of the plan. The scale is 1 inch to 8 feet.

## TRINITY STREET.



Plan of Attics in the Legge Building, Caius College, erected in 1619 and taken down 1868.

A, B. Dormitories. C, D, E, F. Museum.

placed to which the ceiling was fixed. An opening was made in the roof for each window to obtain light, but the main walls were carried up in front so as to prevent any horizontal view from them.

As no repairs have been done to these places for many years, and they have long been used as lumber-rooms, they are of course now in a very deplorable state; but when at their best, it is difficult to conceive that undergraduates should have inhabited them. There is however, I believe, no doubt that such was the case, and we have here a remarkable illustration of the great difference between the ideas of comfort held by our academic predecessors and ourselves.

Since this paper was read to the Society, I have examined many of the rooms in the Walnut Tree Court of Queens' College (erected under Dr Davenant in 1617), and find that to nearly all of them there are, or have been, three small rooms attached, measuring originally about five feet on each side, and which manifestly were the studies used by those students who kept in the rooms.

XIV. AN INVENTORY OF THE STUFF IN THE COLLEGE CHAMBERS (KING'S COLLEGE), 1598. Communicated by HENRY BRADSHAW, Esq., M.A., University Librarian.

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[March 9, 1868.]

THE reference made by Professor C. C. Babington, in his notice of the *musea* or *studiola* at Caius College, to the destruction of the old buildings of King's College, and the consequent loss of all knowledge of their internal arrangements, leads me to recall the attention of the Society to a curious Inventory taken in 1598, which I discovered some years ago bound up with some of the College accounts of the time of Edward IV. and Henry VII. I laid a transcript of it before the Society at the time; but it throws so much light on the nature and arrangements of College rooms only twenty years before Dr Legge's building was erected at Caius College, that it seems desirable to bring it more prominently forward, especially as the one account materially helps to explain the other.

It happens that in our Inventory the names of the occupants of the rooms have been added at the side; a circumstance which adds much to the value of the document. From the weekly and quarterly accounts I have been able to construct a list of the College much like what now appears in the *Cambridge Calendar*; and a glance at this list will show approximately the value and importance of the different sets of rooms. It will be seen that each room contained accommodation for two

fellows or four scholars, and almost all the members of the college were in constant residence.

The ground-floor rooms are here called by the names by which they were known until the building passed into the hands of the University between forty and fifty years ago; and the present Provost was able to tell me without much difficulty where the several rooms stood. The two views of the interior of the old court, which are to be seen in Cooper's *Memorials of Cambridge*, are sufficient to enable us to understand the position of every set of rooms here mentioned. It must only be remembered that what is here called the gate was not what we know now as the old gateway opposite Clare chapel, but the gate in the passage, commonly called Cow-lane, by which the old court was ordinarily entered on the south side, at the point where the eastern end of the new south Library building adjoins the old south and west sides of the Schools quadrangle.

This entrance is seen at the extreme left of the *First View* of the old court in Cooper's *Memorials*. The low fellows' chamber next the gate was close to this; then, beyond the staircase turret, came *Lions Inn* and *Tailors Inn*; then, in the corner next the present Clare gateway (of course not visible in the engraving), the *Tolbooth*; further, between this last and the great gateway, *Horsekeepers Inn* and *Colliers Inn*. Beyond the great gateway were *Barbers Inn* and *Cobblers Inn*; and beyond this last, the north side of the court with the Hall and other buildings, as represented in the *Second View* in Cooper's *Memorials*. The treasury was immediately over the great gateway. The first middle chamber occupied the space over the passage called Cow-lane and the 'low fellows chamber next the gate'; the second middle chamber over *Lions Inn*, and so on with the others. The first middle chamber, next the University Library was, on the erection of Gibbs's building in 1728, used as a Combination-room for the fellows.

This short statement seems necessary by way of expla-

nation. The Inventory itself contains a statement of other things besides the contents of the rooms inhabited by the fellows and scholars of the College; but I have not thought it necessary to print these portions here. Such pensioners as there were, whether *commensales ad mensam sociorum* or *scholarium*, seem to have lived on the south side of the chapel, but there is no mention of them in this volume. The book itself is the last article in a volume called 'Bursars Accounts, vol. 5,' extending from 1482 to 1491, and seems to have found its way here by mistake. These accounts were bound during the bursarship of Edward Betham, who was afterwards a Fellow of Eton, and is known in the University as one of the principal benefactors to the Botanic Garden; but since his time the book seems to have escaped all notice.

ANNO DOMINI 1598  
AN INVENTARYE OF THE STUFF IN THE  
COLLEDGE CHAMBERS

Mr  
Tredway  
Ds Saunders

The first midle Chamber

Inprimis a Trundle bed corded  
Item vij Iron casements  
Item vj wood leaves for the windowes  
Item a leade with a pype to washe in  
Item a standing bedstead with turned posts  
Item a lock & kay & a ring & a bolt on the  
Chamber dore  
Item ij shelves by the bed syde

Mr  
Monk  
Newton

The seconde midle Chamber

Inprimis vij Iron casements  
Item vj woodden leaves for the wyndowes

Item a presse for books in the vpper studdye  
with 4 shelves

Item a locke a handle & 2 bolts on the vtter  
Chamber dore

Item a halfe head bedsteade of walnuttree  
varnished vpon layd in woorke

Item a round table & vj playne Joyned stooles

Item a foote pase before the Chimney

Item a litle table in the lower studdye

Item a laver with a spoute of leade

Mr  
Gostwicke  
Lancaster sen'

### The third middell Chamber

Inprimis a playne ioyned oken portall

Item iiij Iron casements & one of woodd

Item a standing bedstead without pillars

Item v woodden leaves for the windowes

Item a locke and a bolt of the Chamber dore

Item ij casements of Iron in the lower studdye

Item a locke on the same studdy Dore belowe

Item a dore for the colehowse belowe

Item a standing bedstead & ij casements in the lofte

Item a table of waynscott & ij ioyned formes in the  
Chamber

Item a newe Cisterne or a trouge of leade in  
the Chamber

Item waynscott before the said Cisterne & before  
the lesser northe wyndowe

Item the great crests of oke for the hangings

Mr Lynn  
Mr Hieron

### The fowrthe Middell Chamber

Inprimis vj casements of Iron

Item iiij Leaves for the windowes

Item a laver of leade for water

Item a standing bedsteade & a trundell bedstead  
 Item a locke & boulte for the chamber dore  
 Item a waynscott table & ij formes

Mr  
 Sharpe  
 Chace

### The fyfthe middell Chamber

Inprimis x leaves for the wyndowes  
 Item x yron casements  
 Item a portall Dore with locke and a presse  
     at the back of the same portall  
 Item ij waynscott presses in the wyndowes  
     wherein the Colledge hathe xx s  
 Item a trundell bedd  
 Item a double iron casement & one of woodd  
     in Gallarye  
 Item a newe table with a moveable cover & ij  
     formes with ij stooles of waynscott  
 Item a booke presse with a wryting table in the  
     Gallarye and a locke on the Dore thereof  
 Item a leaden Laver with a troughe & spoute  
 Item in the standing bedsteade xvj s

Mr  
 Banister  
 Lancaster in'

### The sixt middell Chamber

Inprimis a halfe heade bedsteade corded  
 Item a trundle bedsteade  
 Item viij casements of Iron & one of woodd in  
     the Chamber  
 Item v leaves for the wyndowes  
 Item a water Lead to wasshe in  
 Item the gallary without furniture  
 Item a locke & kay of the Cham' dore  
 Item a locke & kay on the gallarye dore  
 Item a studdye well desked on 2 sydes with 4 shelves  
 Item a wryting table or bord in the studdye



- Item a bord in the wyndowe & a leafe to shutt  
& borded also vnder the wyndow  
Item ij rodde of Iron for curtens in y<sup>e</sup> Chamber  
wyndowes  
Item a square table with a frame & ij formes  
Item a frame for books with vij shelves  
Item a Double Casement next to Cleare hall in  
y<sup>e</sup> gallary with ij openings of Iron  
Item an other double casement of Iron in y<sup>e</sup>  
east ende  
Item a litle Cupbord with dores for candlesticks  
& trenchers behynde the Chamber dore

Mr Lysle  
Mr Biddell

#### The seventh Middle Chamber

- Inprimis a trundle beddstede  
Item a portall of waynscott with a presse ioyned  
to yt of bords with locke & kay & 2 payre  
of fayre hangells  
Item a Courte Cubborde of oke  
Item iiij double casements of Iron & one of woodd  
Item 9 leaves for the windowes  
Item a lead with a spoute for a lator to washe  
Item a gallary with a litle table  
Item a frame of oke for books  
Item ij casements of wood & ij leaves for wyndowes  
Item a locke & ij bolts for y<sup>e</sup> dore  
Item a studdye desked & shelved rounde  
Item a locke & kay for the dore of the studdye  
Item the ledges for the hangs in the Chamber  
Item a Double Iron Casement with ij openings  
in the studdye  
Item a round Drawing table in the Chamber  
Item a waynscott bedstead with a Tester

bought of Mr  
Clark at his  
Departing by  
John Cowell  
Burser for 26s.

Mr  
Sutton  
D' Goode sen'

### The eight middell Chamber

Inprimis a waynscott settell and viij double  
casements of Iron & viij Leaves for the windowes  
Item the studdy hanged with greene say  
Item a litle vpper Chamber waynscotted  
Item for a waynscott presse there is a waynscott  
portall newe  
Item in the gallarye in the west ende a  
waynscott Cubborde

Mr Morrison  
Ds Fenn

### The first vpper Chamber

Inprimis a locke & a kay for the dore, & a ring  
and a handle & a boulte  
Item vj Iron Casements whereof ij of y<sup>m</sup> were  
bought with the pryce of the ould table &  
forme  
Item a bedsteade in y<sup>e</sup> gallarye

1598  
Mr Rame  
D' Aldem  
1598

### The seconde vpper Chamber

Inprimis a standing bedstead with head &  
tester of wood with a trundle bed bothe  
corded  
Item a long table vpon a frame & ij (broken)  
formes one of them broken  
Item a presse with ij leaves & ij payre of  
hangells  
Item iiij Iron Casements & ij of wood  
Item vj leaves for the windowes  
Item a portall with a latches  
Item a leade & a cocke to wasshe with  
Item ij studyes locks & kayes  
Item a loft with a dore  
Item on the Chamber dore a locke & kay, a  
ring & ij bolts of Iron

Item iij newe wyndowes of Joyned oke whereof  
one hathe a presse in yt

Mr King  
Ds Marsha  
1598

The third vpper Chamber

Inprimis a trundle bedstead corded

[Mr Faldoe  
Ds Griffin in  
1600]

Item iij wooden Casements and ij Iron  
double Casements

Item iiij woodden Leaves for the wyndowes

Item a lead to wasshe with a cocke

Item a studdye in the Chamber with lock &  
kay

Item a woodden Casement in y<sup>e</sup> studdie

Item iij shelves & ij desks

Item a locke & kay and a handell on the Chamber  
dore

Item a portall Dore to the vpper studdye

Mr Osbaston  
1598

The fourthe vpper Chamber

Inprimis a trundle beddsteade

Item a studdye in y<sup>e</sup> southewest corner of y<sup>e</sup>  
Chamber

Item the halfe charge both of a portall & of a  
fayre waynscott table, and vj<sup>e</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> towards the  
hangings by the deathe of S<sup>r</sup> Dorrell

Item a fayre Joyned forme of oke & a settell of oke

Item iiij double Casements of woodd in y<sup>e</sup> Chamber

Item one Casemente of woodd in y<sup>e</sup> east studdye

Item iiij leaves for the wyndowes in the Chamber

Item a presse with 2 locks & 2 kayes

Item a lead with a cock to wasshe in

Item a fayre Double locke on the Chamber Dore  
with one Kaye

Item an other Double lock with a Kay for the Dore  
on the southewest studdye

Mr Clarke  
Es Slater  
1598

### The fyveth vpper Chamber

Inprimis a table of oke & a long settell to y<sup>e</sup> same covered with seeling, which seeling is not y<sup>e</sup> Colledges.

Item a trundle bed of oke corded of 4<sup>e</sup> price

Item iiij doble casements of wood & iiij leaves for y<sup>e</sup> windowes

Item a lead with a spoute to wasshe with

Item a forme, and a locke & kaye to the Chamber dore

Item a standing bed brought out of M<sup>r</sup> Fosters Chamber 1585

Mr  
Raven  
D Goode in  
1598

### The sixt vpper Chamber

Inprimis the seeling vnder the windowes

Item a ioyned waynscott portall with hangells a latche and a bolt

Item iiij Iron casements

Item a studdye Desked rounde with iij shelves covered with greene clothe

Item a locke & kay to the Chamber dore

Item a gallarye with a long shelve for books

Mr  
Sheafe  
Ds Bust  
1598

### The seventhe vpper Chamber

Inprimis a square table with turned feete

Item a settell with a waynscott back

Item a standing bedsteade & a trundle bedd corded

Item a locke & kay on the Chamber dore

Item ij Joyned formes to y<sup>e</sup> table

Item ij newe stoole windowes on the west syde of the Chamber whereof one in the studdye on the west syde by the Chimneye

Mr Ward  
Ds Paake  
1598

### The eight vpper Chamber

Inprimis iiij glased windowes  
Item the gallarye at xxxiijs iiijd  
Item a backsyde of a portall  
Item ij formes ioyned woork  
Item a fayre waynscott syde table  
Item a truckell bedd steade  
Item a locke & kay to the Chamber  
Item a litle dore to the Leadds aboue

Dr Shepard  
Ds Taylor

### The Chamber over the pantree

Inprimis a table with a frame a forme & a benche  
Item a studdye in the Chamber ouer y<sup>e</sup> hall porche  
Those things that Mr Turswell left in this  
Chamber & gave to the Coll<sup>r</sup>  
Inprimis a portall of waynscott with latches &  
catche in the Chamber dore at x<sup>s</sup>  
Item ij Andiorons a fyar pan and a payre of  
tongues iiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
Item a Cisterne of lead with cock & spoute v<sup>s</sup>  
Item the glasse in the Chamber with iiij Iron  
casements viij<sup>s</sup>

### In the gallarye belowe

Item a waynscott dore with hangells & a double  
locke & a kay belonging to y<sup>e</sup>  
Item a portall of waynscott with latches & catche  
locke & kay entering into the lowe gallarye  
Item a glasse windowe Item a paynted clothe in  
this gall<sup>r</sup>  
Item a standing bedsteade  
the vpper Chamber  
Item a dore at the stayre foote with a Double locke  
& kay

Item a payre of stayres into the Chamber  
 Item a gyrt windowe into the Courte with an Iron  
 casement glased Item  
 Item a portall with locke & kay latches & catches  
 & ij hangells  
 Item a windowe towards the west with ij Iron  
 Casments wholly glased  
 Item a gyrt windo[w to]wards the Northe with ij Iron  
 Casments well glased  
 Item a presse of waynscott  
 Item a Dore into y<sup>e</sup> leads with a bolt  
 Item a standing bedstead in the vpper Chamber  
 with a waynscott testerne  
 Item the Colehowse belowe in lewe of the Cole-  
 howse with 2 Iron casements

Ds Wayver  
 Ds Collins  
 1598

#### The Chamber over the old buttrees

Inprimis ij corded bedsteads  
 Item a drawing windowe  
 Item a studdye xx<sup>a</sup>  
 Item a benche of oke  
 Item ij Ioyned formes of oke  
 Item a square table of oke vpon a frame in  
 place of the table with ij tressells  
 Item a portall of oke  
 Item 2 casments of Iron & the glasse windowe  
 Item a studdye entering into the Chamber

Ds Collings Ju  
 Ds Outred  
 1598

#### The Chamber over the Treasurie

Inprimis a bedstead  
 Item a table a benche & a forme in the Chamber  
 Item parte of the nether gallary at xv<sup>a</sup>  
 Item a standing bed in the vpper gallary corded  
 Item an vpper gallarye

Ds Samford  
Ds Parr  
1598

The lowe Fellowes Chamber next y<sup>e</sup> gates  
Inprimis a standing bedstead with a trundle  
beddstead  
Item the southe studdy free  
Item the other studdye x<sup>e</sup>  
Item iij wyndowes glased with v double casements  
of wood & leaves for the windowes  
Item a portall & ij formes  
Item a table vpon a frame

Ds Griffin  
Johnson  
1598  
[Barlow  
Wyvill ju']

The first Scholers Chamber next the gate  
called Lyons Inn  
Inprimis 4 bedsteads corded  
Item a table with ij formes  
Item a studdye & a presse  
Item vj leaves to the windowes

Ds Milton  
Warberton  
1598  
[Hieron  
Wilson?]

Taylor's Inn  
The 2 Scholers Chamber  
Inprimis 4 bedsteads corded  
Item a benche & a forme with a table on a frame  
Item a lettyse in the windowe  
Item v leaves for the windowes  
Item a studdye at vij<sup>e</sup> without furniture  
Item a portall

Ds Howgrave  
D Woodd  
1598  
[Wyvell sen'  
Slater]

The Tolebothe  
The third Scholers Chamber  
Inprimis 4 bedsteads corded  
Item a table & 2 formes  
Item a studdy at xij<sup>e</sup>  
Item an other studdye at xxiiij<sup>e</sup>  
Item 4 leaves for the windowes

Item an old presse of bords converted into the  
 raysing of 3 studdyes  
 Item a portall

De  
 Montague  
 Bradbery  
 1598  
 [Hynde  
 Kellett]

Horskepers Inn  
 The fourthe Schollers Chamber

Inprimis 4 bedstedds whereof 2 corded  
 Item a table a benche & a portall  
 Item a studdye at vi<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item an other at xiiij<sup>s</sup>  
 Item ij leaves for the windowes

De  
 Woodyere  
 Taylor  
 1598  
 [Browne]

Colliers Inn  
 The 5th Schollers Chamber

Inprimis iij bedsteades  
 Item in a ioyned table ij<sup>s</sup>  
 Item a forme & a benche  
 Item the old studdye at xj<sup>s</sup>  
 Item ij leaves for the wyndowes  
 Item a lettyse to the great windowe

D Hynd  
 Tayler  
 1598  
 [Woodhall  
 Smithson]

The 6th Sch' Chamber  
 Barbers Inn

Inprimis iiij bedsteads corded  
 Item a ioyned table with a frame, a forme  
 & a benche  
 Item a presse  
 Item leaves to the wyndowes v  
 Item the studdye at ij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>  
 Item in the same studdye a glasse wyndowe  
 with a casment



D Archbold  
D Gouge  
1598  
[Bickerstaffe  
Bateman]

The Coblers Inn  
The 7th Schollers Chamber  
Inprimis 4 bedsteads a forme & 4 leaves for  
the wyndowes

Ds Langley  
Ds Porter  
1598  
[Saywell]

The blockhowse  
The 8th Schol' Chamber behinde the hall  
Inprimis 3 bedsteads & a table with a frame  
Item a forme & a benche  
Item the lesser studdye  
Item 2 Casements of wood  
Item a locke & kay to the Chamber dore

The Newe Parlor  
Inprimis a fayre long table of waynscott with iij  
formes therunto belonging of waynscott  
Item a Courte Cubborde of waynscott  
Item the parlor all seeled with waynscott  
Item ij long Curten rodde with ij greene say  
Curtens for the wyndowes  
Item a plate Candlestick  
Item Iron Casements

As there are numerous alterations in the MS. made during the years 1600—1605, which it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to represent intelligibly in print, I have done my best to give the inventory as originally drawn up in 1598. There are but three fellows whose names are not found here, William Faldoe, Richard Cooke, and Thomas Griffin. On the other hand two names occur, Mr Sharpe and Ds Samford, both of whom ceased to be fellows on the 18th of August 1598. Faldoe and Griffin may have been occupying these rooms at Christmas, 1598; at any rate they appear in 1600 as joint occupants of one room which had changed hands during the

interval; and the Commons books shew that they were in residence. Cooke was absent on leave, being a master at Eton; and this will account for the fact that the uppermost room at the corner next Clare is the only fellow's room which has but one occupant, Mr Osbaston. The old court seems thus to have been made to afford the precise amount of accommodation that was necessary for the seventy members of the foundation.

The following is a list of the College as it stood at Christmas 1598. The statutable regulations about diverting fellows to particular studies were rigorously observed in Provost Goade's time, and the Students in Divinity (S.D.), in Law (S.C.L.), in Medicine (S.M.), and in Astronomy (Stud. Astr.) have been pointed out from the entries in the books of protocols in the College archives. Perhaps the most remarkable thing is that the oldest fellow then on the list was admitted from Eton eight years subsequent to the election of Dr Goade as Provost, and only one and twenty years earlier than the youngest member of the College. The extreme youthfulness of the whole of such a large body of fellows is a fact which it is very difficult for us to realise in the present day, while it accounts for a good deal of the schoolmaster and schoolboy state of things which is so noticeable in the records of the proceedings of that period.

As there would be a certain amount of blank space on the page, I have added the date of admission of each Fellow and Scholar, and his age at his election at Eton, in all cases obtained from the College registers, as the names and dates in the printed *Registrum Regale* are very inaccurate. The asterisk prefixed to any one's name signifies that he was in priest's orders at Christmas, 1598.

## KING'S COLLEGE.

CHRISTMAS, 1598.

*Provost.*

Admitted from Eton

\*Goade, Roger, M.A., D.D., admitted March 19, 1569 ... Sept. 1, 1555 (17)

*Senior Fellows.*

			Admitted from Elton
*Monk, Thomas, M.A., B.D., <i>Vice-Provost</i> (19)	...	...	Aug. 28, 1577
*Banister, Henry, M.A., B.D., <i>Dean of Divinity and Librarian</i> (19)	...	...	Aug. 27, 1579
*Sutton, Richard, M.A., S.D., <i>Bursar and Catechist</i> (18)	}	...	Sept. 4, 1581
*Clarke, Thomas, M.A., B.D. (18)		...	
Sheppard, William, M.A., M.D., <i>Dean of Arts and Philosophy Lecturer</i> (16)	...	...	Sept. 1, 1582
Chace, William, M.A., S.M. (18)	...	...	Aug. 24, 1583
*King, Geoffrey, M.A., S.D. (16)	...	...	
Tredway, Humfrey, M.A., S.D. (16)	...	...	Aug. 17, 1584
Lysle, William, M.A., S.C.L. (16)	...	...	
Morrison, Thomas, M.A., S.C.L., <i>Bursar</i> (20)	...	...	Aug. 24, 1586
*Gostwicke, Roger, M.A., S.D., <i>Dean of Arts and Philosophy Lecturer</i> (18)	...	...	
Lancaster, Thomas, M.A., S.D. (18)	...	...	
Newton, Fogg, M.A., S.D., <i>Bursar</i> (18)	...	...	

*Fellows.*

Raven, Miles, M.A., Stud. Astr., <i>Greek Lecturer</i> (18)	...	...	Mar. 29, 1587
Biddell, Abraham, M.A., S.D. (19)	...	...	Aug. 28, 1587
Osbaston, Robert, M.A., S.D. (17)	...	...	
Ward, Robert, M.A., S.D. (17)	...	...	Aug. 24, 1588
*Rame, Thomas, M.A., S.D. (18)	...	...	
Lancaster, Richard, M.A., S.D. (17)	...	...	Sept. 6, 1589
Marshe, Nicholas, M.A., S.D. (18)	...	...	
Lynn, Edward, M.A., S.D. (18)	...	...	
*Hieron, Samuel, M.A., S.D. (18)	...	...	Aug. 24, 1590
Faldoe, William, M.A., S.D. (17)	...	...	
Sheafe, Herman, M.A., S.D. (18)	...	...	Aug. 26, 1591
Goade, Matthew, B.A. (16)	...	...	
Saunders, Robert, B.A. (18)	...	...	
Collins, Samuel, B.A. (15)	...	...	Sept. 1, 1592
Goade, Thomas, B.A., <i>Junior Lecturer</i> (16)	...	...	
Aldem, John, B.A., <i>Junior Lecturer</i> (18)	...	...	
Weaver, Thomas, B.A., <i>Junior Lecturer</i> (18)	...	...	
Taylor, Thomas, B.A. (16)	...	...	
Griffin, John, B.A. (17)	...	...	
Langley, Thomas, B.A. (16)	...	...	Sept. 30, 1592
Outred, William, B.A. (17)	...	...	
*Cooke, Richard, B.A. (17)	...	...	

## Admitted from Eton

Bust, Matthew, B.A. (17)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	} Aug. 24, 1593
Woodyer, William, B.A. (18)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Howgrave, Henry, B.A. (16)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Slater, William, B.A. (17)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Parr, Elnathan, B.A. (16)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	} Sept. 17, 1593
Hynde, Edward, B.A. (17)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Collins, Daniel, B.A. (15)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	} Aug. 24, 1594
Paske, William, B.A. (17)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Milton, John, B.A. (16)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Porter, Thomas, B.A. (17)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Griffin, Thomas, B.A. (17)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Montagu, Richard, B.A. (16)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

*Junior Fellows.*

Archbold, John (15)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	} Aug. 25, 1596
Fenn, Thomas (17)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bradbury, Thomas (17)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wood, Gerard (17)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gouge, William (16)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Taylor, William (16)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

*Scholars.*

Warberton, William (17)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 24, 1596
Johnson, Arthur (19)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	} Aug. 29, 1597
Taylor, Caleb (18)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bickerstaffe, James (18)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Woodhall, Edmund (17)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Smithson, John (18)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wyvell, Francis (17)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	} Sept. 19, 1597
Hynde, Edmund (17)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hieron, Thomas (16)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	} Aug. 25, 1598
Slater, John (17)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bateman, Richard (16)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Barlow, William (15)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kellett, Edward (15)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Browne, Thomas (15)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wyvell, William (15)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wilson, Edmund (15)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Saywell, Thomas (16)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

*Fellow-Commoners.*

Hill, William	Fisher
Ansham, William	Ansham, Gideon
Locke, Thomas	Leventhorpe, John

*Scholar-Commoners.*

Marshall	Dawborne
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*Conducts and Clerks.*

*Williamson, Henry, M.A.	Tibbold, John
*Siddall, Adam, M.A.	Hutton, Richard
*Murrey, William, B.A.	Rowse, Edward
Wilkinson, Robert, B.A.	Pomfrett, John
Hammond, Thomas, <i>Master of the Choristers</i>	Power, John, <i>Notary Public, Bur-sars' Clerk and Registrar</i>

*Choristers.*

Ewsden	Feasor	Croasfeild	Daye
Throgmorton	Mosse	Hogkins	Bromsall
Lancaster	Weaver	Smythe	Burnett
Cacott	Pryme	Weale	Burton

*Benefices in the patronage of the College, with the names of the Incumbents and the date of their presentation.*

Cambr.	Kingston, R. ....	William Smyth, M.A., D.D.	July 8, 1596
Devon	Sampford Courtenay, R.	Michael Cosworth	.....
Dorset	Stower Preaux, R. ....	John Turner, M.A.	..... Apr. 23, 1585
Essex	Dunton Waylett, R. ....	William Kettell, M.A.	..... Sept. 17, 1593
Hants	Fordingbridge, V. ....	William Henson, M.A., B.D.	Nov. 3, 1579
	Monkston, R. ....	Adam Robins, M.A.	..... Mar. 29, 1582
	Ringwood, V. ....	Osmond Lakes, M.A., B.D.	Dec. 13, 1579
Lanc.	Prescot, V. ....	Thomas Meade, M.A.	..... Dec. 5, 1583
Linc.	Willoughton, V. ....	Henry Greene	..... July 15, 1562
Norf.	Coltishall, R. }	Nicholas Aylande, B.A.	... Mar. 31, 1564
	Horsted, R. }		
	Leasingham, R. ....	Francis Spooner, B.A.	..... July 9, 1582
	Toft Monks, R. }	Philip Ansham, M.A.	..... Nov. 22, 1592
	Haddiscogh, R. }		
	West Wrotham, R. ....	Robert Coony, M.A., B.D.	Sept. 1, 1579
Suff.	Finborough Parva, V. ...		
Warw.	Wootton Waven, V. ...	John Mascall, B.A.	..... Aug. 18, 1580
Wilts	Broad Chalke, V. ....	John Archer, M.A.	..... July 19, 1575

XV. ON SOME ENTRIES RELATING TO THE MARRIAGE  
AND CHILDREN OF JOHN MORE, APPARENTLY THE  
FATHER OF SIR THOMAS MORE. Communicated  
by WILLIAM ALDIS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A., Trinity  
College.

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[March 9, 1868.]

A SHORT time ago I found the following entries relating to a family of the name of More, on two blank leaves of a MS. in the Gale collection in the library of Trinity College. The class-mark of the volume is O. 2. 21. Its contents are very miscellaneous. Among other things is a copy of the poem of Walter de Bibbesworth, printed by Mr Thomas Wright in his volume of *Vocabularies* from the Arundel MS. The date of this is early fourteenth century. The names of former possessors of the volume are 'Le:Fludd' and 'G. Carew'; the latter being probably Sir George Carew, afterwards Earl of Totnes. The entries which I have copied are on the last leaf and the last leaf but one of the volume. I have added the dates in square brackets, and expanded the contractions.

'M<sup>d</sup> quod die dominica in vigilia Sancti Marce Evangeliste Anno Regni Regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum Anglie quartodecimo Johannes More Gent. maritatus fuit Agneti filie Thome Graunger in parochia sancti Egidij extra Crepyl-gate london. [24 April 1474.]

'Me<sup>d</sup> quod die sabbati in vigilia sancti gregorij pape inter horam primam et horam secundam post Meridiem eiusdem diei Anno Regni Regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum Anglie xv<sup>o</sup> nata fuit Johanna More filia Johannis More Gent. [11 March 1474-5.]

'M<sup>d</sup> quod die veneris proximo post Festum purificationis beate Marie virginis (videlicet septimo die Februarij) inter horam secundam et horam terciam in Mane natus fuit Thomas More filius Johannis More Gent. Anno Regni Regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum Anglie decimo septimo. [7 Feb. 1477-8.]

'M<sup>d</sup> quod die dominica videlicet vltimo die Januarij inter horam septimam et horam octauam ante Meridiem Anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti decimo octauo nata fuit Agatha filia Johannis More Gentilman. [31 Jan. 1478-9.]

'M<sup>d</sup> quod die Martis videlicet vj<sup>o</sup> die Junij inter horam decimam et horam vndecimam ante Meridiem natus fuit Johannes More filius Johannis More Gent. Anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti vicesimo. [6 June 1480.]

'Me<sup>d</sup> quod die lune viz. tercio die Septembris inter horam secundam et horam terciam in Mane natus fuit Edwardus Moore filius Johannis More Gent. Anno regni regis Edwardi iiij<sup>a</sup> post conquestum xxj<sup>o</sup>. [3 Sept. 1481.]

'M<sup>d</sup> quod die dominica videlicet xxij<sup>o</sup> die Septembris anno regni regis Edwardi iiij<sup>a</sup> xxij<sup>o</sup> inter horam quartam et quintam in Mane nata fuit Elizabeth More filia Johannis More Gent. [22 Sept. 1482.]

It will be seen that these entries record the marriage of a John More, gent., in the parish of St Giles, Cripplegate, and the births of his six children, Johanna, Thomas, Agatha, John, Edward, and Elizabeth.

Now it is known that Sir Thomas More was born, his biographers vaguely say, *about* 1480, in Milk Street, Cheapside, which is in Cripplegate Ward; that he was the son of Sir John More, afterwards a Judge, who, at the time of his son's birth, was a barrister, and would be described as 'John More, gent.'; and that he had two sisters, Jane or Joane (Wordsworth's *Eccl. Biog.* II. 49), married to Richard Stafferton, and Elizabeth, wife to John Rastall the printer, and mother of Sir William Rastall (born 1508), afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.

The third entry above given records the birth of Thomas, son of John More, who had been married in the parish of St Giles, Cripplegate, and may be presumed to have lived in the neighbourhood. The date of his birth is Feb. 7, 1477-8; that is, according to modern reckoning, 1478, and therefore '*about* 1480.' Oddly enough, the day of the week in this entry is wrong. It is Friday, which in 1477-8 was Feb. 6. But Thomas was born between two and three in the morning of Saturday, Feb. 7. The confusion is obvious and natural.

The second and last entries record the births of his sisters Johanna and Elizabeth. The former of these names appears to have been a favourite in the family of Sir John More; and was the name of his grandmother, the daughter of John Leycester.

I may add, that the entries are all in a contemporary hand, and their formal character favours the supposition that they were made by some one familiar with legal documents, and probably by a lawyer.

This remarkable series of coincidences led me at first to believe that I had discovered the entry of the birth of Sir Thomas More. But, upon investigation, I was met by a



difficulty which at present I have been unable to solve. In the life of the Chancellor by Cresacre More, his great-grandson, the name of Sir Thomas More's mother is said to have been 'Handcombe of Holliwell in Bedfordshire.' This fact is not mentioned by Roper, who lived many years in his house and married his favourite daughter, or by any other of his biographers. The question, therefore, is whether the authority of Cresacre More on this point is to be admitted as absolute. He was not born till nearly forty years after Sir Thomas More's death, and his book was not written till between eighty and ninety years after it. We must take into consideration these facts in estimating the amount of weight to be attached to his evidence as to the name of his great great-grandmother.

Were there then two John Mores of the rank of gentlemen, both apparently lawyers, living at the same time in the same parish, and both having three children bearing the same names; or was John More, who married Agnes Graunger, the future Judge and father of the future Chancellor? To these questions, in the absence of Cresacre More's statement, the accumulation of coincidences would have made it easy to give a very positive answer. Is his authority to be weighed against them?

Stapylton's assertion that Sir Thomas More had no brothers presents no difficulty, as they may have died in infancy. The entries which I have quoted would explain why he was called Thomas, after his maternal grandfather.

If any one could find what are the arms quartered with those of More upon the Chancellor's tomb at Chelsea they would probably throw some light upon the question. Mr Hunter describes them as 'three bezants on a chevron between three unicorns' heads.'

XVI. AN ACCOUNT OF THE ELECTION OF SIR FRANCIS  
BACON AND DR BARNABY GOCHE AS BURGESSES IN  
PARLIAMENT IN APRIL 1614, WRITTEN BY DR DUPORT,  
DEPUTY VICE-CHANCELLOR. Communicated by  
WILLIAM ALDIS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A., Trinity  
College.

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[March 2, 1869.]

THIS account of the University election of Members of Parliament was sent to me by Mr Spedding, in the hope that I might be able to trace it. Hitherto I have failed to do so, and I now read it before the Society with the same object. Mr Spedding, in his first letter to me on the subject (19 Nov. 1868), said: 'An account of the proceedings at Bacon's election for the Parliament of 1614 was sent me a good many years ago, through the Longmans, from somebody at Cambridge. I took a copy of the paper and returned it; but neglected to make a memorandum of the place it came from and the person who sent it. It came from some of the official records.' In a subsequent letter (27 Nov. 1868) he added: 'What I remember (or think I remember) is that it had been lately discovered (i.e. now 8 or 10 years ago) and communicated to some Cambridge Society.' The following is from Mr Spedding's copy.

THE MANNER OF THE CHOICE OF BURGESSES FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE: VIZ. OF THE HONOURABLE KNIGHT S<sup>R</sup> FRANCIS BACON GENERAL ATTORNEY TO HIS EXCELLENT MAJESTY AND BARNABY GOTCH D<sup>R</sup> OF THE CIVIL LAWS. 2<sup>O</sup> APRILIS LAST ABOUT 8 OF THE CLOCK IN THE MORNING.

IMPRIMIS, in the Regent house, the houses called together, D<sup>r</sup> Duport Deput. Vice-Can<sup>r</sup> used a speech unto them unto this end and purpose. First he showed the occasion of the meeting, and exhorted them very earnestly that like university men, that is like men of learning wisdom and government, they would peaceably and quietly transact all things, that it might not be said of us now as it hath been sometimes of late, *πάλαι ποτ' ἦσαν ἀλκιμοι μιλῆσιν*, &c.

Secondly for their better directions in the process hereof he said there should be read unto them 3 several writings :

First, The Kings Majestys letters patents under the broad seal authorizing us to choose Burgesses, wherein is also described unto us, whom we should choose, as namely *ex discretioribus et magis sufficientibus viris de Academia pro tempore existentibus*, and why those : is expressed in the same charter ; viz. that being best acquainted with the state of the University and the Colleges and Halls there and also with the orders and privileges thereof they might be the better able to inform the high Court of Parliament of all things in any passages and propositions that there should be moved concerning the same.

2<sup>O</sup>, The Kings writ or summons to elect at this time Burgesses, against the next Parliament, and that according to the form both of the letters patents before mentioned and also of the statute in that behalf provided, and set forth, namely that the Knights and Burgesses to be chosen should be abiding and resi[d]ent in the counties and boroughs whereof they should be so chosen and particularly that so they should be the day of the date of the said writ, and that without all fraud and guile, for it is a rule in all law human and divine that *fraus et dolus nemini* [blank left in MS.]

The 3, Letters from our honourable Chancellor unto the said Dr Duport (demanding his Lordships direction how to proceed in that business) wherein his Lordship advised us 1° principally by all means to follow the express words of our charter, and of the writ, as having no power of ourselves otherwise either to choose or to make burgesses, and that being chosen any otherwise our burgesses were no burgesses, &c. And in the 2 place, as near as might be we should choose our burgesses after the form of the choice of the Chancellor.

This done, and many earnest exhortations by the Vice-Can' used for peace and quietness in the transaction: in fine he charged and required them in the name of the Kings majesty and upon virtue of their oath made unto the University 1°. That they all should keep the Kings peace inviolably; 2°. That every man should keep his seat and standing, and not run on heaps in the Regent house from one seat to another, but patiently abide till they were called up to give their suffrages in writing. 3°. That if any of the parties should purpose to come up to move for justice or direction in anything, there should not above 2 or 3 come together and having preferred their suit discretely and modestly and received answer accordingly, they should then depart back again to their places. And this was the sum of the Vice-Chancellor's speech.

This done, in the next place were read unto the house the said several writings by the senior Procurator in the University.

After all this, there being a little pause made as it were for preparation to call them up to the election: there came up 2 M<sup>rs</sup>. of Arts, one Mr Browne Caij, the other Mr Gilby, of which twain Mr Browne with an audible voice desired that where there was a speech of one to be chosen that was not eligible by the charter, there might none such be admitted, and these excepted against any such election, and on that behalf did *petere jus et justitiam* of the Vice-Can' and that 1<sup>mo</sup> 2° 3° *et instantanter instantius instantissime*, and repeating it over

again desired there might be an act made of it, w<sup>h</sup> the Vice-Chancellor commanded to be done accordingly, and said they should have justice (which was not much contradicted).

But nevertheless it was alleged by some that since our Chancellors letter to the Vice-Can<sup>r</sup> there were letters received (it seemeth from one of my Lords Secretaries) that my L. was desirous S<sup>r</sup> Miles Sands might be one of the burgesses for the University, if it might be by law. Whereunto the Vice-Can<sup>r</sup> replied that he was not to take knowledge of his Lps pleasure from any private man, having his Lps own letter to direct him, and perceiving matters would grow hot with much talk in the end pronounced the election of any (then to be made) directly contrary to the said letters patents statute and direction of his Lps letters before mentioned to be utterly void and of none effect. (This the Vice-Chancellor afterwards said he then did, both because he was very desirous, if it might be, to have moved the house from the election of the said Sir Miles Sands, to the end they might peaceably and quietly have dispatched the business, and also because, perceiving the Congregations to begin to be very troublesome, he was afraid it would prove so mutinous and violent in the end that he should not be able to pronounce the election as he would.)

Against the which sentence after some had made an exception and required the same to be entered also they then proceeded to the giving of voices *in scriptis*. The which being fully accomplished after the 1<sup>st</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> call (according to the order) they then fell to numbering the suffrages, which fell out thus: the greatest number without comparison were for Sir Francis Bacon and for Sir Miles S., 74 for D<sup>r</sup> Gotch, and 64 for D<sup>r</sup> Corbett; the which the Vice-Chancellor required to be truly and precisely numbered and commanded the Register to take a perfect note of the numbers severally under his hand. And nevertheless to be more sure thereof he willed them to tell them over again.

Here (true it is) according to the statute *de electione Cancellarii* the senior Procurator should first openly read all the voices that are given; and namely his first that had the fewest voices, his next that had the more, and his last that had the most, and so on proportionably as there were more or less; and then afterwards the Vic' should pronounce him in them choosen that had the most voices; and true it is also that for the form of proceeding we were referred by our Chancellor as near as might be to this statute: Yet the Vice-Chancellor as he afterwards confessed seeing 1° that the very substance of the election was performed, and 2° that they were not precisely bound to every circumstance, and 3° that though the procurators were quiet men and had promised fair play, yet happily might have been drawn or rather enforced by importunity, after they had read the voices of the 2 last to have pronounced them also chosen, at least that the reading of them in the last place (as having the greatest number of voices) might be prejudicious to that the Vice-Can' would do; and 4° that the Congregation now grew so hot and pressed so hard upon him, that he greatly feared some violence (as if he had which he purposed put the suffrages for Sir Miles S. in his pocket) would surely have come to pass; and yet [blank in MS.] fearing happily it might thereby fall out he should be so hindered by the tumult that he could not pronounce as he would: He therefore (whilst they were yet very busy in telling the suffrages) stepped into his chair, and then sitting down first uttered these words, "I pronounce the election of Sir Miles S. being not resident in the University to be utterly void and of none effect, to all intents and purposes, as being expressly against the charter the statute of the land and the tenor of my Lords letters." At the which words the house began to shout and cry out most vehemently "Let the suffrages be read. Let the suffrages be read." And yet much more violent by many degrees when he began to say as followeth, which (notwithstanding he was continually cried upon and shouted at with

the greatest extremity that might be either to hinder him from speaking at all or else to put him out), yet the Vice-Can<sup>r</sup> with settled resolution and an audible voice pronounced boldly to the end, "I John Duport, deput. Vice-Can<sup>r</sup> (as far as by law in me lieth) do choose and pronounce to be choosen by the greater part of the Regents and non-Regents for the Burgeses of the University against the court Parliament the hon<sup>ble</sup> Knight Sir Fr. Bacon Attorney General to his excellent Majesty, and both M<sup>r</sup> of Arts and of Council of and to the University of Cambridge, (whereby he may seem after a sort to live and breathe amongst us) and also the R<sup>t</sup> wo<sup>l</sup> Barnaby Gotch D<sup>r</sup> of Civil Laws and M<sup>r</sup> of Magdalene College in this University," and straight after these, "We dissolve this convocation of Regents and non-Regents." Whereat it is incredible what a noise and shout they made, so as it was sensibly heard a great way off, crying as loud as they could "Let the suffrages be read, Let the suffrages be read," "You do us wrong, You do us wrong," and "a Sandis, a Sandis," &c., the throng being so great that the Vice-Can<sup>r</sup> had very much ado with the Bedells before him to get down amongst them. Where it is greatly to be observed: That first, by force they kept and carried away the suffrages for Sir Fr. Bacon and Sir Miles Sandis from the Register whose office it was to keep them; 2°. That they staid a good while in the Regent house after the Magistrate was gone, such a company without a lawful head to (*sic*) much subject to interruption. 3°. They went all together from thence to Ks College in great heaps, where in the Drs Mrs and Scholars' names they subscribed a certificate of the election of S<sup>r</sup> Fra. Ba. and S<sup>r</sup> My. Sandis, having procured aforehand the Sheriff or his Depute (being secured as it should seem upon Sir My. Sandis' bond as the Vice-Can<sup>r</sup> testifieth the like was offered unto him) to join with them therein directly against law, because the Sheriff is bound to certify in the name of the Chancellor M<sup>n</sup> & Scholars. By occasion whereof on the other side the Vice-Can<sup>r</sup> could obtain

by no means possible either the Sheriff or his Depute to come to him and join to certify (as by law he is bound), or else such assistance and other necessities for that purpose as were requisite for a formal certificate in that case. So as for conclusion he was inforced to certify in such manner as he could, not in such as he would, and by law was justifiable. And that this is the true certificate of the whole proceedings herein we testify whose names are under written.

Jo. DUPORT, Vice-Can. deput.





XVII. LETTER FROM PETER SALMON, M.A., TO SAMUEL COLLINS, D.D., PROVOST OF KING'S COLLEGE, WRITTEN FROM PADUA IN 1630. Communicated by the Rev. T. BROCKLEBANK, M.A., King's College.

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[February 28, 1870.]

THE following letter seems worthy of notice as giving a sketch, however slight, of an Italian university as seen by a Cambridge man in the seventeenth century. It has been preserved in our College archives among a number of letters<sup>1</sup> addressed for the most part to Dr Samuel Collins, who was Provost of King's from 1615 till his ejection in 1644 by the Parliamentary authorities. They relate almost exclusively to College business, and in the present case the pith of the letter is contained in the application at the end for 'a physician's place' in the College. It is perhaps necessary to explain, that all fellows, except four, were at that time required, in accordance with the statutes, to study divinity, and proceed to the higher degrees in due

<sup>1</sup> They have been roughly arranged in four volumes; and Salmon's letter is found in Vol. iv. No. 30.

course. Of these four two were students in law and two in physic, and all four had to proceed to the higher degrees in their respective faculties. The few facts afforded by our College books will show that Salmon was unsuccessful in his application. Born at Lee in Essex at Midsummer 1601, he was admitted a scholar of King's College June 30, 1619; a fellow June 30, 1622; B.A. in 1622-3, and M.A. in 1626. He was diverted to the study of Astronomy Dec. 23, 1631, and thereby obtained a temporary respite from the divinity studies which he wished to escape; but he only held his fellowship for a few months after that date; his formal act of resignation was executed July 30, 1632, and his connexion with the College ceased finally August 17, 1632. For the last three years of his time he seems to have been almost wholly out of residence.

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### Right Worr<sup>n</sup>

That I am soe bould as to interrupt y<sup>n</sup>, I haue noe other plea, but y<sup>e</sup> conscience of my duty, and y<sup>e</sup> experience of y<sup>r</sup> former fauours. the one serueinge as an injunction, y<sup>e</sup> other as an encouradgment for y<sup>e</sup> tender of my seruice to y<sup>r</sup> fauourable acceptation. although there bee a separation of place, and that I haue exchaunged my Country; yet not my zeale to endeauour y<sup>r</sup> Worr' satisfaction, y<sup>e</sup> greatest fruite of my poore trauailes.

to giue y<sup>n</sup> an account of my present estate, I nowe reside in Padoa, a citty of the Venetians, most remarkeable for antiquity, beinge of 2700 yeeeres Continuance, by y<sup>e</sup> relation of those who for there learneinge seeme to be ἀξιόπιστοι. there remaineinge as yet the tombe of Antenor, and the house of Liue w<sup>th</sup> his statue. the cytty is replenished with many faire built monasteries, especially one of the benedictines called S<sup>a</sup> Justina, y<sup>e</sup> fabricke whereof seemeth to exceed our Trinity Coll'. and y<sup>e</sup>

entrée or reuenue annuall, very neere that of our whole vniversity, beinge at least a 100000 duckets per annum. but y<sup>e</sup> vniversity hath noe greater shewe then that of our schooles, where 2 professors of euery faculty reade at y<sup>e</sup> same houre, w<sup>th</sup> greate emulation one of another, contendinge for y<sup>e</sup> greatest number of auditors. y<sup>e</sup> professors of ciuile lawe and physique reade daily 1 houre in y<sup>e</sup> forenoone, another in y<sup>e</sup> afternoone, after w<sup>ch</sup> they goe w<sup>th</sup> there auditors to practise. w<sup>ch</sup> 2 sciences only are eminent here. for y<sup>e</sup> rest, here is not any of note, especially for humane l<sup>res</sup>, w<sup>ch</sup> haue decaide since y<sup>e</sup> proscription of y<sup>e</sup> Jesuites who taught them here w<sup>th</sup> greate acclamation, and in that respect there absence is much lamented. the number of students is not inferiour to those of Cambridge, but promiscuously Consisteinge of most nations in christendome; but nowe the greatest part is dispersed by reason of y<sup>e</sup> plague. w<sup>ch</sup> hath ragged heare almost to y<sup>e</sup> depopulation of the Country. there beinge 100000 persons dead of it in Verona. not many less in Brescia, Bergamo. and nowe, it is crept into Venice, where there dye daily 1000 persons. and nowe also it is crept into Padoa. but as yet praise to God with noe greate mortality:

the originall of this place is deriued from Mantua. y<sup>e</sup> subject of a greate warre betweene y<sup>e</sup> French and Venetians assisteinge y<sup>e</sup> newe duke, and the emperour spaniard and duke of Sauoy opposeinge him. y<sup>e</sup> effect whereof hath beene y<sup>e</sup> ouerrunninge of Sauoy by the French: and of y<sup>e</sup> Venetian territory by y<sup>e</sup> imperialists. if these warres Continue, the miseries of these places though greate, are like to bee redoubled.

but craueinge pardon I Cease to ouerpress vpon y<sup>r</sup> Worr<sup>t</sup> patience, yet in confidence of y<sup>r</sup> fauour I Conclud w<sup>th</sup> one petition, w<sup>ch</sup> is that to y<sup>r</sup> former benefitts, y<sup>a</sup> will please to add this. that seinge I haue nowe imployed my studies to physique, y<sup>a</sup> will conferr vpon mee a physitians place in y<sup>e</sup> coll<sup>l</sup>, when any

shall bee vacant, for w<sup>ch</sup> I shall bee bounde to pray for y<sup>r</sup> W.  
happiness and rest

Y<sup>r</sup> Worr' obliged and affectionate seruant

PETER SALMON

PADOA August 2 1630  
stilo nouo

*Addressed on the outside :*

To y<sup>e</sup> right worr<sup>d</sup> D<sup>r</sup>  
Collins prouoste of  
Kinges coll'.  
. Cambridge

XVIII. SOME ACCOUNT OF ST VIGOR'S CHURCH, FULBOURN, LATELY ENLARGED AND RESTORED. Communicated by ARTHUR W. BLOMFIELD, Esq., M.A., Trinity College, Architect. (With four Plates.)

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[May 9, 1870.]

FULBOURN, in the hundred of Flemdish<sup>1</sup> and county of Cambridge, is situated about five miles (E.N.E.) from Cambridge. It comprises the two parishes of All Saints and St Vigor<sup>2</sup>, and contained at the last census 1310 inhabitants.

<sup>1</sup> Fulbourn Dyke or Flem Dyke, which gives the name to the hundred, forms part of one of those extensive earthworks which are believed to have been formed at the time of the Heptarchy, marking, as some have supposed, the division of two of its kingdoms. Beyond it the parish is bounded by a still earlier work, namely part of the old Roman road from Cambridge to Colchester.

<sup>2</sup> St Vigor was Bishop of Bayeux in the beginning of the sixth century. In the history of that diocese, which gives an account of him, he is credited with numerous miracles. He was the original founder of the Abbey of Cerisy near Bayeux, which was afterwards destroyed and refounded in 1030. He is the patron-saint of several churches in France, but of only two or three in England.

"There were originally two Manors, the head Manor to which the Church of All Saints belonged was in the Earls of Richmond till Alan de Rohan gave the advowson to Bon Repos Abbey in Normandy; and it was leased by that Abbot in 1226 to the Abbey of Lawtre in Huntingdonshire, and at Alan's death the Manor escheated to the Crown, and king John gave it to Roger de Molbrai, after this it was in Henry III. hands, who granted it in exchange for lands in Brittany." Cole's MSS.

This leads to the conclusion that All Saints' Church was the earlier one, and accounts for the unusual dedication of the latter Church to St Vigor. The head Manor was probably in the Shardelowe's family.

The living of All Saints is a Vicarage, rated in the King's book at £14. 17s. It was in the Patronage of the Bishop of Peterborough; but is now, together with that of St Vigor (a Rectory, rated at £25. 15s. 5d.), in the Patronage of the Master and Fellows of St John's College, Cambridge. They are both in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely.

The churches of both parishes stood in the same churchyard, and so close to one another that the steeple of All Saints' was only nine feet from the centre of the south side of the chancel of St Vigor's. On Trinity Sunday, 1766, about five o'clock in the morning, the tower of All Saints' fell down, and nearly destroyed the church. The Rev. William Cole, who has left more than fifty volumes of valuable MSS. (now in the Library of the British Museum) relating chiefly to the antiquities of Cambridgeshire, writes :

"I officiated on May 8, 1774, in St Vigor's church for Mr Serocold, the Vicar of All Saints. The church (All Saints) is totally ruined as to the roof, tower, sides, and windows, and the pillars are decaying through exposure to the weather, being of church stone, which the wet and frost soon moulders; the old oaken seats are all plundered; three of the bells still lie in the church."

Two years after this an Act of Parliament was obtained to take down the church, and to give the Vicar and parishioners of All Saints' equal rights with the Rector and parishioners of St Vigor's in the church of that parish, with a corresponding liability to be rated equally with them for that purpose. By this Act it appears that the two parishes were then (as they still remain) united in one township. It appears also that when the two churches were standing, Divine service was never performed in them at one and the same time, but alternately at each church morning and evening, and that the inhabitants of both parishes were accommodated with seats in each of the said churches.

In the church of All Saints there appear to have been no monuments of any interest or antiquity, with the exception of a small one, of which the figure in brass is still preserved; and through the care of Mr Cole, who visited the churches first in October, 1747, and of his friend Mr Blomefeild who visited them in 1727, the inscription (which has long since disappeared) is thus recorded :

*"Hic jacet Galfridus Byschop, quondam hujus ecclesiæ Vicarius, qui obiit secundo die mensis Nov. A.D. 1477. cujus animæ propicietur Dominus. Amen."*

This Geoffry Bishop was the donor of a large Charity which the parish of All Saints still enjoys to the value of £129 a year, which is given away in flour to the poorer inhabitants.

The church of Saint Vigor, before the late restoration and enlargement, consisted of a Nave with north and south aisles, a western Tower with south porch and parvise, a north porch, a chantry Chapel taking the form of a shallow transept projecting from the south aisle, and a Chancel with a chapel and vestry on the north side. A reference to the accompanying plan (Plate III) will shew the form and arrangement, and the dates which may be assigned to the different parts.

As far as can be judged from the building as then existing, and from traces of foundations and older work discovered in the course of the late restoration, the original church consisted of a Nave and Chancel with a western Tower and wooden spire, a south Porch (not the present one), and a projection (probably a Baptistry) on the north side of the nave at the west end. Plates I and II shew this building together with elevations, the conjectural restorations being indicated by dotted lines.

The date of the original church is the early part of the thirteenth century. It appears to have remained without alteration or enlargement for about a century. The south aisle with the beautiful range of arches opening into the nave was



the first addition (circa 1320-30). About fifty years later we find the church again enlarged by the addition of the north aisle, and the north porch (now taken down). The clerestory was most probably added at the same time, and the original roof replaced by one of richer design, having a polygonal panelled ceiling with molded ribs and carved bosses. This roof still remained, though in a very decayed state, until the late works were commenced. The next alteration was the addition of the transeptal chapel at the east end of the south aisle, about the middle of the fifteenth century, to which date the east window of the chancel also belonged. The turret staircase of the tower appears to have been constructed about the same time, and, later still, the porch and parvise abutting on the south side of the tower. The same date, or nearly so, must be assigned to the chapel and sacristy or vestry on the north side of the chancel. From this time up to the commencement of the late restoration nothing appears to have been done in the church, except in the way of injudicious repair and disfigurement. Many of the original features of the architecture had been obliterated or covered up with plaster and whitewash, and much fine oak work in the body of the church and the chancel, including the whole of the upper part of the rood screen, had entirely disappeared.

Taking the tower as a starting-point for the examination of the church, we find that it had suffered less from the alterations and repairs of later periods than the rest of the fabric. Its principal enemies have been age and the decay of the clunch, of which material it appears to have been almost entirely built in the first instance. The western doorway is the original one; the buttresses would at first sight appear to be of the same date; but on close examination it is evident that they are not so. First, there is little or no bond between them and the walls of the tower. Secondly, they are built of flint, whereas the tower is in rough courses of clunch. Thirdly, the

quoins are of Barnack stone, whereas those of the tower were of clunch, now replaced by Ancaster. It seems probable that the buttresses at the N.W. and S.W. angles having decayed were restored in their present form at a date now difficult to fix with any certainty, at which time also the walls may have been faced with flint, as they still remain, to the height of the first string course. One of the original buttresses may be seen at the N.E. angle, partially buried in the west wall of the north aisle. A reference to the elevations will shew that the arrangement of the windows in the tower was very peculiar. The whole of these windows were more or less blocked up and hidden, previous to the late restoration. The lower lancet on the south side was built up when the turret staircase was added. Until that time, access must have been gained to the upper floors by ladders. A careful examination of the two upper stages of the tower revealed in a very clear and interesting manner the history of the fall of the original spire, distinct evidence of the existence and construction of which are plainly discernible above. The small lancet openings immediately below the belfry windows had been built up, evidently with a view of strengthening the walls, and small trefoil-headed openings in Barnack stone had been inserted. A reason for this precaution was found on further examining the north side and the belfry stage. The head and internal arch of the corresponding lancet on this side were entirely gone as well as the greater part of the eastern jamb. The whole of the upper part of the tower on this side, as well as a portion on the east side, appears to have been destroyed at the same time. This was all rebuilt with a walling and mortar of a totally different kind from that used in the original work, and the line of junction between the earlier and the later work is easily traced (see elevation of original church).

In the belfry were found the original thirteenth century

windows on the south and west sides, but so walled up and mutilated that their original character was quite lost. On the north and east sides were small decorated windows, inserted at the time the upper part of the tower was rebuilt. Pieces of the central shafts of the original windows can be seen built into the rubble work over the heads of the present windows. On examining the roof, the remaining portion of the central post of the original timber spire is found springing from two horizontal beams; some more of the timbers also appear to be in their original positions, and others to have been altered and reframed to fit the present roof, which has undergone repairs and slight alterations at later periods.

The walls of the tower are on the whole loosely and carelessly built (with the exception of the wrought stone, the workmanship of which is good); and they can never have been well fitted to bear the weight and strain of a heavily timbered spire. There is no record of the date of the fall, but it was probably immediately followed by the restoration and strengthening of the upper part, the date of which work may be fixed by its details and masonry at the end of the fourteenth century. There is little doubt that this, as well as the north aisle, the clerestory, and the nave roof, were the work of William de Fulbourne, whose well-known brass is found in the chancel. A curious feature in the tower is that the arch opening to the nave, although (judging from its details) of the same date as the tower, on a careful examination of the work over it, appears to be an insertion. No explanation of this circumstance has been suggested.

Although each wall of the nave as at present seen is of different date, they occupy the same positions as the outside walls of the earlier church; the foundations of these were laid bare and examined during the restoration. At the same time traces were discovered of the foundations of the original south porch and of the projection on the north side, shewn in Plate I,

Fig. 1. The best feature in the church is the south arcade of the nave. The details, though simple, are effective and well executed, and the proportions perfect. As is often the case, the details appear to have been repeated with more or less variation in many churches in the neighbourhood; the nave arcade of Quy church, for instance, is an exact copy of it on a smaller scale.

On the north side we find plain octagonal piers of more massive character, later in date and rough in execution. The arches at first sight appear to be older, but are probably copies of an Early English original; the western arch of this range, as will be at once seen, is Early English, and no doubt part of the original church. It was clearly built in the first instance as a single arch and not one of a range, as the eastern jamb still retains part of the wall-pier, and the pier as at present existing is half Early English and half Perpendicular. The work in this arch is very careful, and the mouldings of the caps, which are very good, have been copied in the new arches on the south side of the chancel. It is curious to observe the falling-off in this respect in the later work as exemplified in the four remaining arches of the north side. The thickness of the mortar joints, which are so fine in the early work as to be scarcely perceptible, varies from one-eighth to three-quarters of an inch in the later, while the columns and bases are all of different heights. When the plaster was removed from the walls, the rough joint forming the division between the early and late work was visible, running from the top of the cap to the sill of the clerestory window. It could also be seen that the Early English bay had a hoodmold, which was doubtless chopped away when the other arches were built. Whatever the building may have been into which this arch opened, there can be little doubt that it was demolished by the ruin of the spire, which clearly fell in a north-easterly direction, blown over perhaps by a south-west gale.

The necessary restoration consequent on this may have suggested the addition of the north aisle, which would render a clerestory necessary, and consequently a new roof. All these works seem to have been executed about the same time. Many traces of ancient mural decorations were discovered during the late works, but none in so perfect a state as to allow of their preservation. The wrought stone throughout is of clunch in the earlier work, and Barnack stone was sparingly used for sills of windows, and external quoins and weatherings in the later additions.

The chancel was remarkable for its extreme irregularity of plan. Not only did its axis incline northwards at the east end, a common feature in ancient churches, but the side walls were even in the first church so far from the parallel as to lead to the supposition that this peculiarity must have been the result of deliberate design, though what the purpose may have been can now only be a matter of conjecture.

A reference to the elevations of the first church will shew what portions remained or were discovered during the late works.

The east window previous to the restoration was of late date and square-headed, but bearing marks of having at one time had a four-centred head filled with perpendicular tracery. The only remnant to indicate the size and character of the original east window was a small portion of the interior arch and hoodmold, which still existed on the north side.

The chancel arch was of late date, and of bad design and workmanship; it was crippled, and had thrust out the north wall of the nave and that of the chancel for a considerable distance. To remedy this a huge internal buttress of brick had been built, almost completely blocking up a good archway between the north aisle and the north chapel. This chapel, which had latterly been used as a receptacle for fuel and timber, was originally added, together with the vestry or sacristy, about the same time as the south porch.

The south aisle was built, as already stated, about 1320-30. The square-headed windows are of the same date as the one with the pointed head, as may be seen by the character of the cusping and the identity of the mouldings. The south-west doorway, which is in an unusual position, is also of the same date, and must consequently have originally been external. Its place is the cause of the equally singular position of the south porch, a late addition. This porch was in a very dilapidated state, the upper part being constructed principally of timber and bricknogging plastered outside. A small quatrefoil opening over the inner doorway gives a view into the church.

It is known that William de Fulbourne restored and considerably enlarged the church, and although there is no record of what his work was, the style of architecture of the north aisle and of the other parts of the building, which have already been attributed to him in this account, is so marked as to fix the date with tolerable exactness, and to render it certain that those portions of the church must be assigned to him. It is worthy of remark that the double cusping, which is a noticeable feature in the windows of the north aisle, is reproduced in the canopy of the brass of William de Fulbourne in the chancel.

The transeptal chapel was added probably about the middle of the fifteenth century, but there is no record of its erection or of its founder, unless an inscription mentioned further on may be taken as such.

Half hidden behind an Elizabethan tomb in this chapel is a pretty little piscina in good condition. The window on the west side is one of the original aisle windows. The walls are very solid and strong, though built of flint rubble. They, as well as the clerestory walls, presented in some parts appearances of having been built like a concrete wall between boards, and they were evidently plastered as soon as built. The parapet of this transept was of brick and comparatively modern.

There were remains of fine old open benches, with a good

deal of tracery in the fronts, and some tolerably good stall work in the chancel, but of the rood-screen nothing remained except the lower part, and that deprived of all its carving, and whatever decoration it may once have had. The pulpit was made up of ancient fragments of screen-work, some probably taken from the rood-screen itself.

The old font had entirely disappeared, nor could any trace be found of it. It had been replaced by a small and insignificant marble basin.

Some of the monuments in the church possess a good deal of interest both in themselves and as having been noted and described by Mr Cole in 1747, by which means certain particulars have been preserved, which would otherwise have been lost.

On the north side of the chancel, under a wooden canopy, lies, in Mr Cole's words, "the portraiture of a skeleton or anatomical body of John Karaway, fairly cut in stone." Set in the wall above it was formerly this inscription:

Hic jacet Magister Johannes Karaway quondam Rector hujus ecclesiæ qui obiit ultimo die mensis Nov. 1441.

This John Karaway (or Careway) was the founder of a valuable charity, which still exists, and is given away at Christmas in every year, to the poorer inhabitants of both parishes, in clothing tickets to the amount of £100.

In the chancel there is also a fine brass, in a fair state of preservation, to the memory of William of Fulbourne, of whom mention has already been made as almost a second founder of the church. His arms, with those of the see of London, were found in several of the bosses of the old roof of the church. He was rector of Widdington in Essex, which he resigned in 1326, and was Prebendary of Holywell or Finsbury in the Cathedral Church of Saint Paul, London. This prebend was given to him by Edward the Third, to whom he was chaplain, and who, in the same year, made him one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

A little before this time Stephen of Fulbourne was Chancellor of Ireland.

In the south chapel is a monument with two recumbent figures, which (according to Mr Cole) formerly bore the following inscription :

*"Orate pro anima Alexandri Woode de Fulbourne Receptoris Domini Cardinalis qui obiit 5<sup>o</sup> die mensis Decembri A.D. 1432 et pro anima Johanne uxoris ejus. Quorum animis propicietur Deus. Amen."*

The style and details of the monument however point to a much later date than 1432, and it is probable that the inscription (as in the case of Kareway's monument) was attached to the wall and indicated the original founder of the chapel, having no doubt belonged to his monument, which may have been destroyed to make room for the present one at least a century later. "On the south side of the church, upon a stone, is the portraiture of John Culpin, Armiger, engraven on brass." Cole's MSS.

It now only remains to give a short description of the work of restoration and enlargement just completed.

The tower has been restored as far as possible to its original form and design.

The windows, with the exception of the lower one on the western side, are precise restorations of the old work as discovered. This window was a late Perpendicular insertion, and so decayed as to render a new one necessary.

A double lancet has therefore been substituted, with the twofold object of strengthening a weak point and restoring a window such as might well have formed part of the original design.

No attempt has been made, nor if funds had permitted would it have been safe, to restore the spire. The roof therefore remains as before the restoration, but a slight improvement



has been effected in the appearance of the modern parapet. As it had become necessary to enlarge the church considerably, the present plan was proposed (see Plate IV) as one that would destroy as little as possible of the old church and interfere least with its character and appearance. It was absolutely necessary to take down the chancel arch and build a new one, and (as it afterwards turned out) to take down and rebuild the two eastern arches of the north aisle and the two arches of the north chapel, besides other parts which have been rebuilt as before. The north transept and the south aisle of the chancel with its arches are entirely new.

The upper part of the porch, the vestry roof and chimney, the south doorway, the east window of the chancel, and the parapet and pinnacles of the south transept, are partly conjectured restorations and partly new. All other features have been carefully restored or reproduced from existing remains, either known beforehand or discovered during the progress of the works. The treatment of certain of the above-named parts perhaps requires some explanation.

With nothing for a guide but the fragment of hoodmold and arch already mentioned, it was of course impossible to reconstruct the original Early English east window with any certainty; but the window of five lancets as now restored has been made to fit without awkwardness under the precise arch of which this must have been a portion. The lower part is at present left plain for the addition of a reredos. The parapet and pinnacles of the south transept (although not restored from actual remains) are such as belong to that date of work. Exception may perhaps be taken to the introduction of an Early English doorway and other details in the Perpendicular south porch, but the original doorway and most of the upper story were in so decayed and ruinous a condition as to necessitate entire reconstruction; and it was then felt that it would be better to have a good new doorway than a copy of a bad old

one, and the porch and parvise as at present restored certainly harmonise better with the tower and with the south aisle than a faithful restoration of its original state would have done. The same apology must be made for the introduction of copies of a two-light window (discovered in the chancel) in the north chapel. They take the place of a dilapidated Perpendicular square-headed window in clunch and a modern doorway in the N.E. corner.

The stone-work throughout the church has been carefully examined and repaired, and where necessary has been renewed. Ancaster stone has been used for all new work, and clunch where necessary for the repair or restoration of old work in the interior.

The gable crosses are all new, no remains of old ones being found, except in fragments too small to admit of their restoration.

Externally the walls of the church have been faced, old and new, with pebbles, except in certain places where the old work did not require it.

The roofs throughout are new, and framed in fir. That over the nave is in nearly all respects a reproduction of the original roof of William de Fulbourne. In the other roofs, wherever any feature worthy of preservation or imitation was observed in the old work, the point has been attended to in the new. The chancel roof, owing to the want of parallelism in the walls, presented considerable difficulties, but by contracting the successive bays from west to east the great deformity is partly disguised, and the general effect is not unsatisfactory. Most of the ancient carved bosses of the original nave roof are here preserved. One bears the head of a king, and another that of a bishop, both well carved; others have shields, some charged with Christian emblems, others with armorial bearings. Amongst these are the arms of William de Fulbourne and the family of la Zouche, the arms of the see of London, &c. The

sittings are of oak, such old ones as were fit for the purpose being preserved and reused.

There is a new oak screen under the tower arch, and a low screen also of oak divides the chancel from the nave. In these screens tracery is introduced, taken from old seat-fronts in the nave, too dilapidated to be restored. The external doors, with the exception of the west door, are new and of pitch pine. The metal work is entirely new, as is also the glazing, which is in cathedral glass in quarries.

The floor of the nave, passages, &c. is laid with steam-pressed Staffordshire tiles, and the floor of the chancel with  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inch red and black tiles; that within the altar rails with encaustic tiles.

The first stone of the late restoration, being that immediately above the floor level in the south jamb of the chancel arch, was laid on the 23rd of April, 1869; and the church was re-opened on the 24th of February, 1870.

N.B. In preparing this paper, as well as in the execution of the work itself, I have received the most valuable assistance from my friend and pupil, Mr T. E. C. Streatfeild, who acted as clerk of the works throughout, and to whom is due the credit of elucidating much of the history of the building by observing and measuring traces of ancient foundations, &c., which were opened during the progress of the work, but many of which might have been passed unnoticed by a less intelligent eye.

## EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

Plates I and II. Original Church.

A. Porch; doubtful.

B. Chapel or Oratory; no remains of foundations, by which to determine the size.

C. Line of roofs at a later date (end of XIVth century).

D. Line of original Early English roof, shown by a portion of a string or drip-course discovered on the east face of the tower.

E. Supposed form of spire.

F. Line showing extent of walling carried away by the falling of the spire (approximately), and rebuilt in the latter part of the XIVth century.

Plates III and IV. Later and Restored Church.

The work of different dates is represented on these Plates by different kinds of shading :

1. The Early English is black.

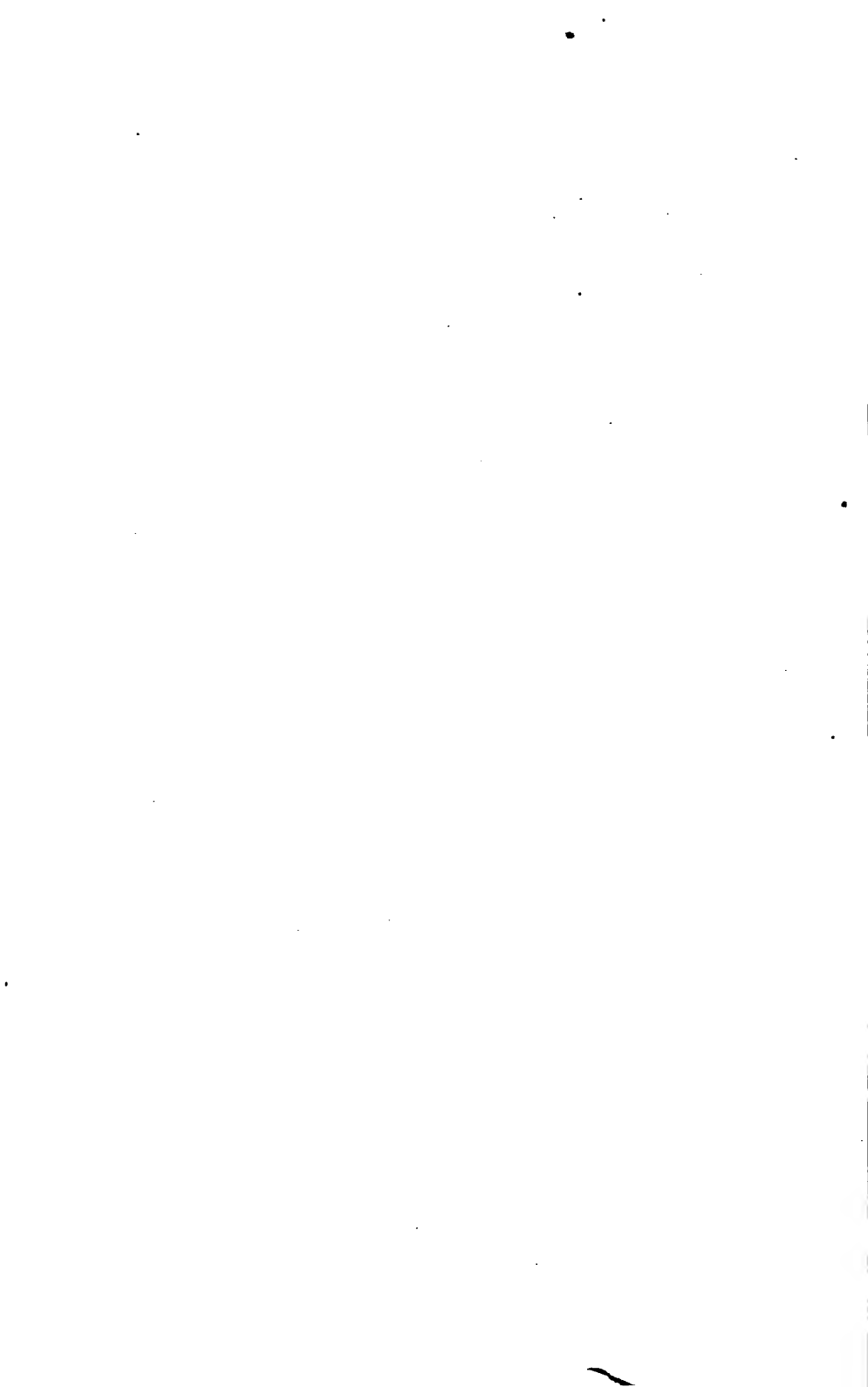
2. The Decorated is shown by diagonal lines sloping down from right to left.

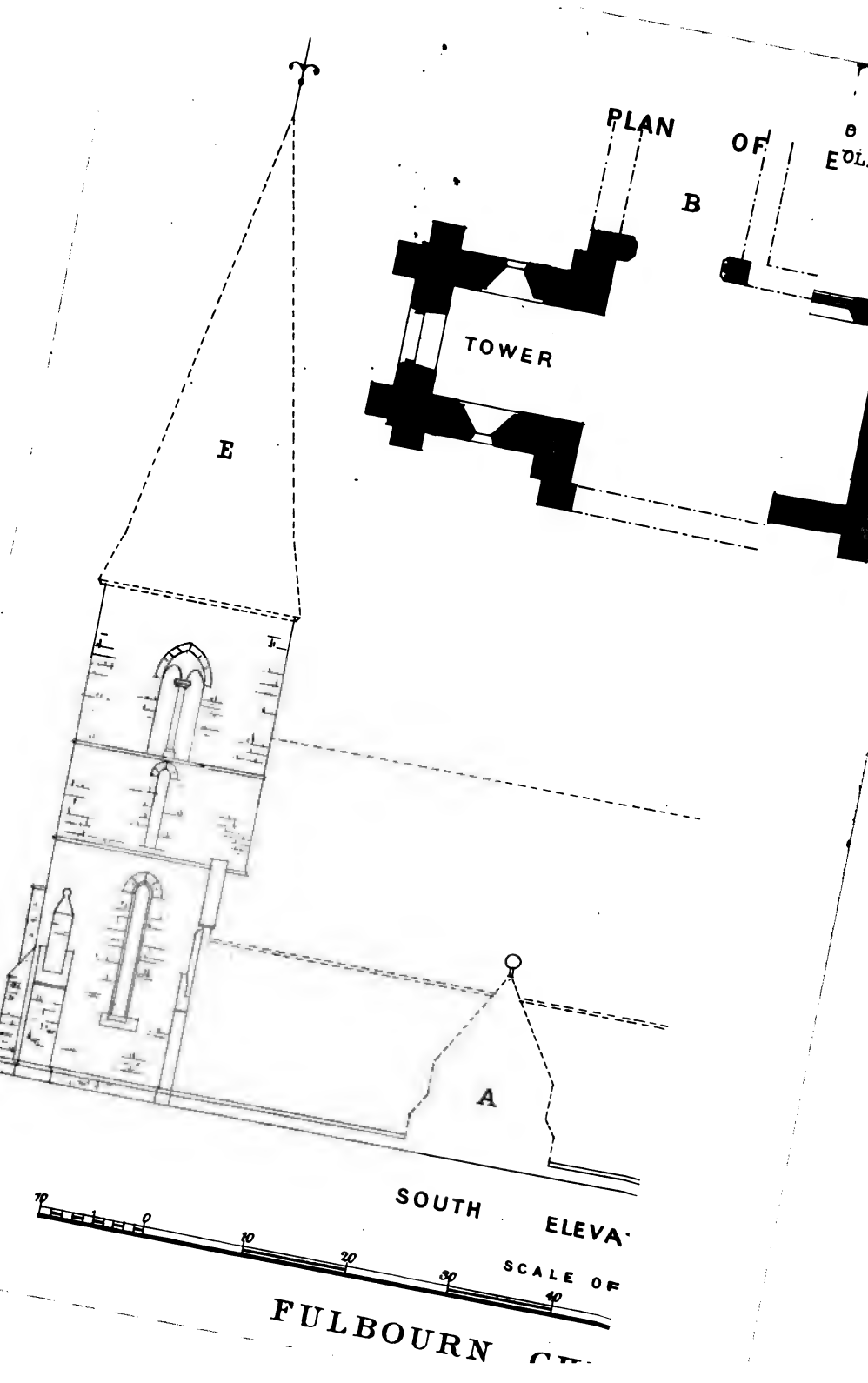
3. The Transition is shown by vertical lines.

4. The Perpendicular is shown by diagonal lines sloping down from left to right.

5. The modern work prior to the late restoration is shown by dotted lines. This only occurs at the east end of the north aisle, in Plate III. It was removed during the recent works.

6. The work of the restoration just completed is shown by dots. See Plate IV.





PLAN

OF

B  
EOL.

B

TOWER

E

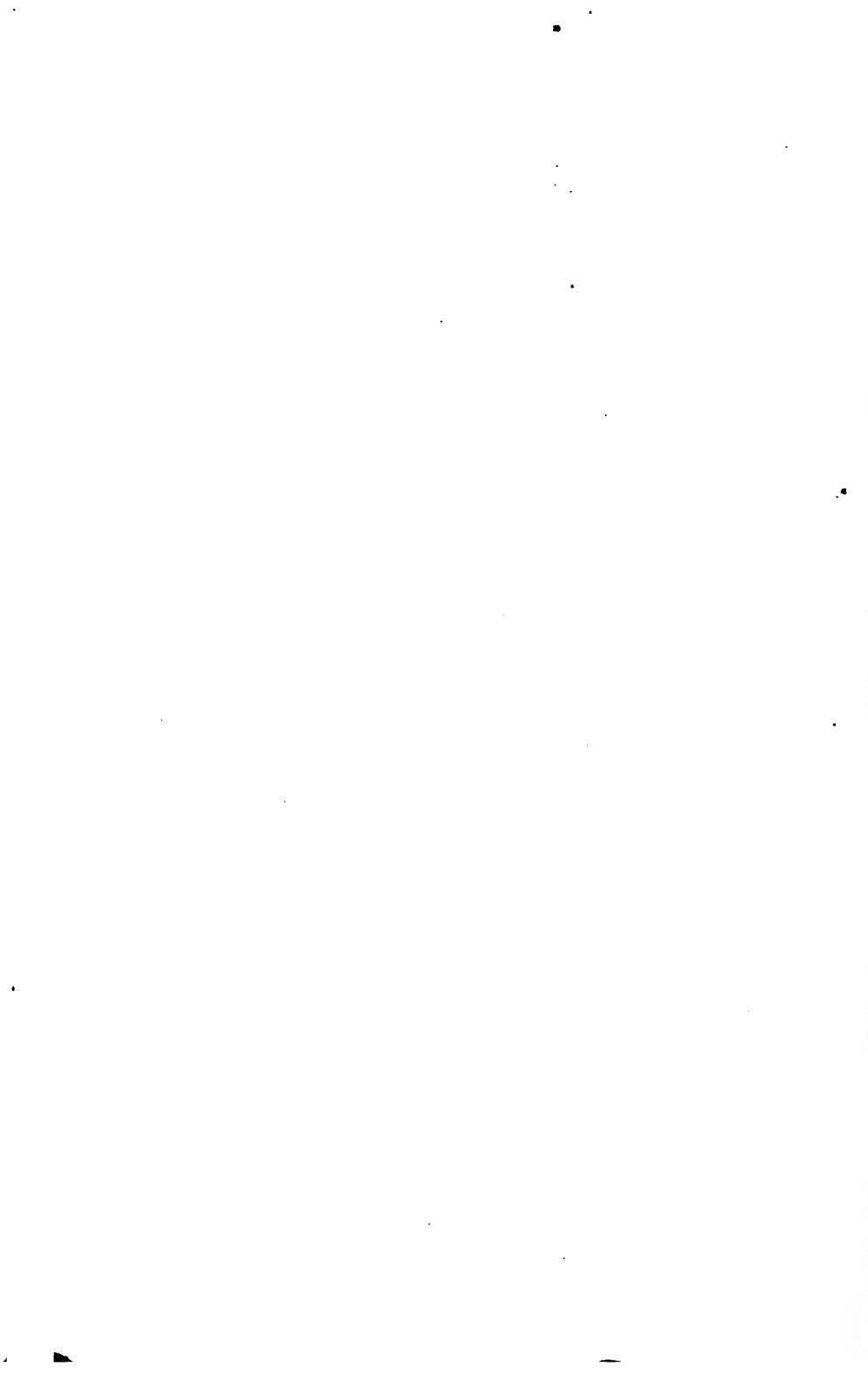
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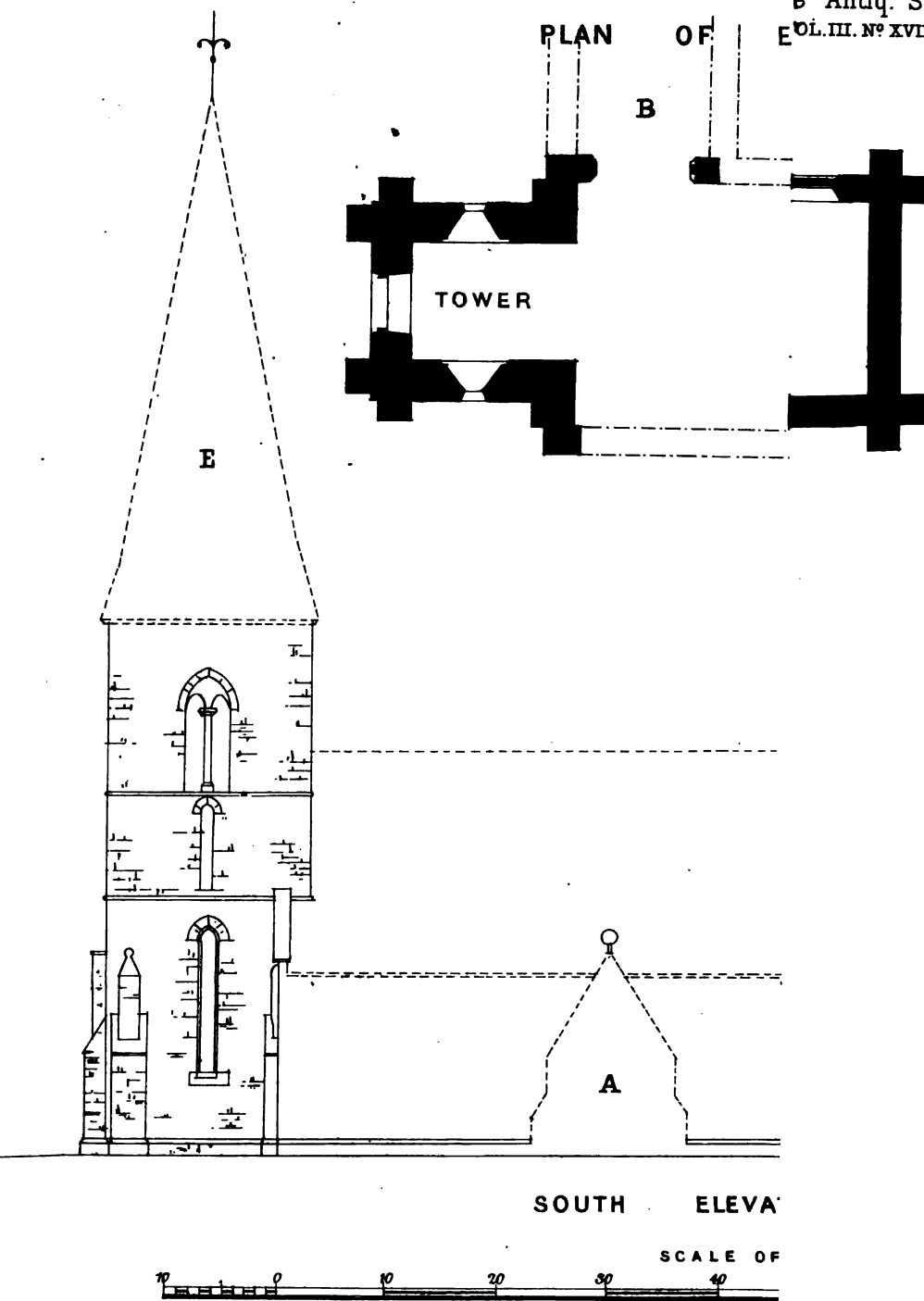
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ELEVATION

SCALE OF

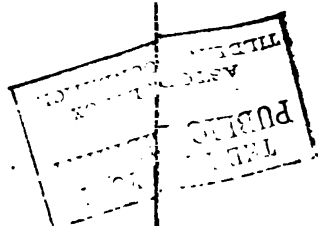
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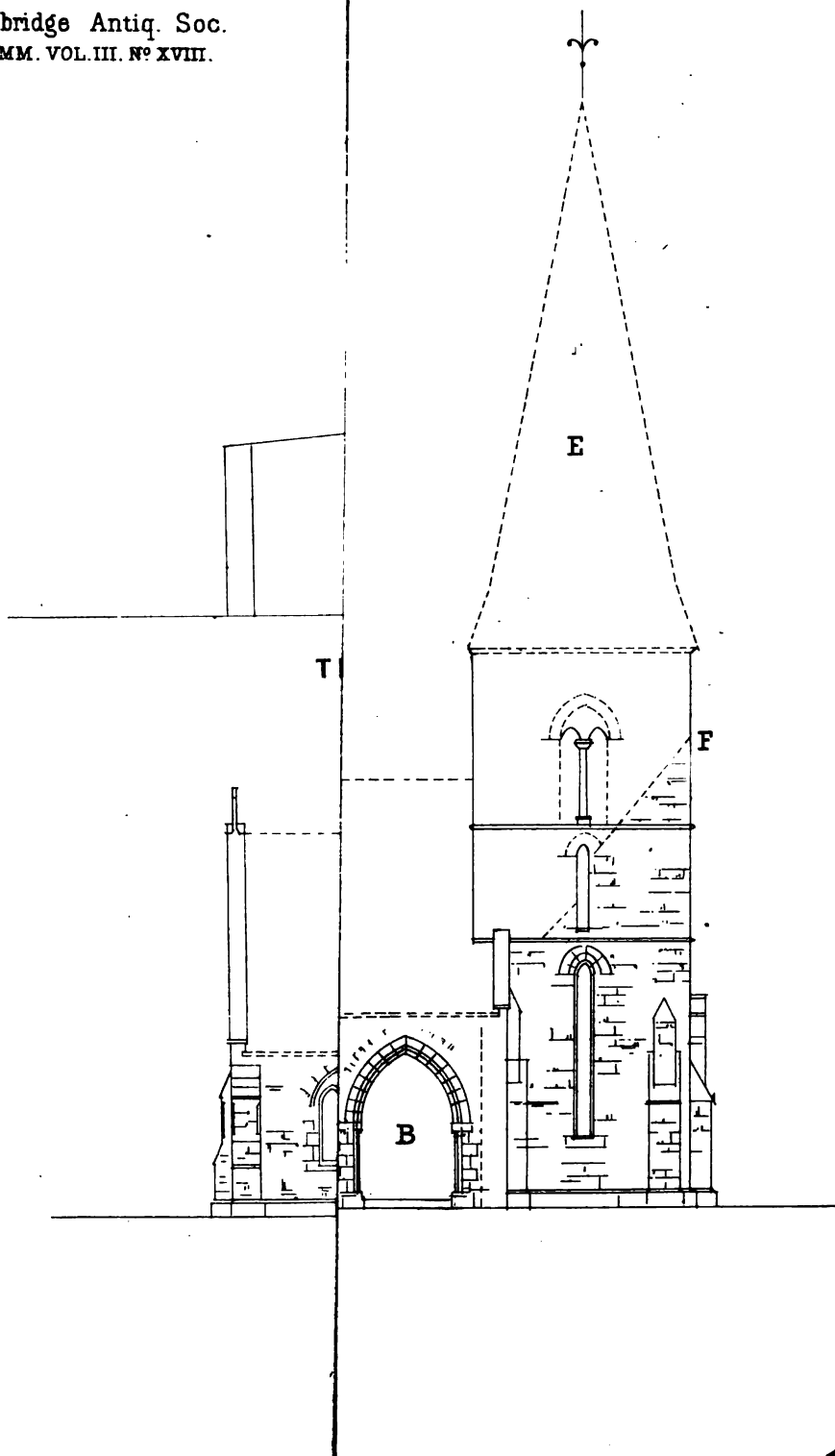


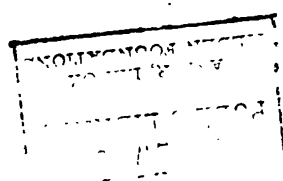


FULBOURN CHURCH

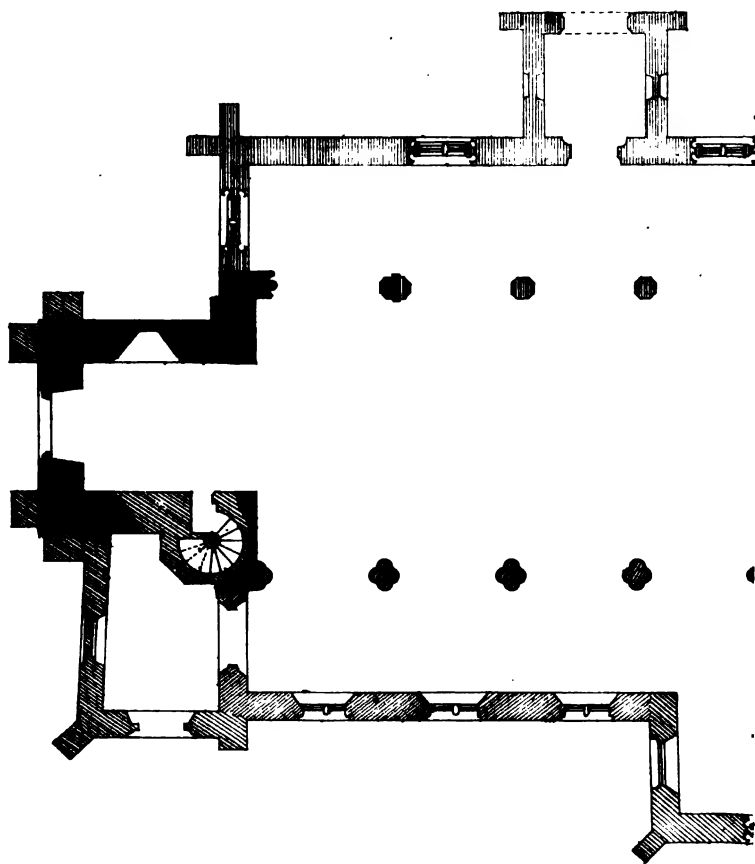




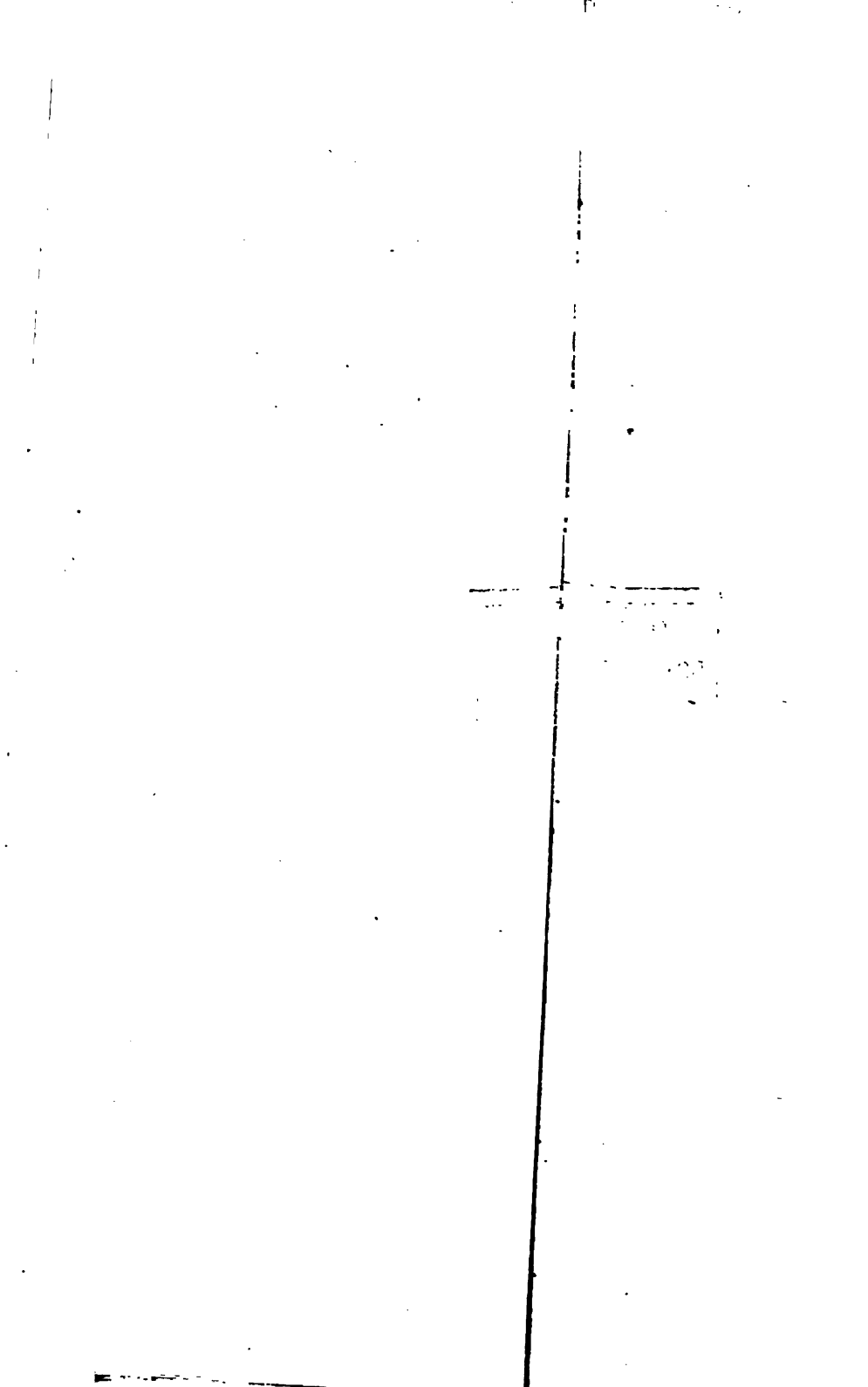


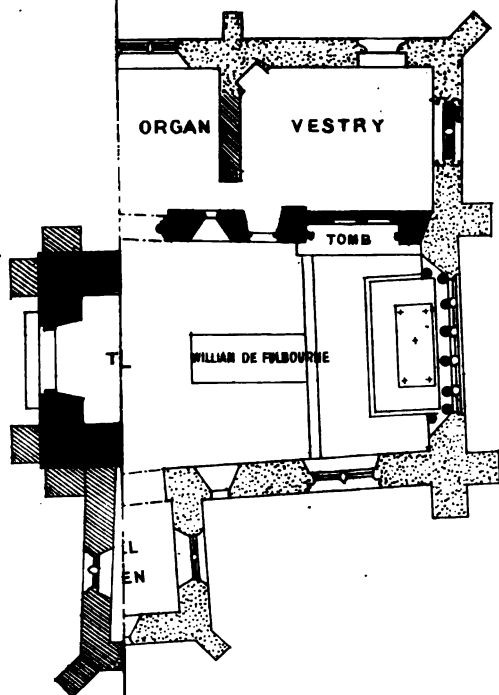


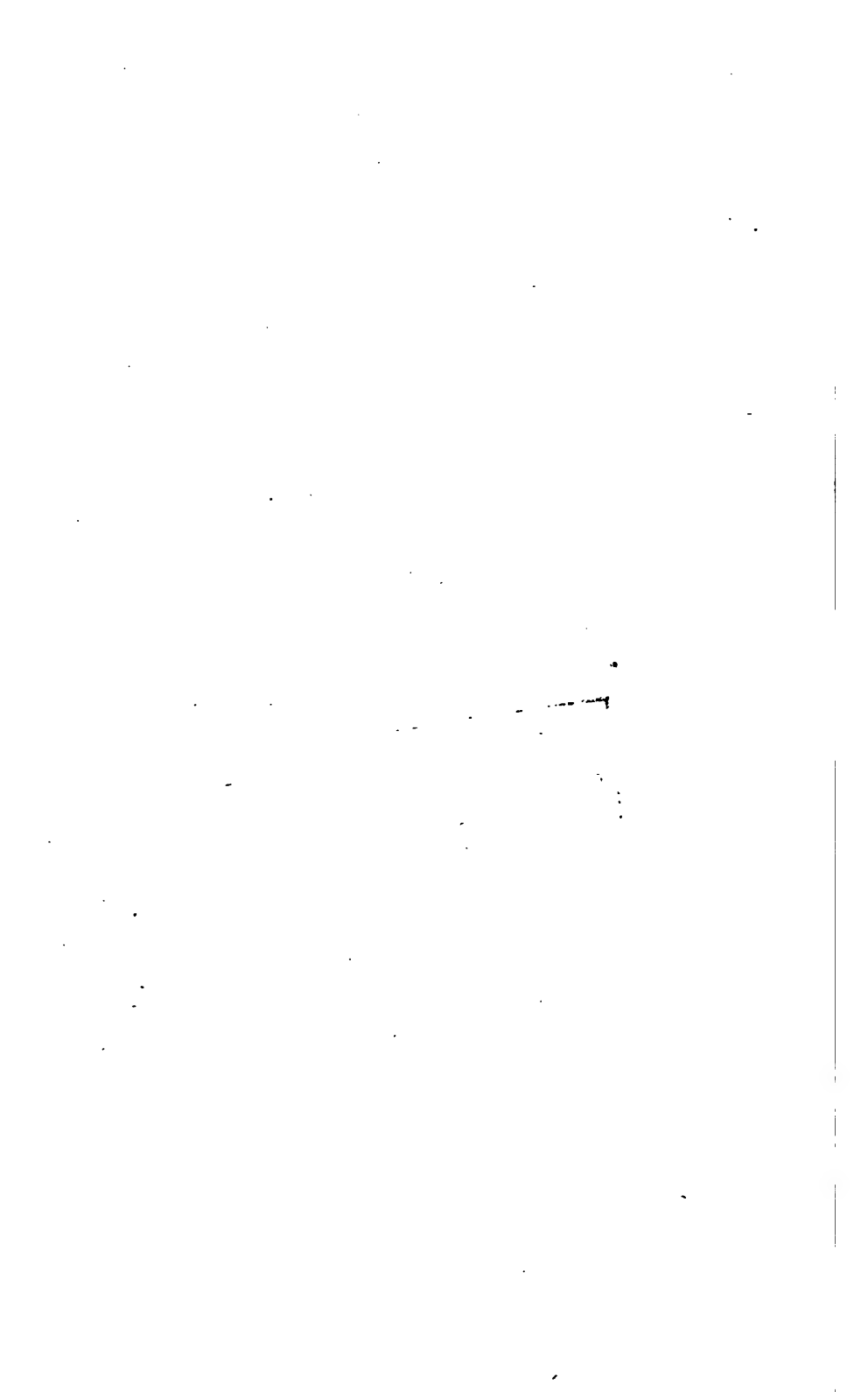
PLAN OF CHURCH B

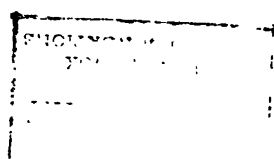


FULBOURN CH













BRONZE STATUETTE,

*Found at Earith, Hunts, in 1814.*



BRONZE STATUETTE,  
*Found at Earith, Hunts in 1814.*



XIX. REMARKS ON A BRONZE STATUETTE FOUND AT  
EARITH, HUNTS. Communicated by S. S. LEWIS,  
Esq., B.A., Corpus Christi College. (With a  
lithograph.)

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[May 23, 1870.]

THE bronze statuette<sup>1</sup> which forms the subject of the present communication, belongs to Mr John Brown, of Earith, Hunts, and was found at the enclosure of the parish, in 1814, at the depth of about 18 inches. The site of the discovery is in itself very interesting, being (like the Castle Hill at Cambridge) one of the promontories which the high land throws out upon the great level of the East Anglian Fen, and near a projection in the bank of the river Ouse, which has the appearance of having served as a jetty. At the distance of half a mile are clear traces of a strongly intrenched fort, on a spot which still bears the name of *The Bulwark*, and yields, from time to time, pottery of Roman and other early workmanship.

Before attempting to speak with any certainty of the attribution or age of the relic before us, I would call attention to the exquisite proportions of the figure and the noble curves which it displays, whether studied in front, in rear, or laterally. In these respects I venture to think that it will appear to advantage when compared with any one of the three similar statuettes in the Bronze room of the British Museum. A bronze figure<sup>2</sup> 2½ inches

<sup>1</sup> This statuette, perhaps the most interesting antique of the kind ever found in Great Britain, has been since purchased (in May 1871), for £130, by the Trustees of the British Museum.

<sup>2</sup> Engraved in Price's Description of the Bucklersbury Mosaic, Lond. 1870, p. 73.

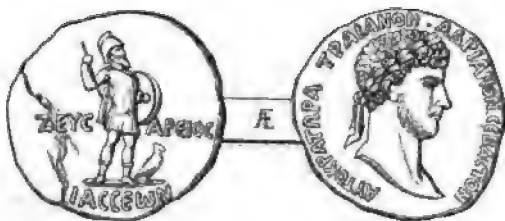
(equivalent to 3 Roman inches) in height, representing the same subject, was found, in the year 1864, on the property of



Mr Lawrence, of Wycomb, near Cheltenham, but this<sup>1</sup> is far inferior in style and only one-third of the size of the statuette now exhibited. From a comparison of an intaglio sardonyx, of the time of Hadrian, in the possession of the Rev. C. W. King, and another (which used to be called Pyrrhus, but is now more justly denominated Mars), of the same period, in the Blacas Collection, we may infer that the right hand must have been intended to grasp a lance, probably of silver, while the left would rest on a large shield of the same material and of the oval form used in the heroic ages; thus a balance would be provided to the thrown-back helmet, and greater stability given to the whole figure. At first sight the artist's idea appeared to be to repre-

<sup>1</sup> The accompanying wood-cut of it is taken from a photograph given to me by Mr C. W. King.

sent a Mars, armed cap-à-pied, and standing at ease (the left leg being slightly thrown forward), in readiness to draw down his vizor and begin the fray. The helmet, however, though most correctly furnished with eyeholes and nose-piece, is far too short to cover the whole head, thus presenting a strong contrast to the ample dimensions of the head-gear of Mars on the coins of Capua, Metapontum, Bruttii, &c. Neither are the truly *Jovial* prominence of the forehead, or the heavy locks escaping from under the helmet, characteristic, so far as I know, of the genuine Mars. The beard also shows exactly the arrangement which has of itself led to the identification of many fragmentary gems with Jupiter rather than with Mars, who is either beardless (compare Mus. Borbon. XIII. 26 and XV. 36 with *ibid.* XI. 39) or has his hair arranged in *vertical* curls. These considerations, and also the presence of that unerring sign of the Father of gods and men—the thunderbolt—which, it will be observed, is introduced as an ornament of the greaves—force on me the conviction that we have before us rather a representation of *Jupiter Martialis*, than of the ever-youthful and impetuous God of War. To M. G. Feuardent I am indebted for a most happy confirmation of this idea. He has kindly brought under my notice a bronze coin (figured below), of great rarity, once<sup>1</sup> in the Cousinéry Collection, bearing on the reverse a figure, which I judge from Mionnet's description (III. p. 353, No. 291) to be identical with the one before us, with the addition of an eagle at the feet—the inscription ZETC, APEIQC. IACCEΩN. On the obverse



<sup>1</sup> Now in the Royal Cabinet at Munich.

side the coin bears Hadrian's head, laureated, with the legend ΑΤΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡΑ (sic) · ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΝ. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΝ. CEBAC-TON. Again, in Raspé's Catalogue Raisonné des Pierres Gravées (pl. xviii. n. 956), we find, on an antique agate of Greek workmanship, a seated Jupiter, *helmeted* and bearded, as the one now under discussion. In this case the attribution is rendered indisputable by the thunderbolt in his left hand, the sceptre in his right, and the eagle between his feet.

Hence I venture to infer that our relic is no mere portrait-statuettes, but rather a reduced copy of some famous Zeus Areios<sup>1</sup>, it may be of the period of Alexander the Great or his immediate successors, which possibly adorned the agora of the wealthy town of Iassus, in Caria, for I believe that only statues of *long-established* reputation find a place on coins.

It has been objected that the ornamentation of the cuirass is of the character of the age of the early Cæsars (e.g. the statue of Augustus, found in Livia's villa), but here, again, numismatics come to our aid, for I possess two bronze coins of Hiero II., which show on their reverse precisely similar tracery.

Immediately above, in the centre, is affixed a Gorgon's head, in early Greek art, the characteristic ornament of the *ægis* of Pallas Athene, and in the Cæsarian period of the corslet of the Roman emperors. Thus Servius, commenting on Virgil, *Æn.* VIII., 435—8:

*Ægidaque horrificam turbatæ Palladis arma*  
*. . . . . ipsamque in pectora Divæ*  
*Gorgona desecto vertentem lumina collo,*

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps this may be a later rendering of Zeus Στράριος, mentioned by Herodotus (v. 119) as having a sanctuary in a grove of plane-trees at Labranda, in Caria. Compare Strabo, xiv. p. 659. Plutarch, in his life of Pyrrhus (c. 5), speaks of an altar of Zeus "Apeios at Passaron, in Epirus, where each new king and his people were accustomed to take mutual oaths. Pausanias (v. 14, 6) connects another such altar in Elis with the legend of Oenomaüs. It may be added that *Juno Martialis* is known to us as a legend and device on the silver coinage of Hostilian, Trebonianus Gallus and Volusian.

remarks "sicut in antiquis imperatorum statuis videtur," and quotes Martial, VII. 1:—

Accipe belligeræ crudum thoraca Minervæ,  
Ipsa Medusæ quem timet ira Deæ.

Of this the well-known statue of Hadrian in the British Museum (British Mus. Marbles, XI. pl. 45) is an excellent illustration. A statue of Titus in the Louvre, figured by Müller (Denkmäler, I. lxvii. 366), also wears the head of the terrible beauty, and has the left hand resting on a shield of heroic type; but here, as usual with Roman emperors, the right hand is raised in the attitude of "*allocutio*," and the customary *paludamentum* covers the left shoulder. In my search, however, for the earliest example of the Gorgon's head on a male figure, I have been assisted by Mr Murray, of the British Museum, who has pointed out to me that it is found on the corslet of Alexander the Great, in the fine Pompeian mosaic, usually called the Battle of Issus, in which, whatever be the period of the artist, the *costumes* are certainly Greek.

It is also seen on a statue of a *Canephora* from Eleusis, of the era of Phidias, now in the Fitzwilliam Museum. But a yet earlier instance occurs in a pre-Phidian bas-relief, on a *stele* found in the year 1832 at Marathon, where, above the words ΕΡΓΟΝ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΕΟΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΙΟΝΟΣ (in archaic characters) we find the figure of a Marathonian hero, who bears on his right breast a Medusa's head—possibly (like our own national St George) the badge of high distinction (Mus. Class. Antiq. I. 252).

An argument in favour of the Greek origin, or at least Greek style, of our relic, may be drawn from the simplicity of the "Corinthian" helmet, as the vizored kind was called in distinction from the "Athenian," which left the face open. We may form a clear idea of the plume, for which the socket was placed, from a coin of Tarentum, figured by Carelli (Num. M. G. cxvi. 256), from a sard given by Mr King as an illustration to Horace



(C. I. 29), and from a bas-relief in the Louvre, figured in Müller's Denkmäler (II. No. 194), representing Vulcan and his attendants at work on the arms of Achilles, and from numerous other monuments.

In drawing this sketch to a close, I would call attention to the conscientious care of the artist, who has not neglected to render clearly the cross-straps which fasten the greaves behind, as well as the bands at the top and bottom (the only attachments usually shown), and to the delicacy with which he has ornamented the junction of the *θώραξ* and *μίτρα* (cf. *χαλκεομίτρας Κάστωρ*, Pind. N. x. 170) with acanthus leaves, and how the studs on the *μίτρα* are alternately silver and copper. The fringe, probably of leather, which forms a short sleeve to the *χιτών*, is doubtless intended to protect the shoulders, in much the same way as our modern epaulettes. The undulations of the *θώραξ* seem to cover a vigorous frame, and all but beating heart, and well express the active rest of him at whose nod Olympus trembles.

The substance of this paper was subsequently communicated to the Society of Antiquaries of London (June 2, 1870), and printed among their Proceedings, Second Series, Vol. iv., pp. 498—501. By the kind permission of the Council of that Society it is here reprinted with a few corrections and additions.

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XX. ON THE ENGRAVED DEVICE USED BY NICOLAUS  
GOTZ OF SLETZSTAT, THE COLOGNE PRINTER, IN  
1474. Communicated by HENRY BRADSHAW, Esq.,  
M.A., University Librarian.

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[November 21, 1870.]

A GOOD deal of attention has been paid of late years to a kind of engraving which was practised largely in Germany in the fifteenth century, but which soon afterwards fell into disuse. These dotted or rather punctured prints (*Gravures criblées* or *Schrotblätter*), which were formerly looked upon as woodcuts, are now acknowledged to be specimens of goldsmith's work of a kind which had existed for many generations as ornamental work, but which only came to be used for printing from when the other methods of engraving on wood and copper had been invented for that purpose. After examining such recent works<sup>1</sup> as I have been able to find on the subject, one thing which

<sup>1</sup> Those I have examined are the following :—

1. *Copies photographiques des plus rares gravures criblées, estampes, gravures en bois etc. du xv. et xvi. siècle qui se trouvent dans la collection royale d'estampes a Munic. Publiées par Robert Brulliot. Munic, 1856. 10 livraisons, Folio.* Of these photographs, seven are from *gravures criblées*; among them the St Christopher and the Woman of Samaria, alluded to below.

2. *Le Peintre-Graveur. Par J. D. Passavant. Tome 1. Leipsic, 1860, 8vo.*

3. *Histoire de l'origine et des progrès de la gravure dans les Pays-Bas et en Allemagne jusqu'à la fin du quinzième siècle. Par Jules Renouvier. Bruxelles, 1860, 8vo.* It is singular that, though the author mentions the cuts used by Gotz in the text of his edition of the *Fasciculus temporum*, yet the device seems to have escaped his notice.

4. *Documents iconographiques et typographiques de la bibliothèque*

strikes me forcibly about these prints is, that very few data seem yet to have been discovered to show where any of them were executed. One, discovered at Mainz in 1800 and now preserved at Paris, bears the date 1454<sup>1</sup>. Another, now at Munich, contains the arms of Cologne. Others are found in two or three little books, of which the letter-press is in type of the same family as (though not identical in size with) that used in two of the three editions of the Letters of Indulgence of Paulinus Chappe, printed in 1454 (at Mainz?), and also in the books printed at Bamberg by Albert Pfister in 1461 and 1462. In the case of one or two picture-indulgences there is enough engraved text to show, by the dialect used, in what part of Germany they were produced; but this is all. Under these circumstances I think it as well to put on record any new fact which adds to our scanty knowledge of the subject.

Some years ago I laid before the Society a copy of a work consisting of two Kalendars (*Cisianus* and ordinary) and an astronomical treatise by an otherwise unknown writer, Lazarus Beham of Sulzbach, the whole printed at Cologne by Nicolaus Gotz of Sletzstat in 1477, and remarkable for containing two diagrams engraved on copper. These are I believe much the earliest illustrations of the kind found in any book printed in

*royale de Belgique. 1<sup>e</sup> série (les bois), 2<sup>e</sup> livraison. Gravure criblée, Impressions négatives. Par M. H. Hyman. Bruxelles, 1864, Folio.*

5. *Die Anfänge der Druckerkunst in Bild und Schrift. An deren frühesten Erzeugnissen in der Weigel'schen Sammlung erläutert von T. O. Weigel und Dr Ad. Zestermann. Bd. 2. Leipzig, 1866, Folio.* This work contains a description of Mr Weigel's own collection, of which Nos. 322—400 are *Schrotblätter*; but though the book abounds with fac-similes, only one is given of this kind of print.

<sup>1</sup> This date, on the print of St Bernardinus at Paris, has been read by some 1474; but the fact is, that the 5 used in Germany and the Low Countries at that time was very much more like a modern 7 than a modern 5, but not at all like the 7 used at the same period. The misreading is all the more unfortunate, that it seems to throw a doubt upon what is unquestionable, and to make it appear as if the reading 1454 originated in a wish to make the print older than it is in fact.

Germany, and, as such, deserve more attention than they have hitherto received'. A few weeks ago I purchased from Messrs. Sotheran & Co. a copy of the *Repertorium juris* of Joannes Milis, printed at Cologne in 1475 by this same printer, Nicolaus Gotz of Sletzstat, and containing his engraved device, which I had never before seen. This device has been mentioned by several writers<sup>1</sup>, but from their remarks, or from the absence of their remarks, I had always assumed it to be an ordinary woodcut. I was as much surprised, therefore, as pleased, on receiving the book, to find that the device was not a woodcut at all, but one of those dotted or punctured engravings (*gravures criblées*) which I have been speaking about. As Gotz's employment of engravings on copper to illustrate one of his books had added much to the interest I had long felt in the productions of his press (from the fact of its connexion with our own first printer, Caxton, as well as with certain Belgian presses connected with both), it may be supposed that this fresh discovery was not likely to diminish that interest.

Renouvier (*Histoire*, p. 27) has pointed out the important fact mentioned above, that in the only engraving of this kind which gives any certain clue to the place of its production—the one now at Munich representing Our Lord and the woman of Samaria—the arms of Cologne appear on the well; as may be seen in the photograph given in Brulliot's *Copies photographiques*. But in the case of Gotz's device we have not only the place (Cologne), but the year (1474), and the name of

<sup>1</sup> See some account of this book in a note at the end of this paper.

<sup>2</sup> I was not aware, at the time, that Dibdin had given a fac-simile of this very device in his *Supplement to the Bibliotheca Spenceriana* (London, 1822, 8vo.), p. 47, in the description of one of the editions of the Latin Bible, printed by Gotz, with his device, but without his name. The fact that even then Dibdin was unacquainted with the type and failed to recognise whose the device was, tends to show how rare Gotz's books are. But his facsimile does not by any means fairly represent the engraving of the original; though even in the copy there is enough to show to almost any one that it is not an ordinary woodcut.

the printer, who made use of the plate even if he did not engrave it himself. His neighbour Koelhoff, the Cologne printer, we know was a goldsmith; and there are several other instances of the occupations of goldsmith and printer being combined in one person, at a time when most printers were their own type-founders; so that, whether engraved by Gotz himself or not, there is nothing to lead us to doubt that it was executed at Cologne.

We learn from Dr Ennen's preface to his *Katalog der Inkunabeln in der Stadt-Bibliothek zu Köln*, that Nicolaus Gotz was matriculated at the University of Cologne in the faculty of law, in 1470; and that he had left Cologne before 1481, as appears from documents in the Cologne archives. His first dated book is the *Vita Christi* of Ludolphus, April 30, 1474; his last is the Latin Bible of May 9, 1480<sup>1</sup>. His type does not appear at Cologne after 1480; but there are many books in the same type which bear evident marks of having preceded the *Vita Christi*, and which may therefore safely be placed between 1470 and 1474. Still, so far as we know, the *Vita Christi* of April 30, 1474, is the first, and the *Fasciculus temporum* of 1478 is the last book of his, in which his name and engraved device have been yet found. Unfortunately his books are rarely to be met with, and there is no work which contains any approach to a complete list of them, much less any account of the various points of interest connected with them.

<sup>1</sup> The copies of the second volume of this Bible at the Hague and at Cologne are described by Mr Holtrop and Dr Ennen; and I have myself examined the perfect copy in Jesus College library in this University. The date runs thus: 'Anno M<sup>o</sup> CCCC<sup>o</sup> lxxx<sup>o</sup>. vij. id<sup>o</sup> maij.' Mr Holtrop and Dr Ennen both take this to mean 'the ides of May, 1487, not seeing that this rendering would have required vij<sup>o</sup> instead of vij. Take the date as it stands 'M<sup>o</sup> CCCC<sup>o</sup> lxxx<sup>o</sup> [1480] vij. id<sup>o</sup> maij' [May 9], and it harmonises perfectly with the fact which Dr Ennen elsewhere adduces from the city records, that Gotz had left Cologne by 1481; and the difficulty about his types being found at Cologne in 1487 thus vanishes at once.

The device itself, when complete, measures  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., and consists of an upright coat of arms (a chevron between three scallop shells) surmounted by a helmet with the usual mantlings, upon which is the crest (a man, half-length, and holding what looks like a sword with both hands); and above and on each side of the crest is the motto, the same which appears with slight variations in most of Gotz's books: on one side, 'sola spes mea,' and on the other, 'inte (or uite) virgīs grā.' At the foot is the name 'Nicolaus gotz de sletzstat.' I have not been able to see a perfect copy of the Ludolphus. Of the *Fasciculus temporum* of 1474 there is a copy in the British Museum. In this the device is perfect. In the *Repertorium juris* of 1475, and I presume in all subsequent impressions, the line at the foot, containing the printer's name, has disappeared. The device stands close against the type, but there is no trace of any rivets or nails by which the plate has been fastened into its place in the form<sup>1</sup>.

The earliest prints of this kind are, in the opinion of Passavant (*Le Peintre-Graveur*, tome 1), those in which, like the Munich St Christopher (see the photograph given by Brulliot), almost all the effect is produced by dots or punctures of different sizes and more or less thickly spread, resembling embroidery work with pearls. The next stage seems to be that in which the various effects of light and shade are produced by a combination of dots (in the earlier specimens, dots of different sizes) and fine lines. In the latest specimens the dots have ceased to form any part of the life (so to speak) of the treatment, and are used only to relieve a purely black ground; and so the practice is eventually reserved for the

<sup>1</sup> I have a facsimile which has been executed for me by the Autotype Company, from the copy of the *Fasciculus temporum* of 1474 (formerly belonging to Dr Kloss) in the British Museum, marked 581. i. 1. I shall be very happy to give a copy to any one interested in the subject who will give himself the trouble to ask for it.

dotted grounds of the initial letters so common in the first half of the sixteenth century. In Gotz's device the combination of dots and fine lines is very apparent; and it would seem to occupy a position about midway between the earlier and later modes.

I may as well mention here that we have in the University Library two editions of the *Horologium devotionis* printed at Cologne, one probably between 1485 and 1495 and the other between 1496 and 1506, which serve to illustrate this point, though I have not seen any notice of these volumes as containing prints of this description. Both editions are illustrated partly by *gravures criblées* and partly by ordinary cuts. The first is by Ulric Zell *apud Lijskirchen* and is in 16mo. The second is by Joh. Landen *infra sedecim domos* and is in 8vo. The *gravures criblées* are the same in both editions, though all of them are not used in the earlier one. For some reason the illustrations from the ninth to the nineteenth hours are ordinary cuts in the Lijskirchen edition; but those which are found in Landen's edition for those hours, are beyond a doubt parts of the same series as the rest. Now in almost all these the dots are simply used to relieve the black ground where necessary; and it is only in one or two, such as that of Pilate washing his hands, that there is any trace of that combination of dots and fine lines which marks the earlier prints of this kind. I may notice in passing, that in the Lijskirchen edition in 16mo the prints occupy a full page and are intact; whereas in Landen's edition in 8vo, where the print occupies only part of the page, the rivets are only too distinctly visible at top and bottom or at opposite corners, where the plate has been fixed into the form which holds the type. It is satisfactory to be able to see the two editions side by side, and so to be able to observe the different modes of printing the plates both at work. I gather from Mr Weigel's description that in his own copies of the Passion (Nos. 338, 339) these rivets or nails have been

used, even though there is no text on the same page. That it is so also in the case of the two little printed books at Munich, which are illustrated with *gravures criblées*, is evident from the facsimile which Dibdin has given of one in his *Bibliographical and Antiquarian Tour*, Vol. I. (London, 1824, 8vo), p. 124.

It is much to be wished that more facts should be ascertained about the home of these curious prints. It is clear from what has been said that they are found both used by printers to illustrate their books, and as single sheets unconnected with books, so far as the printing is concerned, but pasted in for devotional purposes. Where they form part of the book we have the type to help us; but in the other cases, which are far the most numerous, what should be considered is, not so much where the book was printed as who its former owners were, as these are the people who inserted them. What is called the Mazarine Crucifixion was found in a copy of the 42-line Bible of 1456, and is therefore assumed to have been printed at Mainz. It would have been more to the purpose to tell us to what monastic library the book belonged in the fifteenth century; a fact which in a large number of cases is easily ascertained. All these facts are only an aid to finding what we want to know; but they should not be neglected as they too often are.



NOTE ON A BOOK PRINTED AT COLOGNE BY GOTZ IN 1477, WITH TWO  
ILLUSTRATIONS ENGRAVED ON COPPER.

I am glad of this opportunity of putting on record a notice of this volume, as my remarks on the subject were not printed among the Society's communications in 1866; and still more because, though much has been said about it, no one seems hitherto to have discovered either the name of the author, or the place where it was printed.

The book consists of 72 leaves in small quarto, without any imprint; but it is printed in the type used only, so far as we know, by Nicolaus Gotz at Cologne, between 1474 and 1480. It is divided into three main portions: (1) '*Kalendarium cum Cysiano*,' 26 leaves (1—26), in 3 quires of 8, 8, and 10 leaves respectively; (2) '*Alius Kalendarium vulgarisatus per festa idus nonas et Kallendas*,' 28 leaves (27—54), in 4 quires of 6, 8, 4, and 10 leaves respectively; (3) '*Eyn buch von der astronomien*,' 18 leaves (55—72), in 2 quires of 8 and 10 leaves respectively. A full table of contents of the whole volume is printed on the first page, and occupies 33 lines, of which the commencement is given by Hain (*Rep. bibl.* No. \*9728). The first and third portions seem in some measure independent works; the second is based chiefly on the *Kalendar* and calculations of Regiomontanus. In the first portion the *Radices planetarum* are calculated for the years 1477 to 1526, and they are described in the table of contents as '*practicatas Anno domini 1477*.' Then follows the '*Tabula augis omnium planitarum anno Christi 1477*,' and with this an *Exemplum* beginning: '*Item ich wil wissen den miteln louff saturnus vff den. xij. tag aprilli in dem .1478. iar...*'. I think this makes it clear that the book was printed in 1477, and not the year before.

In the second portion, opposite the months of the *Kalendar*, are the tables of new and full moon calculated for three 19-year cycles, beginning 1475, 1494, and 1513. In the Canon, or directions about these, occur the words, '*Ich warn dich furbas das alle solche rechnung gericht ist uff die hoch lobsame stat Nuremberg*.' The compiler is here simply quoting Regiomontanus. In the *Tauel der Sonnen* and *Tauel des Mondes* the tables run from 1475 to 1534. The eclipses are calculated from 1476 to 1527.

Leaves 45 and 46 are pasted together, and, 45<sup>b</sup> and 46<sup>a</sup> being blank, 45<sup>a</sup> is occupied by a diagram engraved on copper, without any text, and 46<sup>b</sup> by another diagram similarly engraved, consisting of a graduated circle with days of the month, signs of the zodiac, &c., and two revolving circles also graduated and engraved in the same way, and fixed on to the paper

with knotted thread and a little square of parchment. The plate measures about six inches each way, and above the circle are the words (engraved):

INSTRUMENTVM VERI MOTVS LVNE

and below (engraved):

ADDE INDEM SCHALT IAR AN SANCT MATHIAS  
SALTV DIE ZWO SCHIBEN FVRBAS VF XIII GRAD RVCKEN

Both pages have a very smudged appearance where the impression has been taken from the plate. The matter and diagrams correspond with those found in the Latin and Italian editions of Regiomontanus, printed at Venice by Erh. Ratdolt in 1476.

The third portion begins, 'Hie fahet an eyn buch von der astronomien...', and treats first of the twelve signs of the zodiac, and then of the seven planets. The first part the compiler concludes thus: 'vnd dis ist gheseyt von den zwelf zeichen vff das aller carcz, als ich lazarus beham von sulzbach practicus in quadruuio es hab gezogen vnz dem alcapicio vnd centoloquium vnd quadripetite vnz ptholomeus vnd halli abragel sun vnd ander mer &c.' The part about the planets concludes thus: 'vn dis sy geseit von den vij planeten vff das aller kurst.' The rest of the page is occupied with some remarks on the *cauda draconis*, and with this the volume ends. The last page is blank.

I have not been able to learn anything more of the author, Lazarus Beham of Sulzbach, than we read here. But it is singular that neither the Munich authorities, nor Hain, nor Weigel, nor Libri, by all of whom this very volume has successively been examined, should have discovered the author's name.

This copy belonged in early times to the *Collegium S. Petri Junioris Argentinas*, as appears by an entry on the first page. It subsequently found its way into the Royal library at Munich, and bears the stamp (now partly obliterated) at each end, 'Bibliotheca Regia Monacensis.' While there it was described by Hain, though not with his usual accuracy, as the *figura astronomica mobilis*, which he describes as occupying leaf 45, is really the two diagrams on 45<sup>a</sup> and 46<sup>a</sup> described above; and he further speaks only of woodcut illustrations, which those representing the eclipses no doubt are.

In 1858 it formed part of a collection of duplicates from the Munich library, sold by Butsch at Augsburg, on which occasion it was bought by Mr. T. O. Weigel, of Leipzig, for the moderate sum of 45 florins. It had been stamped, before leaving Munich, with the mark 'Duplum Bibliothecæ R. Monac.' which is now almost entirely obliterated.

Mr Weigel was not a man to make light of such a purchase, and it appeared almost immediately after in his *Catalogue mensuel de livres anciens, rares et curieux qui se trouvent chez T. O. Weigel a Leipzig*, No. 9, under the number 3166, as *Kalendarii duo (Latine et Germanice) c. fig. aere et lign. inc. S. l. et a. (1476.) in-4. rel. en b.*, and priced at 160

thalers, or £24! A note describes it as 'd'une haute importance pour l'histoire de la gravure...Il contient deux gravures en taille douce, qui prouvent que le Monte santo di Dio par A. Bettini, publié à Florence, en 1477, n'était pas le premier livre dans lequel se trouvent des gravures, et que cette invention n'appartient pas aux Italiens, mais aux Allemands. Le livre est de toute rareté, il ne se trouve nul part une notice d'une autre exemplaire.' All is fair in war, it is said, and no doubt in trade also. We may suppose that the note was written, the Munich marks obliterated, and the price fixed, by some subordinate; but it is difficult to understand how such a tissue of irrelevant statements (to use the gentlest expression) can have been allowed to appear by a man like Mr Weigel, whose known acquaintance with the subject might be trusted to lead, rather than mislead, the unwary purchaser.

The note however did its work, and the book was immediately bought by M. Libri, and in the following June (1859) it appeared in the sale catalogue of a portion of his library (sold in London by Messrs. Sotheby & Co.), with a long note attached, in which all the statements in Mr Weigel's Catalogue were repeated, with expansion. But the bidding did not answer M. Libri's expectations, not reaching nearly half the sum that he had given for the book, and it was bought in by the owner for £11.

Soon after this a notice appeared in the *Beilage zu No. 295 des Dresdner Journals* (Dec. 23, 1859), from the pen of Dr Graesse, in which that writer abuses M. Libri literally like a pickpocket, and charges him with ignorance, theft, and falsification. If these engravings had really been on copper, he says, how could they have escaped Hain's notice? How could the book have brought so small a sum at the Munich sale? In fact M. Libri must have stuck the plates in himself and palmed them off as a genuine part of the book, &c., &c. Dr Graesse allows that he had never seen the book himself, but it is a pity that the omniscience which he elsewhere claims for himself (see the note in his *Trésor des livres rares*, tome 1, page 553, on Brunet's *Manuel du libraire*,) did not come to his aid and make him aware that all the enormities which he charges to M. Libri's account in regard to this book, were in reality due to the description of it published by his own countryman and neighbour Mr Weigel.

In 1865 the book reappeared in London at the sale of another portion of M. Libri's library (by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson), and this time it was allowed to go to Mr F. S. Ellis for the reduced sum of £7. 12s. 6d. It remained with him unexamined until January 1866, when, on passing through London, I happened to see it. I at once recognised it as an unclaimed production of one of my favourite printers; and I made it my own without delay. Some years afterwards I presented it to the University Library, with other books of the same kind, and there I hope it will now remain.

XXI. ON TWO ENGRAVINGS ON COPPER, BY G. M.,  
A WANDERING FLEMISH ARTIST OF THE XV—XVITH  
CENTURY. Communicated by HENRY BRADSHAW,  
Esq., M.A., University Librarian.

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[November 21, 1870.]

AMONG the little-known engravers on copper in the Low Countries at the close of the fifteenth century, one who signs himself G. M. is certainly one of the least known. The earlier writers make no mention of him. Passavant (*Le Peintre-Graveur*, tome 2, page 291) mentions but one piece of his, a 'Mass of St Gregory,' of which an impression is preserved at Liège. I have recently found two more; one in a manuscript<sup>1</sup> in St John's College library, the other in a printed book<sup>2</sup> in the library at Lambeth Palace. These two are dated from different places, the one from Mechlin, and the other from Dendermonde. I have thought it worth while to make a note of them for the Society, partly because they afford

<sup>1</sup> This MS. first came to my knowledge early in 1868; and I then read (March 9, 1868) before the Society some remarks both upon the House of Bethany which it contains, and upon three other little (early Dutch) engravings on copper, which I found fastened into a Utrecht Breviary (16mo. Paris—Antwerp, 1514), in the University Library. I have included my remarks on the *House at Bethany*, by G. M., in the present paper; and I have taken the liberty of subjoining a description of the other three engravings in the form of a note. (See Note A at the end of this communication.)

<sup>2</sup> This book bears marks of having once contained eighteen of these devotional pictures fastened into it. (See Note B at the end of this communication.)

an interesting instance of the work of a wandering artist who has attracted little attention ; but I am chiefly anxious to do so because it is most desirable that engravers of this date should not be suffered to remain unknown merely from the fact that the few specimens which time has spared of their work happen to lie buried among the treasures of what are, comparatively speaking, private libraries.

1. *Christ in the house at Bethany.* This is printed on a quarto page of paper measuring  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. The plate itself measures 5 in. in height, by  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. in breadth at the top and  $3\frac{3}{8}$  at the bottom. The interior of the house is represented as seen from the outside. At the top is the roof with its dormer windows, beneath which is the parapet with three extinguisher turrets cut short below. Between the first and second, and the second and third of these are the words:

**Castellum  
bethania**

**marthe  
G M**

In the interior, on the left-hand side, are a crowd of disciples, men and women, standing, of whom ten are visible, while there are signs of more in the background. Next to these, in the centre, are seen on a raised high-backed seat, behind which are two windows, the Blessed Virgin and our Lord, at whose feet, on the right, in front, is seated Mary Magdalene, with a book open on her knee, and behind her, half-kneeling, her sister Martha, to whom our Lord is speaking (Luke x. 41, 42). Thus far the figures are all seen between the two slender columns which support the front archway. On the right-hand side, behind Martha, and seen through the side archway, is a servant, with apron on and sleeves tucked up, engaged in hanging a kitchen-pot upon a large hook over the fire. On the floor at her feet is the word

**marcella**

On the floor in front of the dais, between Mary Magdalene and

the feet of the only two disciples<sup>1</sup> who stand in advance of the dais, are the words

**Lazarus  
Cedonius**

In the lower right-hand corner a piece of the ground outside the house is visible, with grass and plants growing. Every figure has a nimbus, all quite plain, except that our Lord's is distinguished by the usual cross. On a line along the foot of the whole plate are the words

**Ex bethnia prope mechliniam traditur pressa**

which may, I suppose, be paraphrased thus: 'This picture as here printed may be procured from the House of Bethany near Mechlin.'

In the *Documents iconographiques et typographiques de la bibliothèque royale de Belgique*, 1<sup>e</sup> série (les bois), 2<sup>e</sup> livraison, pp. 17, 18, M. Hymans gives a description of two engravings in the possession of M. Aug. de Bruyne, of Mechlin, of the first of which M. de Bruyne has the original plate. The second is almost a duplicate of ours, and one must be a copy of the other. M. Hymans adduces them as specimens of work where the principal part is engraved in relief, as if the material were wood, while the ordinary process of engraving on copper has only been brought into requisition to produce the fine details.

<sup>1</sup> To such of us as are familiar only with the Gospel narrative, a glance at the *Golden Legend*, or some such work, will be necessary, to explain that Cedonius was the man born blind, whose eyes our Lord opened (John ix.); and that Martilla (here called Marcella) was the servant of Martha, who at the dispersion accompanied her mistress to Marseilles together with Mary Magdalene, Lazarus, Cedonius, and Maximinus, one of the seventy disciples to whose care Peter had entrusted Mary Magdalene. As Martha is said to have been the woman who was healed on the way to the house of Jairus (Matt. ix. 20), so Martilla is identified in the legend with the woman who lifted up her voice and said, 'Blessed is the womb that bare thee, and the paps which thou hast sucked' (Luke xi. 27). The acts of Martha are said to have been written by Martilla.

There is no work of this kind in our G M engraving; and there are other points of difference in detail. Besides the absence of signature, the names 'Marcella' and 'Cedonius' are apparently absent, and in the line at the foot M. de Bruyne's has 'bethania' and 'mechliniam,' where ours has 'bethnia' and 'mechliniā.' I am not in a position to say which is the original and which is the copy. What M. Hymans says is as follows:

'Elle représente l'intérieur de la maison de Marthe et de Marie. Le Christ y est assis à côté de la Vierge, sur un siège élevé et semble prêcher; autour d'eux sont groupés plusieurs personnages, hommes et femmes, au nombre desquels on voit Lazare, dont le nom est inscrit sur une banderole déposée à ses pieds. Dans le fond on voit Marthe s'occupant des soins du ménage et suspendant un chaudron sous la cheminée, tandis que Marie, un livre ouvert sur les genoux, écoute les paroles du Christ. De minces colonnes supportent un toit crénelé, flanqué de tourelles et sur lequel on lit les mots

Castellum Marthe bethania.

Enfin, au bas de la planche se lisent, en une seule ligne, les mots:

Ex bethania p[ro]pe mechliniam tradit[ur] pressa.

Le couvent de Bethanie dont il est question dans cette légende, le premier couvent de femmes de la seigneurie de Malines, fut fondé en 1421, sous le titre de N.-D. en Bethanie (*Onze Lieve Vrouw in Bethanien*).

Sans vouloir affirmer que la planche même ait été exécutée au couvent, nous n'en devons pas moins la considérer comme imprimée dans son enceinte et distribuée sans doute, comme la précédente, aux confrères de quelque association religieuse.'

I have no materials at hand to verify the other points of interest which are suggested by the present position of our engraving. It has been inserted, from a very early period, so as to face the first page of the Psalter in the MS. (G. 6) where I found it; and the impression has suffered to some extent from the strength of the ink on the opposite page. This MS. is a complete *Psalterium* arranged for church use; followed by the *Cursus B. Virginis*, the Litany, and *Vigiliae mortuorum*, with the miscellaneous devotions usually found in the volumes of *Horae*. Among these last are some prayers for which in-

dulgences are granted by Pope Pius II. (†1464) and Louis de Bourbon, Bp. of Liége (†1482). A Liége Breviary (which we do not possess) would shew at once whether the Invitatories, and the Psalms with their Anthems, are those of the *Ordinarius ecclesiae Leodiensis*. Prefixed is a Kalendar, containing besides a very few festivals (among which are Sts George, Servatius, Lambert, Remigius, Dionysius, Hubert, Leonard, Martin, Katherine, Nicholas, and Lucy), 206 entries of names evidently more or less closely connected with some sisterhood in the diocese of Liége, and 15 of them close relations of the owner, who must have been a lady of the family of van Heestert. Willem and Odielie van Heestert, her father and mother, Ghisebrecht and Gheertruyt, her grandfather and grandmother, besides uncles, aunts, brothers, sisters, brothers-in-law, and sisters-in-law, all find places here; among them her aunt 'Onse werde mater Suster Lysbeth van Heestert, ons lieue moye', ought to afford a clue by which some Liége antiquary might identify the house. The only names familiar to me are the Bishop 'Here Lodewijck van Borboen, onse groet here van Ludick' (Aug. 29), and 'Meester Jan Laet van Borchloen' (Oct. 15), whose Prognostications for 1476, 1477, 1478, and 1481, are known, though perhaps less so than those of his successor, Jaspar Laet van Borchloen, from 1485 onwards. I should describe the MS. as of the latter part of the XVth century, and the binding I should place without much hesitation in the last decade of the same century.

In a later generation the book belonged to one 'Suster Anna Puettaerst,' who, from one or two entries which she has made in the Kalendar, seems to have been related to the original owner. The next trace of ownership is the title written on the fly-leaf, 'A Primer and Psalter with Dutch Rubrickes,' in the familiar handwriting of William Crashawe, of St John's College, whose books were bought by Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, who died in 1624. The



'Tho: C. S.' inside the cover shows that it was given to St John's College by his successor, Thomas, Earl of Southampton. From an entry I lately noted in reading through the University accounts for 1614—15, when Dr Samuel Ward was Vice-Chancellor, it seems probable that the Crashawe collection had some chance of being purchased for the University Library. The entry is as follows :

Item pro itinere Stationariorum London' in examinanda bibliotheca Magistri Crashawe ..... xx'.

Had this been the result, St John's College would have remained without what is now the largest and most precious portion of its MSS. They have certainly been better cared for than they would have been if they had gone to the larger collection; and the engraving I have here described would probably have disappeared in company with Occleve's portrait of Chaucer and other precious things which used to lie exposed to the common chance of pillage on the open shelves of the University Library in the eighteenth century.

2. *St Katherine of Sweden crowned by angels.* This is printed on an octavo page of paper measuring 6 in. by 4½ in. The plate itself measures 4 in. in height by 3 in. in breadth. In the centre is St Katherine, half turned towards the left, holding in her right hand a lily and in her left a pastoral staff. On her left is a fawn<sup>1</sup> on its hind legs, with its fore feet

<sup>1</sup> This alludes to a story told in her life. When her husband 'more nobilium quamdam damam cum canibus venaretur, contigit ipsam dominam Catharinam fortuito per viam ejusdem luci pro negotiis suis vehiculo trans- vehi, ad quam fera cursu concito lassa præ canibus, omni feritate postposita, tanquam ad singulare præsidium confugiens, caput suum in sinu mulieris pudicæ, quæ in se bestiales motus amputaverat, mansuetissime reclinavit. Cumque a viro et aliis bestiam insequentibus esset prædicta domina Catharina requisita, ostendit eam sub pallio latitantem, supplicans humiliter pro eadem, ut captivum suum (significando bestiam) donaret libertati. Quo facilliter annuente, silvas bestia petiit.' See the *Vita S. Catharinæ Succicæ auctore Ulphone*, Cap. I. Sect. 3, in the *Acta SS. Mart. iii.* 506 c.

resting one on the Saint's dress, the other against the pastoral staff. Above are two angels, one on each side, holding a crown which they are going to place on St Katherine's head. Near her head, above the lily which she holds in her right hand, is the Dove. The Saint is standing in a garden, in which flowers are growing; at her back is an embattled wall, behind and above which, through arches, are seen the buildings of a town. The garden is seen through a rounded arch supported by slender columns. At the foot runs a line with the following inscription :

**S' katherina de swetia filia S' birgitta.**

A border surrounds the picture on three sides. On the right and left, and partly at the foot, it is filled with *separate* flowers and fruit; a treatment which marks, I believe, the very close of the XVth, or the beginning of the XVIth century. The main part of the border at the foot is occupied by a riband bearing the inscription :

**G M**

**Ex tene ramunda**

The whole bears a strong resemblance, so far as treatment and arrangement, to the bordered woodcuts of the Flemish devotional books of the close of the XVth century.

The words 'Ex teneramunda,' 'From Dendermonde,' correspond of course to the 'Ex bethania prope mechliniam' of the other engraving; and the probability is that the travelling artist was employed by some religious house at Dendermonde, most likely a house of Brigittine nuns, to execute an engraving of Saint Katherine of Sweden, the daughter of the foundress of their order, which could be distributed in the same way as the 'House of Bethany' at the Bethany near Mechlin. The impression I have described is one of a number of devotional pictures fastened into a copy of the Primer or *Horae*, printed on vellum at Westminster by W. de Worde, about 1494, now

preserved in the library at Lambeth Palace. It is the same volume which is noticed by Fuller as being (as it was in his time with the rest of the Lambeth library) in our University Library. It is also noticed by Dr Maitland in his account of the early printed books at Lambeth; but neither of these writers mention the inserted cuts. This particular engraving is fastened to the upper margin of leaf 65<sup>a</sup>, on which occurs the prayer 'To the propre angell', beginning 'O sancte angele...'.

These details are perhaps tedious; but we know so very little of the circumstances of the execution of these early devotional pictures, that I hope it may not be considered as labour thrown away. I have some autotype facsimiles of both the engravings described above; and any one interested in the subject is welcome to have a copy, if he will ask for it. I owe my best thanks both to the authorities of St John's College, and to the Archbishop of Canterbury, as well to his librarian, Mr S. W. Kershaw, of St John's College, through whose kind offices with his Grace, I have been able to examine the Lambeth Primer at my leisure.

NOTE A. On three engravings on copper, fastened into the Cambridge copy of the Utrecht Breviary of 1514.

Among the books in Bishop Moore's library, given to the University by King George in 1715, is a copy of the *Pars hyemalis* of a *Breviarium ecclesiae Trajectensis*, printed in 16mo at Paris, for Henr. Eckert van Homberch, the Antwerp bookseller, in 1514. From an entry on the title-page it must have belonged when new to the Hieronymites or *Fratres communis vitae* of Hulsberg; a fact which is confirmed by the existence, at the end of the volume, of a MS. supplement containing the Breviary office for the Commemoration of St Jerome, in a handwriting which cannot be much later than the printing of the volume. The boards of the present binding are modern, but the original sewing has not been meddled with. It is necessary to be thus far particular, because, failing all exact knowledge of the time and place at which these engravings were executed, it will afford some clue to their origin if we register such facts as we can ascertain concerning their early (even if not their original) ownership. Now the *Mons Gloriosi Hieronymi*, as the Convent of Hulsberg is here called, was close to Heerde in the Duchy of Gueldres, and within a few miles of Zwolle. This last fact serves at once to bring the cut within the circle of a very notable school of engraving, and affords a hint which may perhaps be fruitful of results in the hands of some one who is able and willing to pursue further the enquiry thus opened. This is one instance out of a thousand of the necessity of the method which I cannot too often or too strongly urge upon those who take up the study of these things. If we want to get external evidence of the place and time at which dateless books were printed or cuts engraved, we must make every effort to ascertain and register every traceable mark of original ownership. It is of course secondary evidence, and to be used with caution; but its value cannot well be over-estimated. The three little engravings on copper which I found in this book may be described as follows:

1. *The Blessed Virgin with the Infant Jesus*. Signature, W. and a graver (see Bartsch, vi. 56, and Passavant, ii. 280). This is printed on a page in 8vo. measuring  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in.; the plate itself measuring  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. The mother is represented half length, under a rich gothic canopy, her arms resting on the ledge in front and supporting the child on her right arm; her right breast exposed, and her head inclined towards her left shoulder. The child holds an apple in his left hand, resting against his left knee; his right hand lifted towards his left shoulder, his head resting against his mother's right breast. At the top, on each side of the centre arch of the canopy in front, is the signature, on the left side W, on the right the graver. This cut is inserted (by the original binder, and therefore necessarily not long after the publication of the book in 1514) so as to face leaf 19<sup>a</sup> of the

*Temporale*, which contains the service for Christmas Day. It is perhaps identical with the one cited by Passavant (ii. 280, No. 34) from Heineken.

2. *The Nativity of Christ*. Signature W. Z. (unknown to Bartsch and Passavant). This is printed on a page in 16mo, but hardly any margin has been left. The plate itself is a circular cut measuring  $2\frac{1}{8}$  in. in diameter, with a five-sided projection at the top (each side measuring  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.) marked with a plain ring, as if the whole cut were intended to be mounted on a disc of ivory or wood, and this projecting part pierced to hold a string by which the medallion might be suspended round the neck. The cut represents the interior of the outhouse at Bethlehem. In front lies the infant Jesus; at his feet, on the left, the Blessed Virgin (with nimbus) kneeling, her hands crossed on her breast; at the child's head, St Joseph (without nimbus), also kneeling, and holding a candle in his right hand; between them two little angels kneeling. Behind, on the right, are seen the heads of an ox and an ass at the manger, above which is a small window. In the centre of the back-ground is a large ruined window, through which are seen the buildings of the town. Through the great arched entrance on the left is seen the open country; a shepherd sitting on a bank, his right hand, holding his crook, resting on the ground, while his left hand is raised as he looks up to the angel who appears over head with a scroll. On two squares of the pavement in the foreground, in front of the mother and child, is the signature W. Z. This cut has been pasted on to the reverse of the cut last described, so as to face leaf 18<sup>b</sup> of the *Temporale*, which contains the service for Christmas Eve. Both this and the preceding cut have been somewhat disfigured by the paste used to fasten them together back to back.

3. *Saint Barbara*. No signature (I do not see it noticed in Bartsch or Passavant). This is printed on a page in 32mo, measuring 3 in. by 2 in.; the plate itself measuring  $2\frac{1}{8}$  in. by  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. The Saint (with plain nimbus) is standing, half turned towards the left, and holds up an open book with both hands; her right hand, under the book, holds a palm branch. Behind her, nearly half concealed, is a round tower. In the lower part one transomed two-lighted window is visible, and another partly so. In the upper part, above the first battlements, two windows are seen. Above the second battlements is a dwarf spire. This cut has been pasted in sideways on a vacant space at the foot of the last page of that portion of the Breviary which contains the *Psalter* and *Commune Sanctorum*, so as to face the beginning of the *Proprium Sanctorum*, there being no room for its insertion four leaves further on, where the service for St Barbara's day occurs.

I have autotype facsimiles of all these three cuts, which are freely at the service of any one who wishes for specimens.

NOTE B. On the engravings fastened into the Lambeth copy of the Salisbury Primer or *Horae* printed by Wynkyn de Worde (about 1494).

Among the books in Archbishop Bancroft's collection, which forms the nucleus of the Lambeth Library, is a copy of the Salisbury Primer or *Horae* printed in quarto with the type used at Westminster by Wynkyn de Worde in 1494. The back is gone, but in other respects the original binding, with its clasps, is intact, executed probably in W. de Worde's shop. The sides have each four little panels surrounded by the text 'Sit. nomen. domini. benedictum. ex. hoc. nunc. et. usque. in. seculum.' There is no trace of any earlier ownership than that of our University Library, to which it belonged during the Commonwealth period (1647—1662). The word *pape* is erased in the kalendar, but St Thomas of Canterbury remains; a fact which shows that the book was withdrawn from sight between 1534 and 1538. The devotional pictures fastened into it must have been inserted much earlier in the XVIth century. The book, as I have said, bears marks of having contained eighteen of these inserted pictures, fastened to the upper margins of the following leaves: 14<sup>a</sup>, 18<sup>a</sup>, 40<sup>a</sup>, 42<sup>a</sup>, 46<sup>a</sup>, 48<sup>a</sup>, 51<sup>a</sup>, 54<sup>a</sup>, 55<sup>a</sup>, 63<sup>a</sup>, 65<sup>a</sup>, 68<sup>a</sup>, 69<sup>a</sup>, 138<sup>a</sup>, 149<sup>a</sup>, 150<sup>a</sup>, 157<sup>a</sup>, and 158<sup>a</sup>. When I first saw the book at Lambeth, only three were still in existence, Nos. 10 (63<sup>a</sup>), 11 (65<sup>a</sup>), and 14 (138<sup>a</sup>).

10. *Saint Bernard*. Woodcut. No signature. This is printed on a page in 16mo, measuring 4½ in. by 3½ in.; the cut itself measuring 2½ in. by 2 in. It represents an interior; on the right, in the foreground, St Bernard kneeling, turned towards the left, his hands clasped, his abbatial staff on the floor by his right side. Beyond, in the centre, the Blessed Virgin appears out of a sort of frame under a canopy, holding the child Jesus on her right arm; her left hand upon her left breast, from which the milk issues in a stream towards the saint. The usual legend ('Monstra te esse matrem') is not here. Outside, on the right, are seen various buildings. The print is inserted on leaf 63<sup>a</sup>, over the *Oratio sancti Bernardini confessoris ordinis minorum*, beginning 'O bone Jhesu, O dulcis Jhesu....'

11. *Saint Katherine of Sweden*. On copper. Signature 'G M Ex teneramunda.' This is the second of the two engravings which I have described in the text of the present communication.

14. *The Image of Pity*. Woodcut. No signature. This is printed on a page in 8vo., measuring 4½ in. by 3½ in., the cut itself measuring 2½ in. by 1½ in., within a separable border, the outside of which measures 4½ in. by 3 in. The border contains *separate* (not interlaced) flowers, fruit, and insects, with a bird in the centre at the foot. The centre-piece represents a tomb, on the face of which are three heads, the centre one a full face, the others side-faces. Out of the tomb appears our Lord, standing, his hands crossed and tied; on his head the crown of thorns and the cruciform nimbus. All round are the symbols of the Passion, loose, as in the Dutch

prints, not in compartments, as in Caxton's treatment of the subject. Immediately behind our Lord are the spear and the reed with the sponge, crosswise; behind these, the cross itself. On the left, beginning from below, the pincers and hammer, a mitred head, the bunch of hyssop hanging from the left limb of the cross. On the right, beginning from below, a sword, a hand grasping hair, the head of Judas, hanged, with the bag round his neck, and, hanging from the right limb of the cross, a scourge; on the extreme right, a pillar, surmounted by a cock. Ranged along the top of the cross, beginning from the left, are the three pots of spices, one of the nails, the label (over the centre) INRI, the two other nails, three dice; above all, on left and right respectively, the sun and moon. This is inserted on leaf 138<sup>r</sup> over the *Oratio sancti Gregorii*, beginning 'Dominator domine deus omnipotens qui es trinitas....,' which itself has prefixed to it in the text a little woodcut (measuring 1½ in. by 1½ in.) of the Mass of St Gregory.

XXII. ON A BRONZE RAM NOW IN THE MUSEUM AT  
PALERMO. Communicated by S. S. LEWIS, Esq.,  
B.A., Corpus Christi College.

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[March 6, 1871.]

THE bronze ram figured is one of the noblest ornaments of the Museum at Palermo, and has hitherto<sup>1</sup> remained undescribed and unpublished in this country.

To the kindness of Professor Antonino Salinas of Palermo, who accompanied me to the museum, I am indebted for the following measurements :—Height, 30 4-5 in.; length (from the root of the tail to the end of the left fore-foot) 50 4-5 in.; i.e. about life-size. The tail, the left hind leg (below the hock), and the left ear are recent restorations.

The local tradition, that the figure before us is one of *four* rams of Byzantine workmanship, cast by order of George Maniaces and by him brought to Sicily in 1040 A.D., by no means deserves implicit credence. All that can be said with certainty as to its history is, that *two* rams, of which the present is one, long adorned the entrance to the Torre di Maniace at Syracuse, until, in the year 1448, the Marchese di Geraci, Giovanni da Vintimiglia, received them from king Alphonso as the reward of an infamous service<sup>2</sup>, and transported them to his palace at Castelbuono. On his grandson's banishment, they were confis-

<sup>1</sup> A lithograph, and a brief essay from the pen of Professor Heydenau, appeared in the *Archäologische Zeitung*, N. S., Vol. III. of last year (1870).

<sup>2</sup> The murder of twenty Syracusan nobles of the opposition party, whom he had treacherously decoyed to a banquet.



cated with the rest of his property, and removed to the royal palace at Palermo, where, at the revolution of 1848, one fell a victim to the violence or rapacity of the mob, the other was, in the year 1860, bestowed by the present king on the museum now located in the *ci-devant* convent of the order of S. Philip Neri.

Strangely different as are the proportions of the figure before us from those which the scientific breeding of the last few years has given to our English ram, yet from its general symmetry and the vigour expressed in the suddenly turned head and half-open mouth, the best period of Greek art is that in which we would seek for the date of this noble bronze. The artist, whether Calamis<sup>1</sup> or whosoever he may have been, has certainly not deserved the blame which Pliny<sup>2</sup> gives to Myron, "*animi sensus non expressisse, capillum quoque.....non emendatius fecisse quam rudis antiquitas instituisset:*" not only are the curls of the wool gracefully rendered, but the inflated nostril and partly raised leg skilfully betoken an upstarting in surprise and anger. The *motive* of the attitude must remain uncertain; the fact of there having been *two* rams may point to that "good old cause" of duels amongst stags also.

"Worthy to bear Phrixus and Helle" is Göthe's expression of admiration on seeing the pair of which this is the survivor<sup>3</sup>; the hero and his sister, however, certainly rode pillionwise, if ancient art is to be trusted.

In Greek and Roman art, the ram, whether in the whole<sup>4</sup> figure or symbolized by a horn, finds frequent expression both in reference to the myth which has been already quoted and more often as a type of Jupiter Ammon. In the former sense

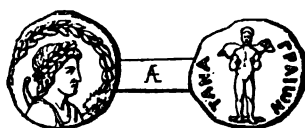
<sup>1</sup> Whose statue of Hermes bearing a *ram* on his shoulders is probably reproduced on the bronze coin of Tanagra, an engraving of which is given on the opposite page.

<sup>2</sup> *Hist. Nat.* xxiv. 19.

<sup>3</sup> *Italiänische Reise*, Vol. I.

<sup>4</sup> The denarii of the *gens Rustia* present an example of both kinds of illustration; here, perhaps, the ram is a type of *rusticity*.

Pompeii and Herculaneum each yield a frescoed group<sup>1</sup> in illustration: the latter is suggested by the name of *Ammonite*, and is well known by frequent occurrence on the coins of Cyrene, Delphi, Tanagra, Tenos, Lysimachus, &c., where a ram is frequently associated with Hermes as being the tutelary divinity of flocks and herds—ἔτι Ἑρμῆς μάλιστα δοκεῖ θεῶν ἐφορᾶν καὶ αὔξειν ποίμνας, as Pausanias informs us<sup>2</sup>. His worship at *Tanagra* he refers to the belief that a plague in that city was suddenly stayed on a ram being solemnly carried round the walls.



Coin of Tanagra in the British Museum (from an electrotypes.)

Obv. Head of Apollo—adjuncts bow and mouse (?)—enclosed in a wreath of olive.

Rev. Hermes Kriophoros—legend ΤΑΝΑΓΡΑΙΩΝ.

Relative to the connection of Hermes with Osiris and Egyptian ritual a sesterce<sup>3</sup> of M. Aurelius may be cited, which bears on its reverse a temple of Mercury, on the tympanum of which a *ram* is grouped with a cock, tortoise, caduceus, petasus, and purse<sup>4</sup>. The glyptic art also offers many illustrations of our subject, amongst which may be mentioned a sard (engraved in *Impronte Gemmarie*<sup>5</sup>, and in King's *Horace*<sup>6</sup>)—where a ram's head on a warrior's helmet, accompanied by a crook in the field, probably indicates a rebus on the name *Philopoemen*. Embossed on each

<sup>1</sup> *Mus. Borbon.* II, 19, and VI, 19; cf. *Ovid Fast.* III, 865; *Mart. Epigr.* VIII, 51, 9—14.

<sup>2</sup> II, 3, 4: compare IV, 23 with V, 27 and IX, 22.

<sup>3</sup> Quoted by Dr Newman (Preface to *Fleury's Ecclesiastical History*, p. cxix) in support of the miracle of the Thundering Legion (174 A.D.): the coin, however, is dated eight years earlier.

<sup>4</sup> Figured by Donaldson, *Architect. Numism.* Pl. xxv.

<sup>5</sup> III, 86.

<sup>6</sup> *Carm.* II, 12.

side of the helmet of Athena, the ram's head is doubtless a symbol of persevering pugnacity. On a translucent heliotrope, now in the possession of the Public Orator, 'Ερμῆς κριοφόρος is figured seated with a cock, the emblem of vigilance, at his feet, and in his right hand a ram's head.

So, too, it appears on a vase from Volci, figured by Müller in the *Denkmäler der alten Kunst*<sup>1</sup>, a type which seems to have been often adopted in later times by Christian artists<sup>2</sup> as a symbol of the Good Shepherd. In the various illustrations of the worship of Cybele also the *ram* appears—sometimes serving as a steed for her devotee Atys, as on an ivory relief figured by Müller<sup>3</sup>. On the coins of Antioch, the ram looking back on the sun and moon doubtless represented Aries, the zodiacal sign, under which the city was built. The song quoted by Aristophanes<sup>4</sup> τὸν κριὸν ὡς ἐπέχθη is probably a punning allusion to the name of the wrestler Krios, such as is seen in the favourite type of the gens Rustia, which has been alluded to already.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. I. pl. 45, and II. pl. 29: compare Hirt's *Bilderbuch*, pl. viii. 5.

<sup>2</sup> Bottari, *Roma Sotterranea*, III. tav. 148, 163 et alibi.

<sup>3</sup> *Denkm.* II. 812.

<sup>4</sup> *Nub.* 1356.

NOTE. This communication was first published in the *Cambridge Journal of Philology*, Vol. 4 (8vo. Cambridge, 1872), page 67. It is here reprinted without the lithograph, which accompanied the paper in that Journal.

XXIII. ON THE OLDEST WRITTEN REMAINS OF THE  
WELSH LANGUAGE. Communicated by HENRY  
BRADSHAW, Esq., M.A., University Librarian.

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[Nov. 20, 1871.]

IN bringing this subject before the Society there need be no fear of my obtruding any crude philological speculations upon your attention; but it seems to me due to the members of the Antiquarian Society that I should bring first before them the facts of what is certainly one of the most satisfactory discoveries which it has been my lot to make in hunting through the various libraries in the University during the past fifteen years.

Rather more than a year ago I heard that Mr Whitley Stokes was likely to be soon returning from India for a short stay. Seeing that he is far the most distinguished Celtic scholar that we have, I thought it might be practicable to find some traces of one or other of the branches of the Celtic stock of languages, some scraps possibly of old Irish, which had as yet escaped the researches of antiquaries and philologists, and which I could offer as a welcome to one who has done so much to elucidate the scanty fragments of these early literatures which have come down to us. For this purpose I proposed to myself to make a deliberate raid upon the library of Archbishop Parker at Corpus Christi College. Having gone through Nasmith's Catalogue and taken notes of all the manuscripts described as being of an early date, 'venerandae

antiquitatis,' 'litteris antiquioribus Saxoniciis,' &c., &c., my wishes were met by Mr Lewis, the Librarian, with his usual courtesy. On going to the Library, and taking down, one after another, the books of which I had taken a note, it was not long before I came upon a copy of Martianus Capella, one of the most favourite writers of the early middle ages. Here, among the crowd of Latin glosses, it was easy to distinguish a few words, not of Irish, which I at first thought I might find, but of unmistakeable Old Welsh, written in a handwriting apparently as early as any remains of the Welsh language known to be in existence, and exhibiting forms familiar enough to students of Zeuss's *Grammatica Celtica*, but presenting an appearance to the eye very different from that of modern Welsh.

A subsequent careful examination of the book has enabled me to extract about 140 glosses, or vernacular explanations of hard or singular words; and it is possible that a second reading of the manuscript, upon which I am now engaged, may yield a few more.

To some persons the interest of a discovery of this kind may be difficult to appreciate; but a very few words will I think be sufficient to point out the nature of the value which such glosses possess, even for the historical antiquary; and it is on this ground only that I have been bold enough to bring the subject before our Society.

The mass of Welsh literature which we possess goes back only to the twelfth century. The oldest of the 'Four Ancient Books of Wales,' so ably edited by Mr William Skene, is the Black Book of Caermarthen; and this cannot be placed earlier than the latter half of the twelfth century. Now there is a considerable mass of poetry attributed to British bards of the sixth century; but the advocates of the antiquity of these poems have had many difficulties to contend with, besides that of bridging over the gap of six centuries, in which no manuscripts of these poems are forthcoming. One well known writer has

even been rash enough to assert that the very rhythm in which some of the poems are written can only have been borrowed from the Norman writers of the thirteenth century; an assertion which at once met with well merited castigation at the hands of Dr Guest. Under these circumstances it is desirable to collect every sample of the language in its earlier state which can anywhere be found, and which we can be sure was written as we now have it before the twelfth century. Every word is of value as helping to show the changes through which the language passed during that period; and though it would be a fruitless as well as a wholly unscholarlike occupation, to attempt to rewrite the poems in a supposed dialect and orthography of the sixth century, yet a careful study of what remains may enable us to advance a few steps towards seeing in what way poems of a very early date may agree with, and must differ from, the texts as we now have them.

Of all that remains to us of Old Welsh, except the proper names and a few words scattered through early manuscripts of Latin Chronicles, &c., the sources may be counted on the fingers of one hand; so far as has been hitherto known. They are these:

(1) The Gospel of St Chad at Lichfield, containing some documents in mixed Latin and Welsh, written on the margins of the volume, said to be late vii<sup>th</sup> or early ix<sup>th</sup> century. This MS. was described, and the entries printed, by Wanley in his *Catalogus* (Fol. Oxon. 1705).

(2) A MS. at Oxford (Auct. F. 4. 32) containing a fragment of Euty chius *de conjugationibus Latinis*, a fragment of Ovid's *Art of Love*, some *Excerpta de mensuris calculi*, the Runic alphabet of Nemnivus, and other pieces, with a number of Welsh glosses on a few of the pages, said to be late vii<sup>th</sup> or early ix<sup>th</sup> century. The MS. was described by Wanley, and the glosses, &c. printed, with a commentary, by Zeuss in his *Grammatica Celtica*.

(3) One leaf at Luxemburg, containing a number of Welsh glosses on Latin words, said to be of the same date as the preceding. Discovered by Mone in 1851, and printed, with a commentary, by Zeuss.

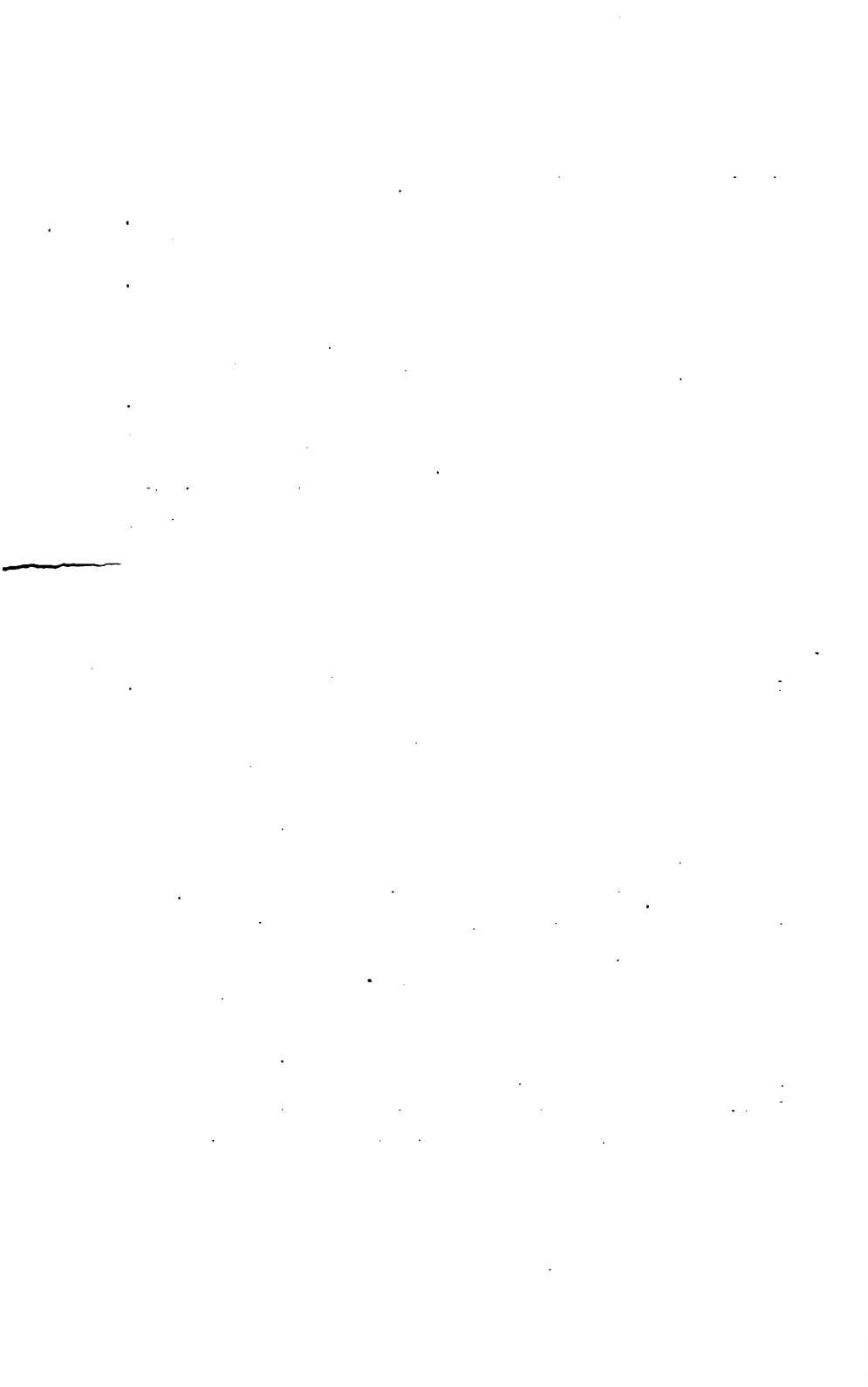
(4) Another MS. at Oxford (Bodl. 572) containing some Welsh glosses on a Latin text, said to be of the xth or xith century. The MS. was described by Wanley, and the glosses printed, with a commentary, by Zeuss. The whole text, with the glosses, has been printed by Mr Stokes in the Transactions of the Philological Society for 1861 (8vo. London, 1862).

(5) A MS. of Juvenius (Ff. 4. 42) in the University Library here, said to be of the eighth or ninth century, containing a number of Welsh glosses, besides two Welsh and four Latin poems in a handwriting which cannot well be later than the latter half of the ninth century. The MS. was used by Lhuyd in his *Archæologia* (Fol. Oxon. 1707); and all the Welsh in it has been printed, with a commentary, by Mr Stokes, in the Transactions of the Philological Society for 1861 (8vo. London, 1862), art. XXII. This MS. is of course far the most valuable relic yet discovered, for the literature as distinguished from the language, because the Welsh poems are in precisely the rhythm of those triplets which, according to the reckless assertion of Mr Thomas Wright, cannot possibly have been written earlier than the thirteenth century. Some years ago I was enabled, from the Latin poems which are found at the end of the volume, to fix the date of the writing with tolerable certainty to the middle or latter half of the ninth century. More recently I have had the satisfaction of seeing this confirmed by Mr Thomas Wright himself, on the occasion of his last visit to the University Library; and it is the more satisfactory, because he did so on ground where he is unquestionably a good judge; and, moreover, he was perfectly unconscious of the bearing which his remarks had upon the question. On the last page of the book there is a strange Latin rhythm, a

kind of Sequence, written as prose on the spaces left vacant by the Latin poems written by the scribe of the Welsh triplets. This Sequence is in the Hiberno-Saxon character, easily dated by any one at all conversant with Anglo-Saxon documents. Mr Wright, without a moment's hesitation, described it as good Anglo-Saxon writing of the tenth century. I asked no more questions. I knew he was familiar with such writing, and it was sufficient evidence that the writing which *necessarily* preceded this on the same page, could not very well have been written in the thirteenth century.

I need hardly say here that the grammatical forms in the poems in the Juvenius MS. are such as could not have been written in the thirteenth century. Such as they are, the poems are extremely difficult to understand, and they are a *crux* to our very best Celtic scholars. The glosses, on the other hand, for the most part, help to explain themselves, because, from their very nature, they usually accompany their exact Latin equivalents. And hence it is evident that every additional word discovered in the shape of a gloss is so much clear gain, because it affords a sound basis for a knowledge of the grammar and orthography of the language as it was in that early period. The Irish missionaries were so abundant on the Continent in early times, that the traces of their language are to be found scattered all over Europe. But with the Welsh it was far otherwise; and having been driven into a corner instead of being scattered abroad, the remains of their early language and literature are now as rare as they are precious. It is, therefore, a source of particular satisfaction to me that the discovery of these fresh remains, the glosses on the Martianus Capella, which are apparently as early as any yet known, should have been made within the precincts of our own University, which has already yielded so many treasures of this kind in quite recent times.





## XXIV. ON THE WEST TOWERS OF YORK MINSTER.

Communicated by F. A. PALEY, Esq., M.A.

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[Dec. 4, 1871.]

I AM not aware that any writer on the history of York Minster, not even Professor Willis, has noticed the important and interesting fact, that the original nave was not designed or constructed to carry any western towers. The date of the nave, it is well known, is early Decorated, or geometric, that of the upper half of the present west towers is early Perpendicular; and the stone of the upper half, being from Stapleton, near Pontefract, is different from the magnesian limestone of the nave generally, which is from Bramham Moor.

The two lower stages of the west towers are in all respects identical with the plan of the nave, that is to say, the aisle and clerestory nave, windows north and south, and even the parapets over both aisle and clerestory, and are carried on in the towers, north and south; the upper or clerestory parapet extending also along the whole west front, forming a gallery or passage from tower to tower above the great west window, and round the towers by doorways through the great tower buttresses.

The clerestory windows forming the second stage of the towers north and south differ only from the nave clerestory windows, in having flowing instead of geometric tracery. I think these were constructed, still without the intention of completing two towers above them, when the more highly

ornamented front was added at a somewhat advanced period of the Decorated style.

The square, or rather the rectangle, of the west towers is about sixteen yards by eighteen below; though the upper half forms a true square. The tower-buttresses on the north and south sides are merely the old aisle-buttresses which have been thickened and projected by an extra-casing of masonry. The proof of this lies in the fact, that the space between the buttresses and the windows, as compared with the others on the sides of the aisle, is diminished by the amount of the extra-thickening. In other words, the buttresses in this part come closer up to the window jambs. For the original nave windows, including the lower side window of the towers, were originally placed at perfectly equal intervals.

The two great buttresses at the western extremity are richly pannelled, and have been remodelled and probably rather heightened when the elaborate west front was constructed. They were never meant for tower-buttresses, and are still somewhat incongruous from their great projection in the two lower stages. In general character they resemble the great west buttresses at Salisbury and Wells. A glance at them will show that they were not built as tower-buttresses from the foundation.

The two lower stages of the west towers then, including windows and parapets, are simply and entirely parts of the original nave. It is from the upper parapet that the towers proper, which were an after-thought, commence. The middle stage of the towers is a transeptal projection of the clerestory on the north and south sides. But I suspect this transeptal bay, from the difference I have mentioned in the window tracery, was itself an after-thought on the original geometric nave; and this is the reason why, as it forms a strong abutment to the nave clerestory, the flying-buttresses, of which the lower and upper extremities may be seen, were never com-

pleted, especially as the nave-vault was carried out in wood, and not, as intended, in stone. The heavily pedimented heads of the western nave-buttresses mark where they ended before the towers were completed. To do this, they were, of course, carried up higher than had been intended, and above the great pedimented and originally terminal weatherings.

But the conclusive proofs that no towers were intended are derived from the inside. Here there is a perfect uniformity of plan; the nave pillars and arches are the same, the clerestory the same, and even the internal arcade is carried round aisles and west front without any change. The sole difference is this: the pier that stands first from the west end on the north and south sides has been, like the external buttresses, thickened to carry the weight of the towers. The masonry of these was almost rebuilt, at least, entirely recased, after the great fire that burned the nave roof some twenty years ago, so that evidences of masonry jambs, size and kind of stone, changes of foliage or mouldings, &c., are wanting. But this curious fact is in itself conclusive; the thickened pillar is twenty-seven and a half feet round, while the other pillars are twenty-one feet round. The space on each side between the thickened pillar and the next pier is eighteen and a half feet, while the wider space between the original piers in the rest of the nave is uniformly nineteen and a half feet. Therefore, the thickened pier was originally uniform with the rest. Of course, the arch above it was rebuilt of a slightly narrower span accordingly.

Yet further, the vaulting shafts in the north and south aisles, that bear the larger arch supporting towers across and above the aisles to the east, have been widened so as to cut off half an arcade, whereas the other and less thick vaulting shafts are placed, as usual, between the arcade compartments. Thus the extreme western bay in each aisle has only five and a half instead of six lower arcade arches. The same feature occurs

in the western wall, where the arcades have been interrupted by thickening the bearing shafts for the tower vaulting.

As I regard this matter, not as a speculation, but as capable of demonstration, I shall not go further into the question, itself an interesting one, of the original or intended plan for completing the west front.

**XXV. A LETTER TO THE UNIVERSITY FROM THOMAS  
BEAUFORT, DUKE OF EXETER.** Communicated by  
the Rev. H. R. LUARD, M.A., University Regis-  
trary.

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[March 18, 1872.]

THE following letter, dated January 10, which is preserved in the University Registry (Vol. I. 86), number 95 of the Catalogue of Documents, was written by the Duke of Exeter to the Regents and non-Regents of the University to recommend his clerk Guy Wiseham for a degree, as he was sending him to the general council to be holden by the Pope in the ensuing month of May.

The writing is of the earlier portion of the fifteenth century, and I think the letter must refer to the twenty-first session of the Council of Constance, which was held in May 1416. The Duke of Exeter then was Thomas Beaufort.

The Duc of Excetre &c

Worschipful and Discrete personnes and oure Right Dere and Welbeloued frendes We grete you oftentimes wel And Worschipful & Discrete personnes and oure Right Dere and Welbeloued We suppose it ys wel knownen to yow, the general conseil to be holden by oure holy fadre the pope now this next moneth of may To the which Conseil at his Mandement schul go certain prelates of this Rewme in whos Companie we desire to sende ouer oure welbeloued Clerk Maistre Guy Wiseham,

the whom er his going for that cause and the worschip of the vniuersite that he is studiant of, and of himself bothe, we desire in cas he were able, to be graduat unto the degre of Bacheler of the faculte in which he is and hath be studying. Praing yow therfore hertly that the causes aforsaid considered and also that afre the fourme of his scole he schuld have the same degre at Mighelmesse next komyng as we ben enfourmed, the which time differth nat muche, ye wolle atte Reuerence of vs, and thies oure lettres, do him the grace herin that ye mowe, Afre the ordre and Rewle, of youre constitucions, mad therupon, knowing yow so doing, to do vs singuliere plesance, and vs to have yow, and al thing that longeth vnto yow, the more fauorably Recomanded anenst vs, in thing which we mowe do for yow, And to fulfille it vnto our pouair at al tymes that ye wolle lete vs witte therof. That knoweth god which for his mercy giff yow good lif and longe. Writon at oure Manoir of Westhorp the x day of Januier.

Endorsed:

To the worschipful and discrete parsonnes oure Right dere  
and Right welbeloued frendes the Maistres Regens  
and non Regens in the vniuersite of Cambrigge.

**XXVI. ON THE COLLECTION OF PORTRAITS BELONG-  
ING TO THE UNIVERSITY BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR.**  
Communicated by HENRY BRADSHAW, Esq., M.A.,  
University Librarian.

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[June 3, 1872.]

EIGHT portraits are perhaps scarcely enough to deserve the name of a collection. But, as the pictures, which have been stowed away since the alterations in the Library building some years ago, have been recently hung again upon the entrance staircase, it seems a favourable opportunity to collect together the scattered notes which I have from time to time extracted from the University registers; and as a recent examination of the original packets of vouchers has brought to light the name of a portrait-painter of whose work no specimen has, I believe, been hitherto recognised, I am anxious to lay the facts before the Society.

My extracts are taken (A) from the Grace-books, (B) from the Inventories of University property, (C) from the Audit-books of the Vice-Chancellor's and Proctors' accounts, and, where the Audit-books seemed to imply the existence of further details, I have searched (D) the vouchers themselves, which are preserved in the Registry, with a few gaps, from 1558 to the present time. The extracts are so small, that I shall proceed to give them all, as they stand, without fear of extending this communication to an undue length; and I shall append to each extract such remarks as the occasion may seem to demand.



### A. *From the Grace-Books.*

The following memorandum, in the handwriting of Matthew Stokys, occurs on a vacant leaf near the end of the *Liber Gratiarum* Δ (1542—1588), leaf 326<sup>a</sup>:

‘Memorandum quod anno domini 1580 et regni regine Elizabethæ 22<sup>o</sup> mense vero Junii...M<sup>r</sup> Johannes parker dedit effigiem patris sui Matthei Cantuariensis archiepiscopi.

Item M<sup>r</sup> Edwardus grant dedit effigiem dominæ Margarete comitisse Richemundie et Darbie matris Regis Henrici septimi, ut etiam effigiem D. Roberti comitis leicestrie.’

The first to come was also the first to go. I can find no trace of the portrait of Archbishop Parker having been in the possession of the University after the close of the xvth century. At the same time it is difficult to believe that any picture, still less a portrait of one who had been such a father to the University as Parker had always shown himself to be, could have been silently stolen from the walls of any public room in the University. The following suggestion is offered merely as a possible explanation of its disappearance. Some years ago, when Mr C. H. Cooper was preparing his edition of Le Keux's *Memorials of Cambridge*, we went very carefully over the Library in search of any heraldic decorations which might point out a date or contain an allusion of any kind. In what is now the ‘Catalogue Room’ of the Library, but, until the building of the present Senate-House, was the place where the University business was transacted, there is an ornamental plaster ceiling, belonging evidently to the close of the xvth or beginning of the xvith century. Among all the ornaments we could only discover one coat of arms (2 chevronels, and a canton charged with a bird); and

this we identified without difficulty as belonging to Dr Jegon, Master of Corpus Christi College, in whose Vice-Chancellorship the ceiling was in all probability put up. Can it be that Dr Jegon may have taken the portrait of his predecessor (Archbishop Parker had been Master of Corpus) into his own lodge for greater security during the alterations? If so, it is quite conceivable that, when the alterations had been finally completed, Dr Jegon had ceased to be Master, and that in this way the portrait of the Archbishop never found its way back to the University buildings. There are, I believe, three portraits of Parker in his own College. Now it is proverbially difficult to find any register of the pedigree of pictures, and I dare say the present Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College are as little able to say how they became possessed of these, as the University is to say how it lost its own. My suggestion about the alterations in the Regent House and their date will be sure to meet with either confirmation or disproof, when Professor Willis's long-expected *Architectural History of the University* makes its appearance; and I hope the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College will not take amiss the remarks I have made about a possible act of unconscious appropriation on the part of one of their predecessors.

The portrait of the Lady Margaret is a small painting on panel, measuring 20 in. by 15½ in., in a plain frame now painted black, though one can still read through the paint the following inscription in gold letters: MARGARETA MATER HENRICI VII (head) COMITISSA RICHMONDLÆ ET DERBILÆ (right side) FVNDATRIX COLLEGIORVM D IOANNIS ET CHRİ CANTABRIGIÆ (left side) OBIT ANNO DNI 1509 3 KAL IVLII (foot). She has a half open book in her hands, bound in red; and the words visible, 'spalme' in the head-line, and '...deus secundum' and '...tuam' below, show it to be meant either for a psalter open at the 'Miserere mei deus,' or for a supposed copy of

Bishop Fisher's work on the seven penitential psalms, which was first printed four years before the Lady Margaret's death. It is in bad condition at present; but it bears no marks, in my eyes, of being a contemporary likeness. Indeed, but for the memorandum of its having been presented by Mr Edward Grant in 1580, I should have been more inclined to class it with several others, such as those of Bancroft, Abbot, and Buckingham, which give the impression of being copies made to order during the Commonwealth period, when there was a great spirit of activity in the University, and when it seems to have been thought desirable to have before the eyes the likenesses of those who had been our most notable benefactors. In looking at the Catalogue of the National Portrait Exhibition of 1866, and the accompanying volume of photographs, this portrait is seen to resemble most closely the one numbered 47, which belongs to St John's College, Cambridge. The following is the brief and incomplete description given in the Catalogue: 'Half-length, face three-quarter to r.; black robe and dress of a widow according to her rank; a white "barbe" above the chin, and white head-dress...Panel, 22 x 17 in.' The size is almost identical and the attitude and details of half-opened book, &c., are precisely alike in the two.

The portrait, on the other hand, of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, who was High Steward of the University from 1563 to 1588, has much more the appearance of being an original likeness. It is on panel, and measures 20 in. by 15½ in., and is in the common black frame, seen round so many portraits of that day in the University. He is represented with his head covered, and wearing the jewel and collar of the order of the Garter. It was exhibited in London at the National Portrait Exhibition in 1866 (no. 262), and a photograph was taken of it at the time, as of all the others in the same exhibition. It is described in the catalogue thus: 'Bust, dark beard and mou-

stache, black hat, jewelled band, dark dress, small ruff; collar of K. G. It is so dark as hardly to show in the photograph'.

The donor, Edward Grant, was a well-known man in his day, as head-master of Westminster School. There is an interesting notice of him in the *Athenae Cantabrigienses*, from which we learn, among other things, that he matriculated at St John's College in February 1563-4, and that he was a member of the college at the time of Queen Elizabeth's visit to Cambridge in August 1564. He was appointed head-master of Westminster in 1572, and canon of the same church in 1577. He became Doctor in Divinity here in 1580, at which time our memorandum shows that he gave the two portraits to the University. He had given books to St John's College in the preceding year. Dudley had become High Steward of the University in June 1563, a little before Grant's matriculation, and he accompanied the Queen to Cambridge in 1564. Whether there had been any relations between the two men at that early period I cannot say. But in 1581 we find Grant dedicating his *Lexicon Graeco-Latinum* (4to. London, 1581) to Leicester; and in this he subscribes himself 'Honoris tuo, & Sacris, omni obseruantia addictissimus,' words which imply that he was his chaplain. Grant died August 4, 1601, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His connexion with St John's College is of course enough to account for his presenting to the University a portrait of the Lady Margaret, the foundress of the one body and a primary benefactor of the other.

### B. *From the Inventories.*

The following entries occur in a book containing the 'Articles for the office of keeping the Universitie Librarie, made A° 1582,' after which comes 'A Table of the Books in the Universitie Librarie,' which again is succeeded by a list of 'Diuers other Parcells, thyngs, and furniture belonginge to the Universitie.' The book was probably drawn up soon after the

Articles were sanctioned<sup>1</sup>; and it contains a few additions from the hand of Matthew Stokys, whose writing disappears altogether from the University books in 1588. The Inventory now forms part of a bound volume of 'Library Catalogues,' marked 31. 1, in the Registry. 'Among the 'Diuers other Parcell's' occurs the following entry:

'In the Consistorie, and charge of M<sup>r</sup> Matthew Stokys Reg<sup>r</sup>.

\* \* \* \*

9. The Ladie Margarets Countesse of Rich. physiognomie.

10. The Lord Matthew Archbysshopp his physionomie.

11. The Lord Roberts Erle of Leycester his physionomie.

\* \* \* \*

[22. The phisionomye of my Lorde Tresurer.]'

Of the entries numbered 9, 10, 11, which are in the original handwriting, nothing need be said, as the pictures are the same three which appeared in the memorandum of 1580 in the Grace-Book. The one numbered 22 I have enclosed in brackets as being an addition made by Matthew Stokys. 'My Lorde Tresurer' is of course William Cecil, Lord Burghley, who became Lord High Treasurer in 1572, and who was Chancellor of the University from February 1558-9 until his death, August 4, 1598. Nothing could be more natural than to find a portrait of Cecil in the possession of the University; but I have in vain searched the accounts of the years during which it must have come here, for any trace, either of the gift or of expenses connected with it, further than the bare entry which is given above. This entry, however, puts it beyond question that the picture came some time during the years 1583-1588. The portrait itself is on panel, measuring 28 in. by 22 in., in a plain black frame like those already described. Burghley is represented half-length, with his head covered,

<sup>1</sup> An entry in the Vice-Chancellor's accounts for 1582-83 (D<sup>r</sup> Bell V.C.) perhaps relates to this very book: 'Item 6 Julij [1583]...for a paper booke in vellam wherein is written all the stuffe, books, &c. of thuniuersitie, xxij', and to Jo. Frickley wryting the same, v.' The handwriting is certainly Frickley's, judging from such vouchers of his as I have examined.

wearing the jewel of the order of the Garter attached to a common chain, the Treasurer's staff in his right hand. In the upper right hand corner (of the picture) are the Cecil arms with the motto COR. VNVM. VIA. VNA beneath. The general effect much resembles the larger picture belonging to the Marquis of Exeter, which is described and photographed in the Catalogue of the National Portrait Exhibition of 1866 and its accompanying series of photographs, entitled 'Galleries and Bays,' &c. (obl. 4to. London, 1867), no. 246.

C. *From the Audit Books.*

The following entries are all that I have been able to find relating in any way to portraits belonging to the University.

1. Vice-Chancellor's accounts, 1588—89 (Dr Nevill V. C.):  
Item for bringinge of the Queenes picture which M<sup>r</sup> Skinner gave vnto the Vniuersitie ij<sup>l</sup>.
2. Vice-Chancellor's accounts, 1591—92 (Dr Some V. C.):  
Item for cariage of a lettre to M<sup>r</sup> Vincent Skinner about the Vniuersity stewardship xij<sup>l</sup>.
3. Vice-Chancellor's accounts, 1602—03 (Dr W. Smith, V. C.):  
Item for our Chancellors Picture the case and caridge xxxv<sup>l</sup>.
4. Vice-Chancellor's accounts, 1611—12 (Dr Goche, V. C.):  
Item for the kingis picture xj<sup>l</sup>.
5. Vice-Chancellor's accounts, 1612—13 (Dr Carey, V. C.):  
Item solut<sup>r</sup> pro pictura Principis Caroli in domo Regentium xiiij<sup>l</sup>. vj<sup>l</sup>. viij<sup>l</sup>.  
Item pro portitore eiusdem x<sup>l</sup>.  
Item pro le Curteine, stringes and rodd xv<sup>l</sup>.

The picture of Queen Elizabeth, mentioned in the first of the above extracts, is on canvas, measuring 24 in. by 20 in., and is enclosed in a simple black frame. It was exhibited in London at the National Portrait Exhibition in 1866 (No. 363), and the following description was added in the catalogue: 'Bust; yellow wig, jewelled head-ornaments and gauze falling veil, small ruff.' A photograph of it was taken at the same

time. The donor, Mr Vincent Skinner, does not appear to have been a member of the University; but he was evidently in the service of Lord Burghley, and his son Sir Robert Cecil. His name frequently appears in the University accounts about this time: '2 pair of gloves for Mr Vincent Skinner,' '5 pair of gloves for Mr Vincent Skinner,' &c. The second entry given above seems to show that he was a person of some importance; and 'the stewardship' of course is the office of High Steward of the University to which Sir Robert Cecil was appointed about Christmas 1591.

On Essex's disgrace, Sir Robert Cecil succeeded as Chancellor of the University in February 1600-1; and the younger Cecil is therefore 'our Chancellor,' whose picture came down to Cambridge two years later. The amount, thirty-five shillings, renders it somewhat uncertain how far the cost of the picture fell upon the University. My searches have been unavailing in tracing any other allusion to it in the University accounts. It is painted on panel, measuring 31 in. by 25 in., and is framed like the rest of these early pictures. He is represented half-length, his head bare, his left hand covering the jewel on his breast; his right hand resting on a table upon two white bound books, to which seems to be attached a seal in a red case, embroidered with the Royal arms and garter. Behind these on the table is a hand-bell. Above in the left hand corner of the picture is the motto 'SERO · SED · SERIO.' It bears a strong resemblance, both in general treatment, and in the details, to two which found a place at the National Portrait Exhibition of 1866, one belonging to the Marquis of Salisbury (No. 259), and the other to the Earl of Derby (No. 294).

The entry in the accounts for 1611-12, 'Item for the King's picture, xj;', can only refer to the full-length portrait of King James which now stands on the wall immediately facing the entrance-door. It is painted on canvas, measuring 80 in. by 42 in., and is in a carved frame, gilt, which seems to belong

to the time. His head is covered, and he wears the collar and jewel of the Garter. The University account books throw no light upon it beyond the brief note I have transcribed; so that we are left wholly in the dark as to what fact the payment of eleven shillings represents. It is possible that an examination of the accounts of the royal household may afford an explanation, and perhaps also the name of the artist who executed it. It might well be from the same hand as the Prince Charles.

The last extract I have made, from the accounts of 1612-13, explains itself, and I will say all I have to say upon it, after quoting the actual receipt of the painter.

*D. From the Vouchers.*

The original packets of bills and receipts submitted to the auditors of the University accounts every year are preserved in chests in the Registry, and go back to the year 1558. Thinking it might be possible to find a receipt from the painter himself for the portrait of Prince Charles which the University procured at its own cost for the Regent House, I obtained Mr Luard's leave and aid to search these precious little bundles of papers. The picture had been attributed to Mytens and others, by writers who never thought of going to the account books of the University for information; so I was all eagerness and curiosity to find the result. On going through the bundle for 1612-13, I came upon the following receipt:

'x' die Julij. 1613.

Receaued by me Robert Peake, of M <sup>r</sup> Doctor Carew, vize Chancellour of the vniuersitie of Cambridge, the some of Thirtene Pounds, sixe shillings and eight pence, and is in full satisfaccion for Prince Charles his picture I saie receaued the sum of .....	}	xiiij <sup>n</sup> . vj <sup>s</sup> . viij <sup>d</sup> .
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Subscribed in the *presence* of

James: Hodgson;

William. .: Keble,

ROBERT PEAK



I confess to having experienced a slight disappointment on reading this document. I was in hopes of finding possibly the signature of some well-known painter; and here was a man of whose very name I had never heard. It was some slight comfort to reflect that, whatever its value as a work of art, a question on which I do not pretend to give an opinion, the picture must always have an interest for members of the University. The visit of Prince Charles, which it commemorates, took place on the 3rd and 4th of March, 1612-13, and the Prince received the degree of Master of Arts on the occasion. The picture (which is painted on canvas, measuring 61 in. by 34 in., and is in a carved gilt frame, similar to the one of King James mentioned above) represents the Prince full length, wearing the jewel of the Garter with a ribbon, the garter below his left knee, his head uncovered, and his white hat with jewelled band on the table at his side, on which his right hand rests. Above, pinned to the curtain, is an unfolded piece of paper, on which the following lines and statement are written:

CAROLE, TE MVSÆ NAM TV DIGNATVS VTRVMQ:  
 CEPIMVS HOSPITIO, PINXIMVS, OBSEQVIO  
 Academiam inuisens A° Regni Paterni  
 Angliæ 10°, die Martij 4°, cooptatus est  
 in ordinem Magistrorum, admissusq:  
 hoc in Senatu, per Valentinum  
 Carey Procancellarium.

The second line of the couplet is as terse an expression of University loyalty as even King James can have desired.

On turning, however, to Walpole's *Anecdotes of painting in England* (ed. Wornum, 8vo. London, 1849, vol. 1, p. 220), I found that Peak was far from being wholly unknown, though neither Walpole nor his editors have succeeded in identifying

any specimen of his work. Walpole's notice is so short, that I may perhaps be forgiven for giving it almost in full.

‘ROBERT PEAKE.

The earliest mention of him that appears is in the books of the Lord Harrington, treasurer of the chambers, No. 78, 79, being accounts of monies received and paid by him :—

Item, paid to Robert Peake, picture-maker, by warrant from the council October 4, 1612, for three several pictures made by him at the commandment of the Duke of York his officers, and given away and disposed of by the duke's grace, twenty pounds.

It does not appear whether these pictures were in oil or water-colours ; I should rather suppose portraits in miniature of (King Charles I. then) Duke of York ; but that Peak painted in oil is ascertained by Peacham, in his *Book of Limning*, where he expressly celebrates his good friend *Mr Peake*, and Mr Marquis for oil-colours. \* \* \* Peake was originally a picture-seller by Holborn-bridge, and had the honour of being Faithorn's master, and, what perhaps he thought a greater honour, was knighted at Oxford, March 28, 1645.

The disorders of the times confounding all professions, and no profession being more bound in gratitude to take up arms in defence of King Charles, Sir Robert Peake entered into the service, and was made a lieutenant-colonel, and had a command in Basing-house when it was besieged, where he persuaded his disciple Faithorn to enlist under him, as the latter in his dedication of the *Art of Graving* to Sir Robert expressly tells him, and where Peake himself was taken prisoner. He was buried in the church of St Stephen, London.’

Dallaway, Walpole's editor, quotes the following words from Peacham's *Treatise on Drawing and Limning*, alluded to above :

‘Nor must I be ungratefully unmindful of my own countrymen, who have been and are able to equal the best, if occasion served, as old M<sup>r</sup> Hilliard, M<sup>r</sup> Isaac Oliver, inferior to none in Christendom for the countenance in small, my good friend M<sup>r</sup> Peake and M<sup>r</sup> Marquis for oyl colours, and many more unknown to me.’

Failing a known good name, it is perhaps the next best thing to have found that our Prince Charles is the production of one whose work is unknown ; because once having an authenticated picture by an artist who is known to have been

employed<sup>1</sup>, it becomes practicable for the student of art to give his attention to the characteristic features of the work of this one known picture, and by this process to go far towards identifying other portraits, hitherto unclaimed, as coming from the same hand. When the University was asked some years ago to lend certain pictures for the purposes of the National Portrait Exhibition in London, this picture was selected among others, and a Grace of the Senate was obtained for the purpose. For one reason or another, possibly because of the overwhelming number of portraits of Charles placed at the disposal of the Committee, all those mentioned in the Grace were taken, except this one. Had it then been known that this portrait was an authentic sample of an otherwise unrecognised artist, however second-rate, I feel sure it would have found a place in an exhibition, the main object of which was instruction, and the existence of which, even for a few months, did more to dispel ignorance, to correct mistakes (which side by side comparison alone could correct), and to put the knowledge of English portraits on a sound basis, than any number of books on the subject could possibly have done.

Thus closes my short list. This is not the opportunity for making any remarks about the later additions to the collection; though it were much to be wished that some one interested in the subject and competent to do the work, would supply the University with a more respectable description of these pictures than anything which we now have to show.

<sup>1</sup> It is remarkable enough that the entry quoted by Walpole from the Prince's accounts, shows Peak to have been in his employ only a few months before the picture was executed for the University.

XXVII. NOTES ON SOME REMAINS OF MOATS AND  
MOATED HALLS AT COTON, GRANTCHESTER, BARN-  
WELL ABBEY, AND FEN DITTON. WITH REMARKS  
ON MANOR-HOUSE AND COLLEGE BOUNDARY WALLS,  
FISH-PONDS, AND *COLUMBARIA*. Communicated by  
F. A. PALEY, Esq., M.A.

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[May 19, 1873.]

THESE are all sites of some antiquarian interest; but I do not know if any accurate account exists of them, or of the houses or the families connected with them; or if in recent times they have been much explored, or indeed, if they have attracted any attention.

That at Coton is simple, and not a vestige remains of the old house, which I suppose occupied the site, or nearly so, of the present Rectory. One side of the moat, that on the west, is yet tolerably perfect; that which ran at right angles to it on the south is also visible, with its embankment, though it is partly filled up. There are faint, but sufficient, traces of it also along the north side of the present Rectory garden; but none can be made out on the eastern side, unless indeed the present pathway, leading from the field into the main road, now occupies that side of the moat, filled up for the purpose. This moat, or rather, perhaps, fishpond, was supplied by the spring still existing and still used by the villagers on the north side of the church, where it forms a small and shallow pond.

There can be little doubt, from its situation, that this spring was one of the very numerous holy wells; and the site of a Norman chancel, of rather early date, close by, may probably be referred to traditions connected with it as a sacred locality. Be this as it may, it cannot be doubted that the water from this well once filled the moat. The streamlet still passes along one side of it, as I have said, and then runs off across the field to the south, into the brook just below. There are vestiges of a trench at the south-east corner of the moat, extending along the present hedge, and perhaps this formed the outlet or an extension of the moat in that direction. I cannot learn that any record remains of a building within the narrow area of this moat. I incline to think it was the site of the old Rectory. That *some* hall or house once stood here can hardly be doubted, from the analogy of very many similar sites.

This however is but a small and insignificant example. At Grantchester there is a much more extensive moat connected with the picturesque and nearly unaltered old Manor house on the south-west side of the church. Part of this moat, which was much more complete a few years ago, runs along the side of the road towards Trumpington, continuing from the end of the old Manor wall that bounds the road from the east end of the church. This wall is built of peculiarly shaped bricks, four inches in thickness and a foot long,—a very uncommon proportion. It seems as old as the Manor house, about the time of James I., or the first Charles at least. The moat was supplied at this end by a spring, which may yet be noticed, though it is now only a neglected and dirty though rather deep pond, within the inclosure of the wall, which separates it from the road, whence it may be seen by looking over, the site being marked by hazel-trees. That it is a spring is proved by the oozy ground around it. The moat, now turned into a garden, takes a bend towards the west just where the road turns in the opposite direction towards Trumpington;

and you follow it by getting over the stile. It is very perfect here, and forms a wide and rather deep ditch, fringed with very old pollard willows and maples. The back entrance to the Manor house, now a farm yard, is probably the original one; for it is flanked by a deep arm of the moat on the right, or east side, and by a pond on the west, or left side. This pond (or ponds, for there are two) was the feeder or reservoir of the moat. If you follow it, you will find it is (or rather was) supplied by a tortuous channel, now partly filled up, but marked by a line of old walnut and other trees, from two other ponds, evidently springs, lying considerably further to the west. You pass close by these ponds by a field-path over a stile, on the left hand of the road that leads from Grantchester to the Barton road. They seem to have been formerly connected, and undoubtedly were the feeders of the nearer ponds, which are on a little higher level than the moat. The old *columbarium*, or dove-cote, was a few years ago turned into a cottage, which is conspicuous from the road. The original Manor wall, which seems to have joined the church wall, though it is now separated from it by the lodge gateway, is continued round the south side of the church, and then joins another wall, now the western boundary of the churchyard, and inclosing the Manor garden. The western, or further wall from the church, ends at the point where the ditch that fed the moat meets it at an angle or elbow in its course from the springs.

This affords a good example of a feature very common in manor houses, and still to be seen in some of the colleges, of an inclosing wall carried down to the edge of a ditch, moat or river. Thus, the very old wall that encloses St Peter's grove, as seen from Coe fen, is carried to the brink of the ditch that separates the college garden. The wall of Trinity Hall, on the left hand just before you cross the Garret Hostel iron bridge, extended to the edge of the river, the present garden wall along

the river being more recent. Queens' College has also a wall extending along the river, perhaps as old as the college itself, and another very old wall which may be seen from the Newnham side. This formerly came down to the edge of the ditch or moat that extended to the river parallel to the road. The square garden has a somewhat later wall round two sides; but the original garden was between the road and the south wall of the present square garden, and occupied the site of what is now the kitchen garden and the cottage lodge. But the best example of this kind of coped brick wall is that which bounds the fellows' garden on the side furthest from the college. It seems as old as the foundation of the college, and is not only very perfect, but it extends along the length of that garden, which is one of the largest in Cambridge. Still another very old brick wall of this kind runs along the back of the Hospital garden in Tennis-court Road. As it is at right angles with the old part of the still remaining wall in front of the Museum in Pembroke Street, I have sometimes fancied they may have been connected; but I know nothing of the history of either. A portion of old wall, apparently once connected with that in Pembroke Street, remains behind the Corn Exchange, going from thence to the Post Office, and another small portion adjoins the house of the late Mr Kerrich. All these walls have a coping formed on a simple but most effective principle. The upper course of bricks projects endwise or diagonally, so as to present a saw-tooth appearance, carrying a brick laid flat upon it and borne by it as a kind of corbel-table. Then two bricks, end to end, slope upwards, and the top course is formed of bricks laid close together erect on their sides, or laid flat end to end.

It is a question if these moats were not often used merely, or at least chiefly, as fish-ponds. I have seen many moats where a fourth side is wanting, and not a vestige of it can be found. As a rule, old ditches filled up can nearly always be

traced. I am very familiar with two, where this partial moat is to be seen, which are interesting as inclosing considerable remains of buildings of the fourteenth century; one is called "Low farm," close to Peterborough Cathedral, at the south-east end, and another, three or four miles off, called Eybury, the burgh or stronghold of the village of Eye. Both these were abbey granges in the old time. Low farm has a good example of a *columbarium*. Fish-ponds were then much more cared for, because sea-fish could not be brought fresh from the sea from the badness of the roads and the length of the journey. Stewed eels and carp and tench were then much used as ordinary food. I do not know if many have noticed that the *vivarium* or fish-pond of Barnwell abbey remains still as nearly perfect as possible,—an oblong rectangular depression, on the site of the present Barnwell spring, which supplied it. The most perfect I have seen, by far, is at the curious old Bishop's palace at Lyddington, near Uppingham, where the ponds were laid out with great regularity and skill, though now drained. I recommend any one who has not explored it to spend a day in doing so. It is now used, I think, as a kind of bede-house, and everything remains as it was before the reformation. There is also a fine moated house at Woodcroft, near Peterborough, of the fourteenth century, where the moat is still deep and full of water, and has its old draw-bridge, if I remember right. But moated houses, in fact, are very common in Northamptonshire and Rutlandshire, as in other counties, such as Norfolk and Suffolk. Probably many may still be traced, though so nearly filled up as to escape general observation. There is a very old farm house at Cherry Hinton, on one side of which are seen remains of a trench. How far these were moats for protection, or merely fish-ponds, or both, is often a curious question of antiquarian inquiry.

A word or two on *columbaria*, dove-cotes, which are par-



ticularly common in moated granges, of course as supplying a conveniently accessible and unfailing kind of food. I have seen many of them, some of them of considerable age. They are generally without windows, with one door, and an open wooden louvre or turret at the top. They are constructed internally with numerous holes or cells for the doves to build in. A most curious one, of the end of the fifteenth century, exists near that fine Elizabethan mansion which many know as the White Hall at Shrewsbury. Here a curious and ingenious contrivance may still be seen. A central pillar moves round on a pivot, and from a strong projecting arm hangs fixed a dragging ladder, so that access is given at all heights and to all parts of the circular building. One is surprised that such things as *columbaria* are not more in use now as appendages to a farm. With the present price of provisions, farmers might realise a great deal by attending more than they do to small profits. Pigeons are now worth 2s. 6d. a couple, and they cost next to nothing to breed and keep. Possibly from the frequency of the diet arose the saying that no man can live on pigeons every day for a month together. It is like the salmon of the Severn.

Another old, though small, house and manor wall still stands near the site of Storey's alms-houses in Castle end. The house is an excellent specimen, and very picturesque, though much dilapidated, and with its carved oak windows partly blocked and disfigured. The old wall and gateway in front were pulled down a year or two ago, and to save a few pounds, rebuilt in the plainest and ugliest style, the old one being an excellent specimen of ornamental red brick masonry. The enclosure must have been large, for the manor wall bounds the road in Castle Street for some way, and portions of it are continued on the other side down Mount Pleasant or the sloping way leading to the Madingley Road. A portion well worth inspecting may be seen by going through a door-

way into a small court in this part. By its style, I should think it is of the date of James I. or Elizabeth. These manor walls, it may be remarked, are nearly always constructed on the same principle, with a coping carried by bricks projecting endways or diagonally, as may be seen in the old botanical garden wall in Pembroke Street, mentioned before.

The old Manor house, a very fine one, at Barnwell, had also, to judge by present appearances, a moat or fish-pond in front of it. There is a marked depression in the field just in front of it; and the wall, which is built in part of stones from the old Abbey, appears to occupy the site of the old ditch that fed it from the river. Part of this ditch remains, viz. that next the river, separating two fields on the right as you walk towards Chesterton. It is fringed, as these moat ditches almost invariably are, with old trees; but it stops, i.e. is filled in, where the wall to the Manor house begins. The old moat or fish-pond supplied by this ditch may have belonged to the Abbey, and have been filled up when the Manor house was built. I have heard, I think, that a stream once ran here; but I cannot verify any such tradition by present appearances.

A particularly interesting site is the old Manor house near the church at Fen Ditton. It is well worth a careful exploration; it would take too much time now to describe it in full. The moat or ditch running at the back or river side has the old wall running down to it, and the bank is occupied by farm buildings, partly of considerable age. Two elder trees may here be seen which have attained the unusual girth of four feet, this tree being one of very slow growth, and, like the ivy and the whitethorn, however old, rarely attaining great size. On the other side, viz. near the pathway leading up to the church, a depression in the field was formerly, I believe, a fish-pond. I even found at the bottom of the old wall, opposite the path, the drain or sluice that probably supplied it from the moat or ditch that ran up from the river by the

side of the Rectory garden. The field between the Manor house at Fen Ditton and the river was then more or less a bog; and a considerable portion remains of a raised causeway which led across it to the Rectory, the Manor house, and the church. The part nearest to the village may be traced; but the causeway has been dug down and used to fill the side ditches in order to level the field. This raised way extends parallel with the river to the little plantation of trees, where it suddenly ends; and here, I conjecture (from some marks of an abrupt curve towards the river), was a ferry that brought people from Chesterton to Fen Ditton. The Manor house, which had a park in front, had a double avenue up to it, part of which still remains; but between the central row of trees there is now an oblong fish-pond of considerable size. I think this fine old Manor house, with its picturesque grounds, remarkably fine elms, and its old yew tree, and really pretty situation close to the church, is not as much appreciated as it should be. It seems about the same date as Madingley Hall; it is still fairly perfect, and could easily be restored, as a smaller one of about the same age has been, so effectively and in such good taste, on the Chesterton Road. Windows have been barbarously blocked up, but the bulk of the building, externally at least, remains nearly unaltered.

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- A History of Queens' College. By W. G. SEARLE, M.A. Part III. *In preparation.*
- March, 1878.

REPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

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REPORT

PRESENTED TO THE

**Cambridge Antiquarian Society,**

AT ITS THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

MAY 15, 1876,

WITH AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY

(INCLUDING THE ANNUAL REPORTS XXXIV, XXXV),

1873—1876.

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AT ITS THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

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# REPORT

PRESENTED TO THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AT ITS  
THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,  
MAY 15, 1876.

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THE Council begs leave to congratulate the Cambridge Antiquarian Society upon a steady increase in the number of members—four have been added to the list during the past year—and also upon a far more numerous attendance at the meetings of the Society during the last twelve months than has been usual in previous years for some time past. Several papers of permanent interest have also been read.

The Library has received more than the usual number of annual reports and publications from the various corresponding Societies. The Museum has also been augmented by a fair number of presents of local and other antiquities, noticed in the annual list.

An effort has been made, with some prospect of success, to secure permanent accommodation for the valuable collections of the Society, which are at present stored, partly in the Fitzwilliam Museum, partly under the charge of the present President, at the University Library and in his rooms at King's College, and partly also in the keeping of the Secretary at Corpus Christi College. A memorial has been recently submitted to the Council of the Senate by thirteen members of our Society; and though it does not emanate officially from

the Society, yet it has been thought desirable to communicate it to our members, and so to give it a place among the records of the present year.

The *Reports and Communications* for the seven years ending May 19, 1873, are still in the press. The *Reports and Communications* for the three years ending with to-day are in preparation; and it has been determined to include with these last Mr Luard's *List of Charters and other Documents in the University Registry from 1266 to 1544*. Meantime some copies of Dr Birch's interesting account of the Cover of the Sarcophagus of Rameses III. in the Fitzwilliam Museum, read last November, have been printed separately in quarto size, and have been distributed to members of the Society.

# TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 15, 1876.

	RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions:						
For 1875 . . . . .	.	3	3 0	University Press . . . . .	.	1 18 0
For 1876 . . . . .	.	11	11 0			
Arrears . . . . .	.	1	1 0			
Life Members . . . . .	.	21	0 0			
Donation (Rev. J. C. Rust) . . . . .	.	1	1 0			
		<u>37</u>	<u>16 0</u>			
Balance May 24, 1875 . . . . .	.	89	1 3	Balance May 15, 1876 . . . . .	.	124 19 3
		<u>£126 17 3</u>				<u>£126 17 3</u>

Examined and found correct,

C. C. BABINGTON, Auditor.

May 15, 1876.

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- Rev. George Forrest Browne, M.A., St Catharine's College.
- John Willis Clark, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.

# LIST OF PRESENTS

DURING THE YEAR ENDING

MAY 15, 1876.

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## ANTIQUITIES.

*From J. W. Clark, Esq. :*

A model of the Medrásen, in plaster.

A bronze axe, from Horningsey.

Fourteen Charib shell implements, from Barbados.

A bronze statuette of Isis and Horus, from Egypt.

*From Professor Hughes :*

A carved ivory knife-handle, from the bed of the Thames.

*From Professor Palmer :*

A *mehjân*, or camel-stick, used by the Desert Arabs, made of wild almond wood.

*From Mr Roads, of Foxton :*

A string of amber and glass Saxon beads, from Foxton.

Two bronze round ornaments, probably for harness, from the same place.

*From the Rev. J. Walker, Vicar of Wood Ditton :*

Two iron axes, of Saxon workmanship, from Newmarket Heath.

A spur, a stirrup, and a lance-head, of iron, of later date, from the same place.

## BOOKS.

*From the Society of Antiquaries of London:*

Proceedings of the Society. 2nd Series, Vol. 6, Part 4. 8vo.

*From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire:*

Transactions of the Society, 1873—4. 8vo.

*From the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society:*

Transactions of the Society. 1875. Vol. 3, Part 1. 4to.

*From the Associated Architectural Societies of Lincoln, &c.:*

Reports and Papers for 1874. 8vo.

*From the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland:*

Journal of the Association. 4th Series, Vol. 3, Nos. 20—23. 8vo.

*From the Smithsonian Institution:*

Annual Report of the Board of Regents for 1873. 8vo. Washington, 1874.

*From the Peabody Museum, Cambridge, U. S. A.:*

Eighth Annual Report of the Trustees. 8vo. 1875.

# AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY,

DURING THE THREE YEARS ENDING

MAY 15, 1876.

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1873—1874.

Nov. 10, 1873. The President (Rev. W. G. Searle) in the chair.

The President exhibited :

(1) Two palstaves, one looped and ribbed, the other plain ; and two flint implements, one the blade of an axe, the other nearly oval in form, and of an uncertain use. These objects were all found recently in the fen near Ely, and were presented to the Society by Mr G. Archer, of Ely.

(2) Some casts of ornaments on bells at Landbeach and Caldecote, in Cambridgeshire, and at Cold Ashby, in Northamptonshire. The last-named bell is dated 1317, and is locally reported to have come from Sully Abbey, in Northamptonshire. It bears a seal which is probably that of one of the Abbots. The style of some of the ornaments recalls the design of coins of the Plantagenets. These casts were presented to the Society by Mr T. Archer Turner, of Emmanuel College.

Mr Carter exhibited a flint implement of the palæolithic age, found at Chatteris, in 1871. (This seems to be well worthy of being fully described and engraved.)

Nov. 24, 1873. Professor C. C. Babington in the chair.

The Rev. W. Griffith, M.A., of St John's College, was introduced to the Society ; and exhibited a highly interesting series of implements of flint, jade, and shell (chiefly the last) collected by himself during a nine months residence in Barbados ; and he then gave some account of the Chariba, by whom they were used. Six of these shell implements, three axes and three gouges, were presented by Mr Griffith to the Society. (See Mr Griffith's account printed in the Society's *Communications*, Vol. III, No. xxviii.)

Mr Griffith also exhibited a flint arrow-head from Upper Canada, and a stone axe from the shore of Lake Superior.

Mr Lewis exhibited :

(1) A crescent-shaped object of clay roughly baked, which was recently found among the débris of a pile dwelling on the Lake of Neuchâtel. Such objects were probably worshipped as symbols of the Deity ; though it has



been suggested that they may have been made to support towering head-dresses.

(2) An oaken pale from the same locality, which seems to have contributed to support the platform on which one of the villages stood.

Mr Lewis also exhibited, by kind permission of Lady Mary Phipps, twelve Roman coins, from Commodus to Constantine II., found at Barnham, on the property of the Duke of Grafton.

Feb. 23, 1874. Professor C. C. Babington in the chair.

The following new member was elected :

Rev. William Griffith, M.A., St John's College.

Professor C. C. Babington exhibited a bronze looped socket-celt, ornamented with parallel longitudinal lines, found at Bottisham Lode, in Cambridgeshire, in Dec. 1873, and presented to the Society by Mr Arthur Deck.

Mr Lewis exhibited a bronze socket-celt, with blunt edge, as cast at first, found at Willingham, in this county. This weapon clearly indicates the use of bones to sharpen and polish implements of bronze.

Mr Griffith read a letter which he had received from Mr G. H. Hawtayne, acting Colonial Secretary of St Vincent, W. I., criticising his communication of Nov. 24, 1873, in several points. (The substance of Mr Hawtayne's remarks will be found in a note at the end of Mr Griffith's paper printed in the *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XXVIII.)

Mr Griffith exhibited a variety of flint implements and fragments of pottery, found on the site of an encampment at Cissbury, near Worthing, in Sussex.

Mr Lewis exhibited an engraving (contributed by the kindness of Dr Keller), which represented a browsing reindeer, as scratched with great artistic skill on a reindeer's rib, discovered last month in a cave at Thäingen, in Canton Schaffhausen. Bones of the Mammoth and of the *Bos primigenius* have been found in close proximity.

March 9, 1874. Rev. H. R. Luard in the chair.

Mr Ventris exhibited an iron knife, found at a depth of two feet in making the bridge between Horningsea and Waterbeach.

Mr Lewis exhibited two Gallic staters, weighing 117 grains and 126 grains, respectively, which have been recently discovered in France. These pieces are of especial interest, as showing the middle term in the transition from the gold staters of Philip II. of Macedon to the British gold coins of the second century B.C. Of each of these latter periods typical coins were also exhibited.

May 4, 1874. The President (Rev. W. G. Searle) in the chair.

Professor C. C. Babington, on behalf of Mr Arthur Deck, exhibited and presented to the Society :

(1) A bronze celt found at Teversham, in this county, in the spring of 1873.

(2) Three *fibulae*, and twenty-five beads, discovered April 10, 1874, in an Anglo-Saxon grave on the River Farm at Haslingfield, in Cambridgeshire. They were found lying on the breast of the skeleton, which crumbled to pieces immediately. The *fibulae* are of the cruciform shape usually found in this district; and measure in length,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in.,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in., and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in., respectively. The largest had been mended by its original owner in a rough manner; and he had also strengthened it by a string, of which clear traces remain. A *fibula* similarly mended with string was found in 1860, among some Anglo-Saxon remains near Barrington (the next village to Haslingfield), an account of which was printed, and the *fibulae* figured, in the *Society's Communications*, Vol. II, No. II, pp. 7—10.

Mr G. F. Browne exhibited sections of two holes in the form of basons lined with clay, formerly used for cooking purposes, discovered in digging foundations at Great Hallingbury, in Essex. The diameters were three and four feet respectively. The upper part of the smaller hole had been previously disturbed, but the upper edge of the larger one was covered by undisturbed clay. The depth of the latter was about 20 inches. Mr Browne exhibited specimens of the clay lining and the burned clay below the hole, fragments of pottery (some apparently Roman), vegetable charcoal and bones of animals, one of the latter split, probably for the extraction of the marrow.

The President exhibited and described some interesting Chinese coins, and a Chinese University medal. He also exhibited his own manuscript catalogue, by means of which the distinguishing marks of the principal issues in the Chinese series may be identified and explained.

Mr Lewis exhibited a curiously ornamented Roman lamp, and two small vases, one with two handles, the other with four; all found in a cave at Bethlehem, by Mr C. F. Tyrwhitt Drake, in the spring of 1873.

May 18, 1874. Thirty-fourth Annual General Meeting. The President (Rev. W. G. Searle) in the chair.

The following new member was elected :

John Ebenezer Foster, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.

Mr Fawcett exhibited a gold *châtelaine*, the property of Miss Tillard, of St Leonard's-on-Sea.

The President read a letter lately received by Mr Griffith from Mr G. H. Hawtayne, of St Vincent, on the origin and usages of the Chariba.

## APPENDIX A.

REPORT PRESENTED TO THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AT ITS  
THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

MAY 18, 1874.

During the past year two new members have been elected.

The Museum and Library have both received several additions, which will be found recorded in the annual list of presents. The increased interest in local antiquities is shown by the considerable increase in the number of such objects which have been presented to the Society during the last twelve months, as compared with the accessions of the last few years.

Mr Edward Hailstone's *History and Antiquities of the parish of Bottisham, and the priory of Anglesey* has been published, and was issued to members in September last, as No. XIV. of the Society's octavo series of Publications.

Mr Luard's *List of Charters and Documents in the University Registry, from 1266 to 1544*, is in the press.

The long-delayed issue of the *Reports and Communications*, of which nothing has yet appeared since the *Report* of May 14, 1866 (published in January, 1867), has at last been taken in hand; and the *Reports and Communications* for the seven years ending May 19, 1873, will be published together. They are now passing through the press.

## APPENDIX B.

## TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING

MAY 18, 1874.

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Payments.</i>		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Subscriptions :			University Press :		
For 1873 . . .	18	18 0	Octavo Publications,		
For 1874 . . .	19	19 0	No. XIV. . .	128	8 6
Arrears . . .	50	8 0			
Life Members . .	21	0 0			
Sale of Books :					
Deighton, Bell & Co.	6	10 6			
Macmillan & Co. .	7	2 7			
Balance, May, 1873 .	59	2 8	Balance, May, 1874 .	54	12 3
	<u>£183</u>	<u>0 9</u>		<u>£183</u>	<u>0 9</u>

May 18, 1874.

Examined and found correct,

HENRY J. HOTHAM.

F. C. WACE.

## APPENDIX C.

## COUNCIL.

MAY 18, 1874.

*[Those marked \* continue members of Council from last year.]**President.*

Henry Bradshaw, Esq., M.A., King's College, University Librarian.

*Treasurer.*

William Milner Fawcett, Esq. M.A., Jesus College.

*Secretary.*

Rev. Samuel Savage Lewis, M.A., Corpus Christi College.

*Ordinary Members.*\*Charles Cardale Babington, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., St. John's College,  
Professor of Botany.

\*Rev. Henry John Hotham, M.A., Trinity College.

\*Rev. Walter William Skeat, M.A., Christ's College.

\*Rev. Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Trinity College, University Registry.

\*Frederick Apthorpe Paley, Esq., M.A.

\*Frederick Charles Wace, Esq., M.A., St John's College.

\*William Aldis Wright, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.

Rev. John Eyton Bickersteth Mayor, M.A., St John's College, Professor of  
Latin.

Rev. William George Searle, M.A., Queens' College.

Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, B.D., St Catharine's College.

Rev. William Griffith, M.A., St John's College.

## APPENDIX D.

## LIST OF PRESENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDING

MAY 18, 1874.

## ANTIQUITIES.

*From Goodwyn Archer, Esq., of Ely:*Two bronze palstaves, and two flint implements, from the Fen near  
Ely.*From Arthur Deck, Esq.:*

A bronze celt, from Teversham.

A bronze looped socket-celt, from Bottisham Lode.

Three fibulæ and twenty-five beads, from Haslingfield.

*From the Rev. W. Griffith:*

Three shell axes, and three shell gouges, from Barbados.

*From T. Archer Turner, Esq., of Emmanuel College:*

Casts of ornaments on bells at Landbeach, Caldecote, and Cold Ashby.

## BOOKS.

*From the Society of Antiquaries of London:*

Proceedings of the Society. Three Nos. 8vo.

*From the Associated Architectural Societies of Lincoln, &c.:*

Reports and papers, read during 1872. 8vo. Lincoln, 1873.

*From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire:*

Transactions of the Society. Vol. XIII. 1872—73. 8vo.

*From the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland:*

Journal of the Association. Five Nos. 8vo.

*From the Author:*

Brief Sketches of the parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook, Co. Dublin. By the Rev. B. H. Blacker. 12mo. Dublin, 1860—74.

*From the Smithsonian Institution:*

Annual Report of the Board of Regents for 1871. 8vo.

*From the University of Christiania:*

Report on the ancient vessel found in the parish of Inne. 4to. Christiania, 1873.

Five other antiquarian publications. 4to. and 8vo.

## 1874—1875.

Nov. 9, 1874. Professor C. C. Babington in the chair.

Professor C. C. Babington exhibited (on behalf of Mr Arthur Deck) a flint axe, of the middle period of the stone age, and a bronze spur; both recently discovered at Bottisham Lode.

Mr Lewis exhibited a bronze medal (size 6½), supposed to be unique, showing on the obverse the bust of our Lord, encircled with the Byzantine nimbus and the legend EMMANYHL (sic); on the reverse, the adoration and offerings of the three Magi to the Holy Child, who is seated on the Virgin's knee. The guiding star is seen above, and two doves below in the exergue. This piece once formed part of Lord Pembroke's collection, and is assigned, from the general character of the design and execution, to the time of Justinian Rhinotmetus, the close of the seventh century.

Mr Lewis also exhibited two statuettes of terra cotta, from a 'find' of more than a hundred similar objects last spring at Tanagra. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XXIX, where these two figures, and a third from the same place, are described and figured.)

Nov. 23, 1874. Professor C. C. Babington in the chair.

Mr J. E. Foster exhibited :

(1) A silver crown piece of George III.: *rev.* St George and the Dragon, with PISTRVCCI engraved on the exergue of each side: *date* 1820.

(2) A gold pattern crown of Queen Victoria: *rev.* rose, shamrock and thistle: *date* 1848.

(3) A pair of leathern dress gloves, richly brocaded about the wrists. Having been long in possession of the Ashby family, of Naseby, they are said with great probability to have belonged to Charles I.; certainly they are good examples of the fashion of his time.

(4) Three brocaded purses of the same period.

(5) A pincushion, with ribbon for suspension, both inwoven continuously with GOD . BLESS . P . C . AND . DOWN . WITH . THE . RVMP.

Mr Lewis exhibited :

(1) A bronze figure of Mercury as Messenger of Jove. He is furnished with his winged cap (*petasus*) and sandals (*talaria*). In his left hand is the customary purse (*crumena*), and the right hand holds a broken rod, which when entire was doubtless a *caduceus*. The statuette is of Gallo-Roman style, and about two inches in height. It was found last summer in the neighbourhood of Barton, near Cambridge.

(2) Two intaglio gems, a sard and an amethyst, the former giving Mercury at full length, in a style precisely similar to that of the above-mentioned bronze statuette, the latter showing his bust, wearing a tortoise-shaped cap as 'Parent of the Lyre'.

Feb. 15, 1875. The President (Mr Bradshaw) in the chair.

The following new member was elected :

Rev. Frederick George Scrivener, Lakenheath Vicarage.

Mr J. E. Foster exhibited a five-guinea piece of William and Mary; *date* 1692.

Mr Wace exhibited a small glass bottle, probably of Phœnician manufacture.

Mr Fawcett exhibited a bronze *fibula*, probably of Roman workmanship, found near Seaton, in Northamptonshire.

Mr Lewis exhibited (on behalf of Mr Paddison) a looped wedge of bronze (2 inches in length), found recently, with several implements and

weapons of the same material, at the depth of two feet, by a labourer making a drain at Arkedden, near Saffron Walden. This one has a crescent-shaped edge, and appears to present (as suggested by Mr C. W. King) a good illustration of Vergil's line (*Georg. i. 144*):

'Nam primi *cuneis* scindebant fissile lignum.'

Mr Lewis also exhibited :

(1) Two fine-edged flint implements, a hide-scraper and a spear-point, recently discovered in Jutland.

(2) Two terra cotta figures from the recent find near Tanagra, noticed at a previous meeting of the Society (Nov. 9, 1874); each representing a Greek lad clothed in chiton (χιτών), and cloak (χλαμύς), and wearing the broad-brimmed Macedonian hat (καυρία). One is standing upright, and measures seven inches in height; the other is seated on a rock, and measures six inches. In each case the countenance is carefully delineated, but both the hands are concealed by the drapery. (Both are described, and one figured, in the notice in the *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XXIX.)

(3) A brass signet engraved with 'the head of John the Baptist in a charger' (Matth. xiv. 8), encircled by the legend 'CAPVT BAPTISTAE', in characters of the fourteenth century. It was found in a coprolite pit near Barnwell, and in all probability had once belonged to one of the Knights Hospitallers, who are said to have had a house at Quy, and were under the patronage of St John the Baptist. (This interesting relic has since been added to the collection of antiquities in Trinity College Library.)

March 1, 1875. *No meeting.*

May 10, 1875. Mr Wace in the chair.

Mr Pearson gave an account (derived from Professor Riegel's memoir published in the *Kunsthandwerk*) of the famous onyx, known as the Mantuan Vase, preserved in the Grand-Ducal Museum at Brunswick, where Mr Pearson took an opportunity of seeing it in January last. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XXX.)

Mr Pearson also bespoke the attention of the meeting to the bronze figure of a lion, said to have been erected by Henry the Lion, on his return from the crusades at the end of the twelfth century. It stands on a high stone pedestal, near the cathedral, in the town of Brunswick.

Mr J. Carter read an account of some excavations, apparently of Roman date, recently discovered at Fulbourn. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XXXI.)

May 24, 1875. Thirty-fifth Annual General Meeting. The President (Mr Bradshaw) in the chair.

The following new members were elected :

George Murray Humphry, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Downing College, Professor of Anatomy.

Thomas McKenny Hughes, Esq., M.A., Trinity College, Woodwardian Professor of Geology.

Sidney Colvin, Esq., M.A., Trinity College, Slade Professor of Fine Art.

Edward Byles Cowell, Esq., M.A., Corpus Christi College, Professor of Sanskrit.

Professor Cowell read a paper on the legend of the Chapman of Swaffham, in Norfolk. (This paper was soon afterwards published in the *Cambridge Journal of Philology*, Vol. VI. pp. 189—195. It will also be found in our Society's *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XXXII.)

The President exhibited, and made remarks upon, some notes of the Episcopal Visitation of the Archdeaconry of Ely in August, September, and October, 1685, taken down apparently by the Chancellor of the diocese and his clerk. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XXXIII.)

The President also read a paper on the A B C, as an elementary religious school-book, issued and modified from time to time by public authority in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XXXIV.)

Mr Lewis exhibited (on behalf of the Rev. W. Tyrwhitt Drake) an almandine garnet, engraved with wheat-ears and poppy-heads mixed, in an antique gold setting; and also, thirteen shekels of four consecutive years, considered to be those of the government of Ezra. Both ring and shekels were purchased in Palestine in the spring of 1874, by Mr C. F. Tyrwhitt Drake; and were said to have been found in close proximity, near Jericho.

## APPENDIX A.

REPORT PRESENTED TO THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AT ITS  
THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,  
MAY 24, 1875.

During the past year five new members have been added to the Society.

It is impossible on this occasion to pass over in silence the death of Professor Willis, which took place early in the present year (February 28, 1875). For several years after his first joining this Society (December 2, 1842), our minute book bears on almost every page some mark of his activity or his influence. One, indeed, of his contributions to our earlier



series of Publications, on the *Architectural nomenclature of the middle ages*, may be said to have formed an epoch in architectural literature. It is now many years since he last came among us, to give an account of the discoveries at Lichfield Cathedral (December 3, 1860). But one of the chief works of his life, the investigation of the architectural history of our University and Colleges, was so intimately connected with one of the main objects for which our society was founded, that our whole body, as well as many individual members of it, must feel the loss of one, who did so much to inspire others with the true spirit of archæological study. It is a matter of great satisfaction to learn that, though Professor Willis did not live to finish his *Architectural History*, there is every chance of its seeing the light without unnecessary delay, with all the advantages which the well-known energy and thoroughness of his nephew, Mr John Willis Clark, will bring to the task.

Several additions have been made to the Library, the gifts of Societies in correspondence with our own. But the want of room for the antiquities, which would naturally find their way to our Museum, is so pressing, that such objects are now, for the most part, allowed to pass into the hands of private collectors. We have no accessions to the Museum to record this year.

Mr Luard's *List of Charters and Documents in the University Registry, from 1266 to 1544*, and the *Reports and Communications* for the seven years ending May 19, 1873, are both still in the press.

## APPENDIX B.

### TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 24, 1875.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Payments.</i>	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Subscriptions:		Gray, Bookbinder . . .	0 5 0
For 1874 . . .	3 3 0	Carriage . . .	0 1 0
For 1875 . . .	11 11 0		
Life Member . . .	19 19 0		
In stamps . . .	0 2 0		
Balance, May, 1874 . . .	54 12 3	Balance, May 1875 . . .	89 1 3
	<u>£89 7 3</u>		<u>£89 7 3</u>

Examined and found correct,

May 24, 1875.

C. C. BABINGTON, *Auditor.*

## APPENDIX C.

COUNCIL.

MAY 24, 1875.

[Those marked \* continue members of Council from last year.]

*President.*

Henry Bradshaw, Esq., M.A., King's College, University Librarian.

*Treasurer.*

William Milner Fawcett, Esq., M.A., Jesus College.

*Secretary.*

Rev. Samuel Savage Lewis, M.A., Corpus Christi College.

*Council.*

\*Rev. Henry Richards Luard, B.D., Trinity College, University Registry.

\*Frederick Charles Wace, Esq., M.A., St John's College.

\*William Aldis Wright, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.

\*Rev. John Eyton Bickersteth Mayor, M.A., St John's College, Professor of Latin.

\*Rev. William George Searle, M.A., Queens' College.

\*Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, B.D., St Catherine's College.

\*Rev. William Griffith, M.A., St John's College.

Charles Cardale Babington, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., St John's College, Professor of Botany.

Rev. Thomas Brocklebank, M.A., King's College.

Rev. Walter William Skeat, M.A., Christ's College.

John Ebenezer Foster, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.

## APPENDIX D.

LIST OF PRESENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDING

MAY 24, 1875.

BOOKS.

*From the Society of Antiquaries of London:*

Proceedings of the Society. 2nd Series. Vol. VI. Parts 2, 3. 8vo.

*From the Associated Architectural Societies of Lincoln, &c.:*

Reports and Papers for 1873. 8vo.

*From the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland:*

Journal of the Association. 4th Series. Vol. III, Nos. 17, 18. 8vo.

*From the Smithsonian Institution:*

Annual Report of the Board of Regents for 1872. 8vo.

*From the Imperial Archæological Commission of St Petersburg:*

Rapport de la Commission. 1869—70—71. 4to.

*From the University of Christiania:*

Postola Sögur.

Several Archæological publications.

1875—1876.

Nov. 8, 1875. The President (Mr Bradshaw) in the chair.

The following new members were elected :

Rev. Coutts Trotter, M.A., Trinity College.

Henry Jackson, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.

Mr Lewis exhibited (on behalf of Mr Williams, of Broomy Hill, Hereford) an oblong brass snuff-box, of Dutch manufacture, dating probably from about the end of the seventeenth century; with two engravings on the upper, and as many on the lower side, representing severally the Fall and the Resurrection on the lid, and the Nativity and the Baptism on the under-side, each followed by an appropriate couplet in Dutch. Around is engraved 'VERLAAT DIE WERELT' (Forsake the world).

Mr Lewis exhibited (on behalf of Mr Arthur Deck) a much corroded iron forceps, found under King's Parade in August 1875.

Mr Lewis also exhibited an oval green jasper, probably of thirteenth century work, measuring 2 in. by 1½ in., and engraved with the scene of the Fall. The serpent is represented with a female head, laureated in token of victory. In the exergue is <sup>ADAN</sup><sub>EVA</sub> reading backwards.

Samuel Birch, Esq., Honorary LL.D., communicated a paper (read by the Secretary) on the granite cover of the sarcophagus of Rameses III., presented to the University by Belzoni in 1823, and now preserved in the Fitzwilliam Museum. (Some copies of Dr Birch's paper, which gives a minute description of this monument, and a summary of events in the reign of the sovereign commemorated, were printed separately in 4to. It will also be found in the Society's *Communications*, Vol. III, No. xxxv.)

Mr J. W. Clark exhibited and presented to the Society, and described, a large model in plaster, of the Medrásen, a circular tomb 60 feet in height by 193 feet in diameter, situated in Algeria about fifty miles south of Constantine. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. xxxvi.)

Nov. 22, 1875. Professor C. C. Babington in the chair.

The following new members were elected :

Rev. John Batteridge Pearson, B.D., Emmanuel College.

Thomas Hack Naylor, Esq., M.A.

Mr G. F. Browne exhibited :

(1) Seven figures in ivory, mostly Flemish and German, probably of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, including a medallion (French),

showing on one side a sainted archbishop bearing models of two churches, and on the other the Blessed Virgin surrounded by seven stars.

(2) A handle and portion of a knife, found in the vineyard of Schloss Heideck (Luzern), which shows a knight drawing his sword, and at his feet a powder-barrel in front and a cannon behind.

(3) A silver figure, cut from the block.

(4) Two silver reliquaries, one cruciform and rudely engraved with figures of our Lord and the Blessed Virgin; the other oval, its contents professing to be *Ex Ossibus B. Jos.*, a cup.

Mr Naylor exhibited a leaden impression of an ecclesiastical seal, which had probably been attached to a lease or other legal deed. It appeared to bear the name of some Priory in Cambridge, the letters -UND- appearing in the name of the Saint; but the legend was too much mutilated to be easily decipherable.

E. H. Palmer, Esq., M.A., Lord Almoner's Reader of Arabic, was introduced to the Society, and read a paper in illustration of the crook noticed by Dr Birch, in his paper read at the last meeting, as to be seen in the right hand of Rameses III. as represented on the cover of his sarcophagus in the Fitzwilliam Museum. Professor Palmer exhibited and presented to the Society a specimen, which he described as a *mehjân*, or camel-stick, of the desert Arabs, made of *lauz barrî* or wild almond wood, and given to him by a Bedawî in the Tih, or Desert of the Wanderings. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. xxxvii.)

Feb. 21, 1876. The President (Mr Bradshaw) in the chair.

Mr Lewis exhibited (on behalf of the Rev. J. Walker, Vicar of Wood Ditton) two axes, a spur, a stirrup, and a lance-head, all of iron, found by a workman engaged in levelling the Devil's Dyke on Newmarket Heath in 1822. The axes are probably of Saxon workmanship; the other objects considerably later in date. All are presented to the Society by Mr Walker.

Professor Hughes exhibited and presented to the Society an ivory knife-handle, with a human head carved at one end, and encrusted with shells (*Lympnæa peregra*, &c.) at the other; found recently in the bed of the Thames, near London Bridge.

Professor C. C. Babington exhibited :

(1) A palæolithic (?) flint axe, which he had found last summer in a field on the cliff at Cromer.

(2) The sketch, on clunch, of half of the original east window of the Chapel (date about 1280) of the Augustinian Brethren (the predecessors of St John's College, in Cambridge), which was found employed as building

material in the east wall of the lately destroyed chapel of St John's College. It has been figured and described by Professor Babington in his *History of St John's College Chapel*, p. 13, pl. ix.

Mr Naylor exhibited fifteen tokens, bearing portraits of kings and princes from Harold to Charles I, recently found on his own land at Cherterton. They were probably executed in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

Mr Lewis exhibited :

(1) A Christian two-light bronze lamp, 8 in. long by 5 in. high, probably of fifth century workmanship, representing the Old Serpent, stabbed in the head by a cruciform sword, which forms the handle, and is surmounted by a dove. It was found at Syracuse in 1869, and is believed to be nearly unique in design.

(2) A seated andro-sphinx in terra cotta, 6 in. long, by 6½ in. high, with the body of a lion and with eagles' wings erect. This interesting illustration of Hebrew imagery and Greek legend dates from about the third century, B.C. It was recently found in a tomb near Canosa (the *bilingue Canusium* of Horace), not far from the tomb of Bohemond, Prince of Antioch, one of the heroes of Tasso.

(3) An intaglio bust in Roman glass-paste, probably of Prince Charles Edward (the 'Young Pretender'); and also a bronze and a silver medal of the same, bearing on the obverse 'CAROLUS . WALLIS . PRINCEPS', and on the reverse 'AMOR . ET . SPES', with the standing figure of Britannia on the sea-shore expectant.

March 6, 1876. The President (Mr Bradshaw) in the chair.

Mr Luard brought before the Society a set of the printed slips in proof, containing the whole of his List of the charters and documents in the University Registry from 1266 to 1544, which the Society had agreed to print. Mr Luard gave some account of the various catalogues which had been made of these documents from time to time, and also noticed certain early letters, &c. existing elsewhere, but of which no trace is to be found in the University Registry. (The *List*, with a brief introduction by Mr Luard, will be found printed in the Society's *Communications*, Vol. III, No. xxxviii.)

Mr J. W. Clark exhibited and presented to the Society :

(1) A bronze axe, marked on both sides with three double lines terminating at each end in circles, found at Horningsey in November, 1860.

(2) Fourteen shell implements from Barbados (ten formed from the columella, the rest from the lip of the strombus shell), made by the now nearly extinct aboriginal race of Charibs. The shapes suggest the uses now fulfilled by our hatchet, adze, chisel, knife, spoon, &c.

(3) A bronze statuette of antique Egyptian work, five inches high, representing Isis seated and suckling the infant Horus.

Professor Hughes exhibited a coloured drawing, and by means of it described an *amphora* with pointed foot, 2 ft. 7½ in. high, and 5 ft. 8 in. in greatest diameter, which was found, at the depth of a foot and a half, last January, at Haslingfield, where the clay meets the chalk formation. From the same neighbourhood he exhibited also a spindle-whorl of baked clay, and a bronze *fibula*.

Professor Cowell exhibited (on behalf of the present owner, whose name was not mentioned) a manuscript volume of the University Commissary's proceedings, 1599—1600. It must have been borrowed for some purpose from the University Registry, and the borrower has failed to return it to its rightful keeper.

Mr Lewis exhibited a bronze statuette, apparently of *Spes Augusta*, found, in the autumn of 1875, at Grosseto on the coast of Tuscany, and gave a detailed description of it.

The figure itself measures 8½ in. in height, but with the stilts for fixing it in a pedestal (from which it must have been separated very long ago, for the patina is uniform and continuous) is a little more than 10 inches long, or just a Roman foot. The attributes which seem to justify the name—Hope—given to it, are the attitude of the right hand, which is stretched out and holds a lotus-flower; the steady energetic forward motion indicated by the stride of the legs; and the pose of the left hand, which slightly lifts the long robe (*χρῶν ποδίρης*), that hardly embarrasses the lissome figure—all three found precisely reproduced on the obverse of a large brass coin of Claudius I., which bears the legend *SPES . AVGVSTA*, of which two various examples were exhibited. In illustration of the subject Mr Lewis quoted epigrams from the Greek Anthology, in which Hope is coupled with Fortune and with Nemesis; an intaglio plasma in the Stosch collection now at Berlin, engraved with an identical figure; and the great statue of this subject in the Villa Ludovisi at Rome, which bears the inscription

Q . AQVILIVS DIONVSIVS ET  
NONIA FAVSTINA SPEM RES  
TITVERVNT.

The severe, almost stern, expression of the countenance and whole figure well corresponds with the fact that *spes* and *spero* (as *ἐλπίς* and *ἐλπίζω* also) are used for the anticipation of *evil* as well as of good. Mr Lewis also called attention to the freedom with which the hair and drapery are represented and to the general elegance of ornamentation, while the stiffness of the fingers and other limbs would prove a date somewhat earlier than the finest period of Greek Art, or from 500 to 450 B.C.

May 1, 1876. The President (Mr Bradshaw) in the chair.

Professor C. C. Babington gave a short account of the ancient cemetery in the grounds of G. S. Gibson, Esq., of Saffron Walden. The bodies are mostly laid side by side with much regularity in shallow trenches in the chalk. They are very numerous. A few which seem much older than the others were placed irregularly, or even over each other, as if thrown in without care. There are some remarkable holes amongst and even under some of them, which may be the remains of British hut-circles. Their sides are singularly under-cut. Ashes and rubbish were found in them in considerable quantity. Probably this is an Anglo-Saxon cemetery placed over a British settlement. But there is much still to determine concerning it before a decided opinion can be formed.

Professor Hughes and Mr Marr exhibited :

(1) A collection of flint flakes from Fen Ditton, which they considered to have been made for use as flakes or for the manufacture of arrow-heads, as many cores were found with them.

(2) A number of remains from pits occurring in the same locality. These consisted of bones of horse, ox, sheep or goat, pig, deer (?) and bird ; fragments of pottery, most of it apparently Roman ; a bronze ring (Roman) ; bits of iron ; a small fragment of glass ; shells of oyster, mussel, whelk, and *Helix aspersa* and *H. nemoralis* ; charred wood, burnt and unburnt stones of local and of distant origin. They considered these to be refuse pits of Roman age. They said they were investigating other similar pits in the neighbourhood, which they hoped to describe on a future occasion.

Professor Hughes exhibited :

(1) A series of bronze and stone (neolithic) implements from Brittany.

(2) A collection of quartzite implements from Bois du Rocher, La Ganterie, Dinan, and in illustration of these a series of recently found flint implements from St Acheul.

(3) Some pieces of flint and chalcedony from Carnac, which appeared to have been rudely dressed.

In describing these he gave reasons for believing that the *menhirs* ranged back to a period considerably more remote than the *dolmens*, pointing out that though dolmens were placed near or among the menhirs they were often out of the principal lines of arrangement ; that broken menhirs were used in the building of dolmens ; that some of the sculptures were made previous to the placing of the stones in the dolmen, as, in one case at least, he had observed that the supporting stone covered part of the engraving on the overlying stone ; that some of the menhirs had been dressed, *e.g.* the great broken menhir near the Dol er Marchadourien ; that there was generally around the base of the menhirs a small talus due to the weathering of the surface of the granite, so that had they been

originally sculptured the figures must necessarily have been destroyed, except where covered up and protected; that the instruments associated with the dolmens were all highly finished neolithic, while there was little evidence as to the instruments of the time of the menhirs. On the sculptured stones there were many representations of implements of neolithic pattern, while others seemed ruder. Implements of palæolithic type were said to have been found under a menhir near Saumur. So that the evidence as far as it went allowed the supposition that the menhirs ranged from palæolithic to neolithic times, but that the dolmens were not erected till well on in the later period.

Professor Hughes also exhibited:

(1) A rare silver coin of Coenwulf, King of Mercia : *rev.* OBA . MONETA, from Haslingfield.

(2) An illuminated MS. Book of Hours, of French execution, dating from the latter part of the fifteenth century.

Mr Lewis exhibited (on the part of Mr Oglesby of York) an intaglio medallion in paste, bearing the head of Jupiter Ammon, which was said to have been found in the year 1873 amongst Roman pottery by workmen engaged in clearing for the new railway station at York.

May 15, 1876. Thirty-sixth Annual General Meeting. The President (Mr Bradshaw) in the chair.

Professor Hughes and Mr Marr exhibited a series of remains, chiefly obtained from black earth-pits in the neighbourhood of Cambridge. They first described those of the gravel pits at Chesterford, which are similar to those described at the previous meeting (May 1, 1876), both as regards the shape and size of the pits, and the nature of the contents. Three types of black pottery, some made with alluvial clay containing shells, and several types of red ware, including Samian, were obtained from these pits; also bones of ox, horse, pig, sheep or goat; shells of oyster, mussel and whelk; charred wood, burnt flints, and various kinds of stone foreign to the neighbourhood, and sometimes dressed into slabs, the whole being confusedly mixed together.

A similar series was exhibited from pits exposed during the working for phosphatic nodules between the Observatory and the Cemetery, where, however, they stated that the pits had not yielded such a variety as at Chesterford or Fen Ditton, although the surface soil abounds in remains of all ages from Elizabethan tobacco-pipes to Roman coins.

They stated that there were similar pits in the neighbourhood of Haslingfield, and exhibited three Roman vessels and a Saxon spear-head from that neighbourhood, although these were not dug out of the black earth-pits.

They observed that although remains of all ages had been found in the surface soil round the pits, yet in the localities which they had hitherto explored, the contents of the pits themselves were exclusively Roman.



Professor Hughes communicated the results of an exploration of three tumuli on the property of I. H. Wilkinson, Esq., of Upper Hare Park.

In the first, in a grave sunk about 5 ft. into the chalk, over which was an earth-mound now some 2 ft. above the original surface soil, portions of a human skeleton were discovered, and on it a very fine gold-laid and jewelled bronze ornament probably of Saxon age.

In the second tumulus scattered (Romano-British ?) pottery and fragments of human bones were picked out of the disturbed earth. Two graves similar to that in the first tumulus were discovered, in one of which, in the chalk-rubble at the bottom, four antlers of red deer were found. One of these had a portion of the skull attached, the other three had been shed. Above the antlers were portions of two human skeletons: the only skull sufficiently preserved for examination seemed to belong to the *dolichocephalic* type. The tumulus was circular, about twenty-five yards in diameter.

In the third tumulus three pre-Roman sepulchral urns containing charred bones rested on burnt earth and stones and charred wood. A few bones of ox, horse, &c., a rude flint arrow-head, and some flakes, were found in the earth.

Professor Hughes explained the mode of formation of other and *natural* mounds of which there were several examples in the neighbourhood, and which outwardly exactly resembled the *artificial* tumuli. These were the heads of sand and gravel *pipes*, all around which the chalk had been lowered by the chemical action of the acidulated rain water, while, owing to the porous character of the soil, no runlets could be formed sufficient to carry away the sand and gravel at the same rate as the decomposed chalk.

Professor Hughes exhibited a series of remains obtained during explorations carried on with Col. Lane Fox at Cissbury near Worthing, referring to *Journ. Anth. Inst.*, Vol. v, p. 357; and, for comparison, a number of wrought flints which he had found near Grime's Graves, referring to Greenwell, *Journ. Ethn. Soc.*, Vol. II, p. 419.

Mr G. F. Browne communicated some notes respecting three houses at the beginning of Trumpington Street, all now swept away: (1) Hobson's house; (2) the White Horse (nicknamed 'Germany' from its being the place where the early reformers met in secret); and (3) the late Mr Cory's house. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. xxxix.)

Mr Searle exhibited a string of Saxon beads (twenty-seven of amber and one of glass), and two bronze round ornaments, probably for harness. They were found by Mr Roads in one of his fields at Foxton, in this county, and by him kindly presented (through the Rev. E. W. Cory) to the Society.

Mr Lewis exhibited (by favour of the owner, Mr Clark, Fellow of Queens' College) a small round tongueless silver *fibula*, bearing the engraved legend *IESV NAZARENI* in letters of Norman character.

The Secretary read the Annual Report of the Council to the Society (see page 3).

The Treasurer submitted his statement of the year's accounts (see page 5).

The new Officers and other members of Council were elected (see page 6).

N.B. The following is a copy of the memorial recently submitted to the Council of the Senate by thirteen members of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, as mentioned above in the Annual Report (see page 4):

May 11, 1876.

The undersigned Members of the Senate beg leave to call the attention of the Council to the importance of the objects of local and general archaeology which exist in Cambridge, and to suggest that the time has arrived when such objects ought to be arranged and exhibited in an appropriate University building.

A very considerable collection, the property of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, is at present distributed, for want of other accommodation, between the Fitzwilliam Museum, the University Library, and the rooms of the Secretary of the Society. Thus distributed, the collection is scarcely available for study; while at the Fitzwilliam Museum, the space which a part of it occupies is required for other purposes.

The following resolution of the Council of the Antiquarian Society was conveyed last year to the Vice-Chancellor in a letter addressed to him by the Secretary of the Society, and published as "deserving attention" by the Buildings Syndicate in their Report dated June 3, 1875:—"That it is highly desirable that prompt measures should be taken for securing and exhibiting the antiquities found from time to time in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, which have hitherto for the most part been dispersed, owing to the lack of any central room in which they might be stored and exhibited in a clear and instructive manner; and further, that the Vice-Chancellor be respectfully requested to bring this urgent need under the notice of any Syndicate now sitting which could take cognizance of it, and of the Council of the University, if it seem good to him to do so." In support of this resolution, the Secretary of the Antiquarian Society pleaded further, and the plea still holds good, that the special facilities for acquisitions of this class, arising from the operations of the coprolite-diggers, ought to be turned to account while they last; and added, that he was authorized to express the willingness of the Society to present its collections

to the University, if the University would provide room in which to place and exhibit them.

This arrangement seems very desirable. The collections thus presented by the Antiquarian Society, once properly housed and exhibited, would be increased by donations and other additions, and the University would soon become possessed of a worthy collection of local and general antiquities, præ-historic, primitive, and mediæval, as distinct from the collections of Fine Art proper which have their place in the Fitzwilliam Museum. The advantage and importance of this for historical and other students can hardly be overrated.

In the opinion of the undersigned, an opportunity of meeting the want which they point out has arisen in connexion with the New Divinity Schools to be built opposite St John's College. The site being somewhat larger than is necessary for the purpose of the Schools, the architects invited to competition have been instructed to include in their designs supplementary buildings to be erected later. According to the views of the Buildings Syndicate, these supplementary buildings are destined to comprise class-rooms for literary Professors not at present accommodated in any University building. The undersigned beg to submit that the needs of the literary Professors might be satisfied in combination with the other special need which is the object of the present memorial, and that the space might be apportioned between class-rooms and rooms suitable for storing and exhibiting the archaeological collections; or the same rooms might serve both purposes. The fact of the supplementary buildings being destined to this additional and important use, would furnish a new reason for proceeding with them as soon as possible.

The undersigned therefore venture to urge that accommodation be provided for the collections of the Antiquarian Society in the buildings supplementary to the New Divinity Schools, and to hope that their representation may be brought under the notice of the Divinity Schools Syndicate, and in due time, if the Council think proper, of the Senate.

(Signed)	EDWIN GUEST.	EDW. B. COWELL.
	G. M. HUMPHRY.	H. R. LUARD.
	CHURCHILL BABINGTON.	HENRY BRADSHAW.
	C. C. BABINGTON.	T. G. BONNEY.
	JOHN E. B. MAYOR.	J. W. CLARK.
	T. McK. HUGHES.	S. S. LEWIS.
	SIDNEY COLVIN.	

## L A W S.

I. THAT the Society be for the encouragement of the study of History, Architecture, and Antiquities; and that such Society be called "THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY."

II. That the object of the Society be to collect and to print information relative to the above-mentioned subjects.

III. That the subscription of each Member of the Society be *One Guinea* annually; such subscription to be due on the first day of January in each year: on the payment of which he shall become entitled to all the Publications of the Society, during the current year.

IV. That any person who is desirous of becoming a Member of the Society, be proposed by two Members, at any of the ordinary Meetings of the Society, and balloted for at the next Meeting: but all Noblemen, Bishops, and Heads of Colleges shall be balloted for at the Meeting at which they are proposed.

V. That the management of the affairs of the Society be vested in a Council, consisting of a President (who shall not be eligible for that office for more than two successive years), a Treasurer, a Secretary, and not more than twelve nor less than seven other Members, to be elected from amongst the Members of the Society who are graduates of the University. Each Member of the Council shall have due notice of the Meetings of that body, at which not less than five shall constitute a quorum.

VI. That the President, Treasurer, and Secretary, and at least three ordinary Members of the Council, shall be elected annually by ballot, at a General Meeting to be held in the month of May; the three senior ordinary Members of the Council to retire annually.

VII. That no Member be entitled to vote at any General Meeting whose subscription is in arrear.

VIII. That, in the absence of the President, the Council at their Meetings shall elect a Chairman, such Chairman having a casting-vote in case of equality of numbers, and retaining also his right to vote upon all questions submitted to the Council.

IX. That the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Society be audited annually by two auditors, to be elected at the Annual General Meeting; and that an abstract of such accounts be printed for the use of the Members.

X. That the object of the usual Meetings of the Society be, to read communications, acknowledge presents, and transact miscellaneous business.

XI. That the Meetings of the Society take place once at least during each term: and that the place of meeting and all other arrangements not specified in the Laws, be left to the discretion of the Council.

XII. That any Member be allowed to compound for his future subscriptions by one payment of *Ten Guineas*.

XIII. That Members of the Society be allowed to propose Honorary Members, provided that no person so proposed be either resident within the County of Cambridge, or a member of the University.

XIV. That Honorary Members be proposed by at least two Members of the Society, at any of the usual Meetings of the Society, and balloted for at the next Meeting.

XV. That nothing shall be published by the Society, which has not been previously approved by the Council, nor without the author's name being appended to it.

XVI. That no alteration be made in these Laws, except at the Annual General Meeting or at a Special General Meeting called for that purpose, of which at least one week's notice shall be given to all the Members; and that one month's notice of any proposed alteration be communicated, in writing, to the Secretary, in order that he may make the same known to all the Members of the Society.

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*It is requested that all Communications intended for the Society, and the names of Candidates for admission, be forwarded to the Secretary, or to the Treasurer.*

Subscriptions received by the Treasurer, or by his Bankers, Messrs Mortlock and Co., Cambridge; or at the Bank of Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smith, London, "To the Cambridge Antiquarian Society's account with Messrs Mortlock and Co., Cambridge."

# CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN COMMUNICATIONS,

BEING

PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE MEETINGS

OF THE

**Cambridge Antiquarian Society.**

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No. XVIII.

BEING THE FOURTH AND CONCLUDING NUMBER OF THE  
THIRD VOLUME.

1873—1876.

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XXVIII. NOTES<sup>1</sup> ON CHARIB IMPLEMENTS IN BARBADOS AND THE NEIGHBOURING (WEST INDIAN) ISLANDS. Communicated by the Rev. WILLIAM GRIFFITH, M.A., St John's College.

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[November 24, 1873.]

A GREAT variety of types and a large number of some types of Indian hatchets, chisels, &c., are found in the West Indian Islands and on the mainland frequented by the Charib Indians. These Charibs are extinct in most of the islands; but a settlement of them remains on the Windward coast of St Vincent, in the Charib Territory north of River Byera (ceded to them in 1660). Many fierce fights occurred between the English troops and the Charibs reinforced by others from St Lucia. Such places as "Bloody Bridge" and "God-save-the-King Bridge," evidence the struggles which have taken place. Near War-ranarou, on Jan. 6, in company of the Rev. G. M. D. Frederick, I saw a party of nearly pure Charibs engaged in grating and washing the cassiva root to obtain the *farine*.

They are somewhat copper-coloured (a pale yellow Dutch cheese is perhaps the best comparison), round-faced, flat-featured, oblique-eyed, and have long black hair. They are thus entirely distinct from the Negro. In former days their

<sup>1</sup> These notes were compiled during a residence from October 2, 1872, to July 2, 1873. A large collection of the implements here described was exhibited to the Society when this communication was read.



heads were flattened, while children, by a board tightly pressed on them.

Two peculiarities may be noticed. They are buried sitting crouched up. The language, which is fast dying out, is full of repetitions (*e.g.* Warra-warrou), and is in part at least different for the two sexes. "What is the Charib for rain?" asked Mr F. "If a *man* was talking it is . . . ; if a *woman*, . . . ; if she used the man's word they would laugh at it." The following (proper names of places) will give an idea of the language—Calliaqua, Macariacaw, Massaricaw, Rabacaw—Camacaribou, Warranarou, Wallibou, Layou, Bayabou. The Charibs and negroes may still be seen building their canoes, cutting down the trees, burning and chopping them hollow, forcing them open by transverse logs wedged in; and now building up the gunwales with boards. The bow and stern are ultimately cut open and a piece of wood inserted with the grain vertical, so as to stand the necessary strain. The "dug-outs" or "pirogues" thus made are largely used in St Vincent and St Lucia. One I saw in course of making was 25 ft. long.

St Vincent and St Lucia being volcanic islands, hard stone is found, of which the necessary implements for boat-building, digging, and other purposes, could be made. They vary in substance, form, size, and finish. Some are as carefully worked as others are carelessly. Of those I obtained in these islands all, with the exception of one, have more or less of "ears" to enable them to be fixed to the handle.

It would be of interest to ascertain, in any case in which the stone used is not found in the island, where it could have been brought from. This would be especially easy and useful in the case of the stone hatchets found in Barbados.

The greater part of this island is of coral, and although the northern part, "Scotland," is certainly volcanic, stone for hatchets must be very rare in the island. In case there is no formation suitable for the purpose, a few pebbles might pro-

bably be picked up on the beach, such as some I found near Bird River in St Michael's Parish, where a large cavern, possibly Charib, occurs.

Among the collection of implements, two stone ones only were obtained in Barbados. The larger one was picked up by a boy near Codrington College, and is much damaged. The smaller one, of jade, was picked up about three years ago by Alexander M'Collins on the beach at Bath Estate. Its hardness is shown by its perfect surface and edge, and by the fact that he was accustomed to use it to scratch glass, which it did sufficiently well to enable him to cut glass to measure. Neither of these have any "ears."

The majority of *stone* implements found in Barbados, so I was informed, were of this green jade. But even Mr Rawson, the Governor, who has large collections of shells, &c., and many means of collecting, has only six or seven.

In default of stone for their implements, the native Charibs in Barbados were driven to use the next best material, *shell*. This was usually the central spire or the spreading undulating lip of the queen conch, either in its natural or fossilised state. One very small one exhibited may be of bone.

Some of them seem clearly made of "living" shells, fresh from the sea. Others certainly of shells long dead, for the *serpulæ* and other worms have bored into them deeply. Nearly all, with the exception of those most distinctly made of fossil shells, show signs of weathering and surface change, owing to their exposure to air and water. Their position when found, viz. in the earth, in the mud of ponds, or on the sea beach, shows what influences they have suffered from.

They appear all to have been made by grinding them down, either on a stone or on each other (which would have a double effect), sand and water being probably used in each case. In each case where this has been done far enough to produce the desired edge, without entirely cutting away the natural curves

of the shell, it is easy to recognise by their means the part of the shell from which it was derived. It has, however, been suggested to me, and the suggestion seems a good one, that as the first edge was worn away, a fresh one was given by its being further ground down; the result would be, what we do observe in them, viz. the distinctive marks are in some perfectly clear, in others partly destroyed, and in others again entirely so, the surfaces and outlines being even and unmarked by any of the natural outlines of the shell.

Supposing this theory correct, the idea of a black man—Moses O'Daniell, son of the schoolmistress at Society—who has been now some time resident in Nevis, is not altogether wrong. "The spoon-shaped ones," he said to me, "are not finished; the hollow needs cutting right out." He mentioned having picked up only one stone implement (a green one) in the island of Nevis in sixteen years' stay there. This suggests the arrangement of the whole series of shell implements in two classes, according to the part of the shell from which they were made, and in order in each class according to the amount of work bestowed on them to bring them to their present state. Probably most of those which in their outline and surface have lost all marks, can with some care be properly classified by carefully noting the *grain* of the shell. The time and labour needing to be thus bestowed would be very great, though not so large in the case of the natural shells as in that of the fossils; or of these again compared with the stone. An incident related to me at Layou, in St Vincent, shows how ready they would be to use the necessary time. A Hindu coolie on an estate there wanted a needle. Instead of going to the store and buying one ready made, he got a piece of thick iron wire, and, after a week's patient work on a stone, obtained his desired needle. How well finished some of their work was we can see by several of the specimens exhibited. The variety of forms is great. Thus, we find the edge curved or straight, bevelled or wedge-shaped,

rectangular or oblique. The sides are of their natural shape, or as carefully ground down and narrowed as the edges. The tops are carefully pointed or rough (apparently fractured), square or retaining the natural curve of the shell—a curve which fits the hand with remarkable ease. In one case, for certain, the tool has an edge at both ends, another example of which is in the possession of the Rev. W. T. Webb, Principal of Codrington College. No doubt those made by different workmen would show slightly differing types. The hollow in some cases is most carefully preserved, in others it is ground down at the end to a knife edge. These shapes, among other uses, suggest those now fulfilled by our hatchet, adze, chisel, gouge, knife, and spoon, and possibly drill. For weapons—spears, arrows, daggers, &c.—they do not seem so much adapted.

The present state of the edges and tools generally is deserving of notice. They are in some instances so bruised and blunted as to need a fresh edge being given them, as is suggested above. Of the three spoons, two are evidently broken off, while one is whole. Mr W. A. Culpeper, Master of the Middle School, Christ Church, who has studied them for several years, says that he has *invariably* found these broken. His suggestion is that they were looked on as peculiarly the property of their owner, and were snapped at his death. If so, the unbroken specimen (unique to his knowledge) must have been lost, or its owner must have died unknown (as, for instance, on the coast in a storm), with it in his possession. The method of using them must have varied with their form. Those (of stone) with “ears” evidently were intended to have handles tied on, as may be seen in modern South Sea Island weapons. Those with the curved ends seem only fitted for holding in the hand, in which way some of the others were also probably used. In the case of the smallest, the fingers would grasp them. The larger number may have been used with a heavy stone as mallet, the top of the tool possibly being guarded by being inserted in a

hole in a stick, so that the stick should be directly struck and not the shell. This is merely my own suggestion. Though those made from fresh shells, at all events, are not very hard, these would be useful in cutting wood (in many cases previously charred); in hollowing out the soft rock into caverns, of which several now exist with tool-marks on the walls; in cutting flesh or fibrous materials, and other such purposes. The coral rock of which the major part of the island is formed is very soft, but hardens when exposed to the air.

The popular name among all classes for stone and for shell tools is "thunderbolts," as their *cutting* edge is commonly supposed to enable them to cleave the air in their fall to the earth in thunderstorms.

In one case, I heard of such quantities being found that they were used to mend the roads. As to roads, it may be mentioned that they are so good, being cut in the rock which then hardens, that people from other islands say that, whereas they are always trying to make bad roads good by mending, the Barbadians are always making good roads bad.

They are found specially in the neighbourhood of the springs, which are met with "under the cliff," at intervals. These afford the only fresh water in the island, and would naturally be the sites for Charib villages, as now for choice estates. The College springs, which now supply in good part Bridgetown, fourteen miles off, rise in a little depression, now cleared out into a small piece of ornamental water. In removing the thick stratum of mud from this, many of the shell implements were found last year, and doubtless again this year. Along with them were found conch, clam, and other shells, of which a few are exhibited, the contents of which were doubtless eaten by the Charibs. As the mud is of great value for manure, and is carted away on to the neighbouring estates of College, Society, Palmer's, &c., specimens from this spot will be picked up for some years to come in the neighbourhood.

Similar but smaller springs occur at the Bath Estate, whence several of the specimens come.

The other locality is the beach, where no doubt the Charibs spent much of their time fishing, &c. Many tools were picked up by Rev. G. J. Chester at Consett's Bay, below the College, half a mile distant. This place I was told by Mr Culpeper was the best locality for the "spoons."

NOTE. At a subsequent meeting of the Society Mr Griffith read a letter from Mr Hawtayne, acting Colonial Secretary of St Vincent (W. I.), criticising his previous communication upon Charib antiquities to the following effect: The *Yellow* Charibs, the aborigines, did not flatten the heads of their children, as did the *Black* Charibs, who are said to be the offspring of marriages between the first-mentioned race and a shipwrecked cargo of slaves from Africa. The Charib prisoners deported from St Vincent in 1795 to Balliceaux, a small neighbouring island, were buried by the sea-shore, but apparently not in a sitting posture. Fragments of pottery and whelk and conch shells were found in their graves by Mr Hawtayne. *Stone* implements both there and in Mustique are rare, though "ears" of pots rudely marked with grotesque faces are not uncommon. Shell implements are found in Myreau also. Parcels of axes, knives, &c., obtained by Mr Hawtayne in various islands, are in the British Museum, and in the possession of Dr Barnard Davis, of Hanley, Staffordshire. A curious crescent-shaped implement of jade has been seen by Mr Hawtayne, but the owner believes it has some wonderful powers, and will not part with it. The canoes are made of the Goumier tree, which yields a great quantity of fragrant gum, and are spread open with the aid of wet sand.









TERRA COTTA STATUETTES,  
*Found at Tanagra in 1873.*

*Drawn to size*



TERRA COTTA STATUETTE

*Found at Tanagra in 1873.*

*Drawn to size.*

*Camb. Ant. Soc. Conm. Vol. III.*



## XXIX. ON THREE STATUETTES FOUND AT TANAGRA.

Communicated by the Rev. S. S. LEWIS, M.A.,  
Corpus Christi College.

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[November 9, 1874.]

As in these latter days the fertile Canton de Vaud and the rich pasture-lands of Wiltshire are said—it may be with a tinge of envy—to be less notable for *intellectual* culture; so in ancient Greece the quick-witted native of thin-soiled Attica loved to speak of his agricultural neighbour on the northern side as Βιωρία ἴς—a sneer perpetuated even by one of themselves, the scholarly Plutarch<sup>1</sup> of Chaeroneia. Yet what could be more unjust? The beautiful land of Thebes and Helicon, whose legendary heroes were sung by Aeschylus and his successors, could surely appeal in justification to the military genius of Epaminondas and to the poetry of Hesiod, Corinna, and Pindar. Tanagra, the birth-place of Corinna and capital of Eastern Bœotia, has within the last year yielded a new and quite unexpected answer to the reproach.

The dependent sea-port of Aulis had been described by Pausanias<sup>2</sup> as chiefly inhabited by potters, and from the ruins of Tanagra herself a few notable statuettes in terra cotta had found their way to the Pourtales-Gorgier<sup>3</sup> collection; but it was only in the winter of 1873 that the accidental discovery by some farm-labourers in the valley of the Vuriémi (the ancient *Asopos*) of tombs containing pottery of very varied form, both grotesque and graceful, proved that Tanagra had been the site of a flourishing school of this branch of Fine Art. Here, only 16 miles off the high road from Athens to Euboea, one might

<sup>1</sup> τοὺς Βιωτοὺς ἡμᾶς οἱ Ἀττικοὶ καὶ πᾶσι καὶ ἀναισθήτους καὶ ἡλιθίους  
... προσηγόρευον (Plut. *de esu carnis* l. 6).

<sup>2</sup> ix. 19. § 8.

<sup>3</sup> See *Catalogue by Panofka* (Paris, 1834), pl. 31.

at first have suspected importation rather than production on the spot, yet the capital of Attica has yielded nothing at all comparable in terra cotta: a similar contrast is presented by Rubi (now *Ruvo*), which is scarcely mentioned in history, and yet has far surpassed its populous and storied neighbour Tarentum in the variety and beauty of the vases found in the sepulchres at her gates.

Of Tanagra we hear from Dicaearchus who visited it in the time of Cassander (318—307 B.C.) that the town stood on a steep hill and looked very bright from a distance; that the inhabitants were hospitable and wealthy, but frugal, and mostly landholders; that the houses were adorned with porticoes and encaustic paintings: while Pausanias writing in the time of the Antonines enumerates the temples of Dionysus, Themis, Aphrodite, Apollo and Hermes<sup>1</sup> (both *Kriophoros* and *Promachos*), and notes the peculiarity that these sacred buildings stood by themselves apart from the dwelling-houses. In this last respect, as well as in the good taste of her citizens, mediæval Pisa furnishes a close parallel to Tanagra.

The shape and depth of the recently discovered tombs are very various—sometimes sarcophagi covered with tiles from three to five feet deep in the soil, and occasionally close to the surface,—more often small square sepulchres sunk in the earth with a tiled roof, flat or arched, at the depth of from six to nine feet below the surface,—and occasionally walled in with blocks of stone for sides and roof and at a slighter depth. No law of orientation can be distinguished: though they more often lie towards the west or north.

Of the many hundreds of these statuettes which are finding their way into collections, both continental and English, but a small number are so distinguished by gesture or adjunct as to enable the critic at once to determine the artist's motive. In the veiled matron of noble mien we may see a *Hera* or *Demeter*,

<sup>1</sup> Whose birthplace was noted on the neighbouring Mount Kerykion—an obvious instance of *paronomasia*.

the nude figure holding a ruddy apple or a mirror may well be a victorious *Aphrodite*, the maidens<sup>1</sup> playing with astragali recall *Clytie* and *Cameiro*, as painted by Polygnotus, and the eager youth with petasus and purse a *Hermes*; but how are we to account for the great majority of the figures in which, as in the three given in the annexed woodcut, the most transcendental critic can find no more than homely life in noble and graceful attitude? A French<sup>2</sup> scholar has most ingeniously suggested that these calm but life-like figures were intended to keep the deceased in company,—that just as in an earlier age they sacrificed slaves and captives to form a retinue in the halls of Hades, so a later age, more humane and artistic, substituted for such victims the forms in clay most appropriate to the age and rank of the departed. A happier idea has been suggested—that, as the Roman was escorted to the tomb by the *imagines* of his distinguished ancestors, so in these life-like figures the more refined Greek was surrounded by portraits of his surviving relatives, who would thus accompany the lost one to the world below. One question yet remains—the period of Art-history to which they should be assigned; and here the critic feels less difficulty.

In the age of Alexander the Great and his immediate successors the Boeotian modellers were less ambitious to express the highest ideal of the Good and the Beautiful than—like Lysippus and Apelles—to portray the True in its most lovely and perfect form. *Genre* was then in fact the fashion in modelling as in sculpture and painting; but *genre* with more careful regard to purity, refinement, and nobility of type than has been generally associated with it in these latter days. In the three examples before us no care has been spared to render the contour of the figure, even where fully and doubly draped, and the few re-

<sup>1</sup> This group, perhaps the most charming object of the whole find, is now (1878) in the choice collection of Dr Imhoof-Blumer of Winterthur.

<sup>2</sup> M. Léon Heuzey in the *Monuments grecs publiés par la Société des études grecques*, nos. 2 and 3.

mains of colour prove that it was applied with an equal regard to simplicity and effect: the pose and style of the figures well bear out the remark of Dicaearchus<sup>1</sup>, that in Boeotia he found the most graceful and elegant ladies of all Greece. The hair in this case is of a reddish brown, and its arrangement is probably that which in the case of Theban dames was known as *λαμπαδίων*<sup>2</sup>: the long under-garment (*χιτὼν ποδηγής*) is of a rose colour, while the shawl (*πέπλος*) which falls over the shoulders and across the bosom is sky-blue. In some other cases it is thrown over the head, and thus unites veil and mantle. The seated youth<sup>3</sup> is clad in a short and almost sleeveless tunic, over which falls a cloak (*χλάμυς*) fastened on the right shoulder by a buckle. His broad-brimmed hat well deserves the epithet *ἡλιοστερής* (*parasol*) given to that of Ismene in the *Oedipus Coloneus* (v. 313): it would doubtless have been made of felt, as we know was generally the case with the *καυσία*.

The hands in each case are only indicated under the folds of drapery—a gesture which very frequently occurs, and is perhaps significant of mourning: an opening behind of various shape supplies the technical necessity of an air-hole, which would be requisite for the process of baking. From the rear of the figure being, in every instance but one, left unfinished in detail, we may infer that these statuettes must have been intended to be placed each in its niche, or else to be ranged on shelves against the wall of the sepulchre.

In closing these remarks I gratefully acknowledge my obligations to an article by M. Henry Houssaye in the *Gazette Archéologique* (Paris, 1876), and to R. Kekulé's admirable monograph *Griechische Thonfiguren aus Tanagra* (Stuttgart, 1878).

<sup>1</sup> Dicaearchus, *Descr. Graec.* § 17, ed. C. Müller.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* § 19.

<sup>3</sup> The figure of the seated youth, and another standing, were exhibited at a subsequent meeting of the Society; but I have thought it better to unite the two notices in one, and to include three, of the four figures exhibited, in the group which is given in the plate which accompanies this paper.

XXX. ON THE ANCIENT ONYX KNOWN AS THE 'MANTUAN VASE,' IN THE GRAND-DUCAL MUSEUM AT BRUNSWICK. Communicated by the Rev. JOHN B. PEARSON, B.D., Emmanuel College.

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[May 10, 1875.]

BEING at Brunswick in January last, I took the opportunity to inspect the famous Mantuan Vase which had been restored to Brunswick in the preceding year, after a disappearance of more than forty years. An excellent description of it has been published at Stuttgart in the *Kunsthandwerk* for 1874 by Professor Riegel, the Director of the Museum at Brunswick, under whose charge the Vase now is; but, as this publication is perhaps but rarely to be met with in this country, and is not accessible in Cambridge, I have made a translation of the memoir, with a view of bringing it more easily to the notice of the members of the Antiquarian Society. I have not reproduced the plate; but a sketch and description of the Vase, including the mounting, will be found in the Leipsic *Acta Erudit.*, 1683; and also in Gronovius' *Thesaurus*, Vol. VII., 1699.

TRANSLATION OF PROFESSOR RIEGEL'S MEMOIR ON THE  
'MANTUAN VASE.'

*History.* The Onyx Vase represented on the two accompanying plates, formed a part of the collection of the Ducal House of Gonzaga at Mantua, when the city, during the war of the Mantuan succession, was captured and plundered by an Imperial force under Colalto on the 18th



July, 1630. It fell at the time into the hands of a private soldier, who for the value of its gold fittings sold it to an Imperial officer, Baron von Sirot, for 17 "schwere" ducats. Baron Sirot made a present of it to his Commander, Duke Franz Albert of Sachsen-Lauenburg; who, finding that the Milanese goldsmiths valued the vase at 20,000 ducats, made von Sirot, by way of compensation, a present of 2,000 ducats. After the Duke's death, in 1642, the vase remained in possession of his widow; and on her death, in 1666, it passed to her elder sister, the third wife of Duke August of Brunswick, more generally known as the founder of the Library at Wolfenbüttel. On her death in 1676, it passed to her son, Duke Ferdinand Albert of Brunswick, the founder of the Beveren line: which succeeded to power in the person of Ferdinand Albert II., generally referred to as Charles I. Charles I. by a convention in 1766 bought in the claims of the rest of the agnates to the vase and other art treasures; and incorporated it with the rest in 1767 in the museum he had founded at Brunswick in 1753. In the autumn of 1806 it was taken away to be secured from the French, but replaced in the Museum in 1814. In January, 1830, Charles II., giving suitable receipts for it, had it taken to the Grand-Ducal residence. However, on the 7th September in the same year, the day of the escape of the Grand Duke, no traces of the vase were to be found; in the autumn of 1873 it was found among the effects of the deceased Duke at Geneva, and 27 March, 1874, handed over to the writer of this memoir, for the Museum, in his capacity as its Director. It is now included among the Art Collections of the Ducal family, as was intended a hundred years ago.

*The Golden Mountings.* As we have mentioned, the Vase in 1630 had a mounting of gold, which it still possessed when taken out of the Museum by Duke Charles in 1830. The mounting consisted of a *base* (Fuss-Gestell), several (two?) hoops, spout, handle, and covering. However, the vase, when discovered at Geneva, had been stripped of its gold mounting, and also exhibited on its upper edge an abrasure (see plate), which it apparently suffered from the forcible removal of the mounting. This removal of the mounting seems actually to have been perpetrated by the Duke Charles himself at the time of his escape; a supposition in favour of which we have the discovery of the case that should have contained the vase, in the carriage the Duke had quitted at Osterode (a town in Hanover, on the road from Brunswick to Göttingen). The injury fortunately is very slight, and at a point where the vase exhibits no engraving of any kind. Now that the vase, for the first time for many centuries, can be inspected without its gold mounting, there can be no doubt whatever that it was originally without any mounting, at any rate such a mounting as that which it had recently. At most, it can only have had a slight base, and a small stopper. The deep flutings (Riefeln) and the lower aperture for the spout, which the recent mounting required, are disfigurements, and are additions of

a subsequent date; they prove themselves to be workmanship of a barbaric style by the fact that they are carried without the least scruple through parts of the design engraved in the stone; while nevertheless they are so happily, or perhaps we may say, so tastefully made, that in former times no one hesitated on the original adaptation of the mounting to the vase, as a work of art generally. The view we have just mentioned (that the mounting was originally adapted to the vase), which was shared by the best-informed persons, and consequently cannot be looked upon as superficial, is seen however, now the mounting is away, at once unquestionably to be erroneous. With reference to the time at which this golden mounting, removed by Duke Charles, may have been added, the drawings to be found in the Museum leave its late-gothic character beyond question; as however one cannot recognize precisely whether the mounting is Italian work or no, to fix its date precisely must be considered out of the question. A general idea of the form may be gained from the vignette at the head of the memoir, taken from an old engraving.

*Substance and Style* (Stein und Technik). The Mantuan Vase is cut out of a sardonyx of a kidney form; it is composed of white and reddish-brown layers to the number of five or six, very transparent in places where the colour is deep. It is also hollowed out inside, so that it forms a vessel in the form of an ointment jar, and on its exterior, is modelled in the style of a cameo in an artistic form. This laborious manipulation of the hard stone, displaying not only much perseverance and skill, but also a fine artistic spirit, must have required a considerable number of years, and will always excite much surprise. Mineralogists cannot pronounce distinctly on the locality where the stone was found, but are of opinion that in and for itself it does not merit a high position. Consequently the excessive value of the vase is to be found in the scientific and artistic treatment, its painstaking manipulation in the interior and exterior; and in the method and manner in which the artist has succeeded in happily combining the parti-coloured layers, the transparency, and the brilliance of the stone, together with the smooth prominent figures, in an original, and—as a work of art—extremely pleasing result.

The coloured representation of the vase, given in the picture, gives an idea of these peculiar features; although, as a matter of fact, we may not forget, that the full brilliance of the stone, and the delicate combination of we cannot say how many shades, can naturally not be perfectly reproduced by a mere representation. As for the style in which the figures in relief are finished, from a scientific point of view, it seems somewhat indistinct, compared with the style of execution in other celebrated cameos; this fancy is soon seen to be somewhat deceptive, as one readily recognizes that the execution clearly and distinctly sets forth all that the artist designed. And for all this, it is still considerably more slightly.

executed (*weicher gehalten*), than for instance that in the great cameos at Vienna, so that, combined with the effect which the brilliancy and transparency of the stone exert on one, this deception explains itself completely. By this scientific mode of treatment, the peculiar distinction of our vase is certainly augmented in no slight degree.

*Size.* The Vase is 156 millimetres (about  $6\frac{1}{8}$  inches) high, and the diameter at the broadest point, 65 millimetres ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches); that of the circular stand which supports it, 33 millimetres ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches).

*Style.* The peculiar general style of the onyx, which we have referred to, rests, as has been already indicated in other words, on a spirited combination of the *elements of the picturesque* afforded by the coloured layers of the stone, and the modelled figures in relief upon it. For example, in the group which stands quite at the right hand in the coloured representation, we perceive the way in which the artist has worked up the drapery and hair of the sitting figure in the upper brown layer, and the arms, face, and feet in the white layer underlying it, and how, in order to bring out accurately the figure standing in the rear, he has got behind the wave-like indentation which the layer of white makes at this point. These picturesque ideas of the artist come out more plainly in contemplating the group which contains the priestess and the two torches. The whole of this group rests upon the dark ground of the stone; the female figure to the left in the rear, and the small male statue on the right, are preserved perfectly white; the priestess and boy are face, breast, and feet worked out of the same white layer, while the hair and drapery are cut out of the brown layer lying over the white one we have just mentioned, and the arms, as it were in relief, out of a second layer of white resting again on the brown one. The result is that the brown drapery, with its splendid brilliancy, and a charming luminous (*spiegeln-den*) transparency that reminds one of the so-called water in precious stones, acts as a veil to the parts of the body situated behind it, which still gleam in white through it. How delicately the artist balanced each portion of the work, is proved for example by the two torches worked out in the layer of white in the middle, of which the foremost is somewhat the taller, and more defined in the substance, so that the one in the rear is not only in *perspective* smaller, but also darker, and apparently more distant, as the brown ground is visible through it. As a match to the elements of the picturesque, the forms in relief deserve our special notice. In the latter we recognize in general an excellent Grecian style, without, on that account, omitting to notice a few irregularities, such for instance as exhibit themselves in the figure of the child with the fruit basket, which is set by far too low. On the other hand the noble character of the figures and the animation inherent in most of the profiles should escape

no one. Some inference for deciding upon its general style as a work of art, and so far an approximate estimate of its date, may be drawn from the bunches of fruit and heads of oxen, which form an ornamental circle round the vase above the figures portrayed upon it.

*The whole Representation* refers to the Festival of the Spring, in the form in which, agreeably to the ideas of the Greeks, it was celebrated in secret worship, at the so-called Lesser Eleusinia. The figures in relief, here reproduced in elongated form in the second of the Plates before us, divide themselves into three groups: in the middle there is the alliance of the goddesses, to the right four worshippers with offerings, and to the left the Priestesses. Each of these groups is locally separated from the other two; the one in the centre stands in front of what from its style of architecture we might call a temple: the group to the right, with festoons of drapery above it, has at the rear a sacred tree: the group to the left has a compartment to itself. Between this group and that of the goddesses there is a vine introduced, its foliage being sacred to Dionysus. An explanation of all the separate figures is impossible without protracted archaeological investigations, and a comparison of some contradictory views. A few general explanations must suffice.

In the group of goddesses, we see Ceres' serpent-chariot, in it the goddess, with the ear of ripe corn in her hand, and at her side Triptolemus, the Hero of Secrets, who founded agriculture in Attica. Floating above the deities, we see a winged genius advancing in the air out of what may be a Hall of Columns; undoubtedly a personification of Zephyrus, spreading his moist beneficent pinions over a female form reposing on the earth, perhaps the goddess Gæa. We recognize here the elements of earth and air, which with the blessing of heaven (in a figurative form) are the means of bestowing the precious fruits on mankind. There approach this group of deities, on the right of the worshippers, first a female with the little pig sacred to Demeter as her offering, and a second with the kid sacred to Dionysus: adjoining these two females is a female in a sitting posture, with a basket of fruit in her lap, and an ear of corn in her right hand: behind the latter is a child upholding with both its arms a basket of fruit resting on its head. We may perhaps here find a recognition of the thought, that man, in gratitude for the blessings of heaven, is offering the first-fruits of the fruits bestowed on him to the Deity as a thank-offering, with a silent prayer for protection and favour for the future. The group to the left is different. Here the Priestess advances with the sacred torches, to visit the sacred festival, in which these offerings are presented. Her companion has a poppy in her hand, as a symbol of unlimited fertility. A lad advancing in front of her carries a basket with fruit: farther still in front of him stands the little figure of Priapus: the outline of his body has been remodelled by subsequent

alterations. In this group again, the idea of fertility is indicated, and its continuance is intended to be the object of formal entreaty from the appointed Priestess. In the lower portion of the onyx, that where the figures are on a reduced scale, there are the instruments represented, such as were employed at the Festival of the Eleusinia: and also attributes of the two Eleusinian deities, Demeter and Dionysus, such as Thyrsus-staves, torches, masks, fruit-baskets, a serpent, &c., &c. In order perfectly to understand the general design of the representation, and the arrangement of the separate figures, we must always consider ourselves obliged to keep strictly in view the conditions which the formation of the stone imposed: the stone, so far from being made to suit the views of the artist, being that by which he was obliged to guide himself, so as to adapt himself to its various peculiarities.

*General Result.* The Mantuan Vase is a piece of antique (Grecian) workmanship, distinguished from other cameos by its unique form, that of an ointment vase; the large number of coloured layers, the transparency of the stone; the eminently picturesque style, the peculiar delicacy (*weichheit*) of the workmanship, and the subject of the design engraved on it. As to its original design and actual use we can only form conjectures: and the same is true of the place where it was manufactured. As to the age, on the contrary, we are justified in assuming that it belongs to the second half of the era of the Ptolemies, or that of the Roman Emperors down to Hadrian. We may conjecture with great plausibility that in the separate details of his representation, the artist has followed models of the most flourishing period of Hellenic art.

So far Professor Riegel's memoir. For my own part, I am satisfied that we have in the Mantuan Vase a real onyx unguent-vase of the classical era. From the time of Herodotus down to that of Virgil, and of the Evangelists, small jars of the kind were evidently used for the purpose; and the size indicated by the word *λίτρα* (less than a pound troy) answers fairly to the size of the Mantuan Vase. I may mention that the vase shows no tinge of dark red, a colour always found in the oriental onyx, a stone which the ancients and moderns agree in thus distinguishing from the common onyx.

XXXI. ON SOME EXCAVATIONS, APPARENTLY OF ROMAN DATE, RECENTLY DISCOVERED AT FULBOURN.  
Communicated by JAMES CARTER, Esq.

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[May 10, 1875.]

IN making a cutting through some rising ground, about half a mile on the Cambridge side of the Fulbourn Station of the Newmarket and Bury Railway, the workmen came upon three pits or wells sunk in the chalk. These pits were about 3 feet from each other, and were situated upon the summit of the low hill through which the cutting was made.

The largest of them, that next the Fulbourn Station, was a circular shaft sunk for about 10 feet in the chalk. It was carefully built up. The inner surface was smooth, and coated with a layer of hard cement, about 3 inches thick. Then came an outer and thicker layer of coarse concrete, about 10 inches thick, which was reddened by the action of fire. At about 6 feet from the top, the shaft was abruptly reduced in diameter from 9 feet 3 inches to 6 feet 3 inches, leaving a set-off or ledge 20 inches wide, and was carried down to a further depth of nearly 4 feet in the chalk. The inner surface of this lower and smaller portion was blackened, as if by the combustion of wood and other vegetable substances, and contained masses of black carbonaceous matter. The workmen stated that at the junction of the sides with the floor they found some slabs, placed obliquely, so

as to construct a sort of flue for draught, but of this I saw no traces. The upper and larger portion of the pit was filled partly by the surface soil, below which was a thick layer, 2 or 3 feet thick, of a very soft calcareous deposit, which the workmen called "Butter"; so soft was it, that it could readily be rubbed into a paste between the fingers. I analysed this substance, and found that it was composed of slaked lime, containing a considerable quantity of water. By exposure to the air, it became quite dry and hard. Below and by the side of this soft layer of lime was a layer of vesicular, spongy, calcareous matter, very light, and composed of pure chalk, carbonate of lime. I imagine that this layer was formed in this way; water filtered through the lime, of which it dissolved a considerable quantity, and subsequently deposited it, as evaporation took place, upon plants, &c., in the shape of carbonate of lime. It has not at all the appearance of having been produced by burning.

At the point of junction of the wide and narrow portions of the shaft was a round-headed opening, which led into a second excavation by a short passage about 2 feet 6 inches long. This second pit was simply sunk in the hard chalk, and was not built up, after the fashion of the first pit, by boundary walls of concrete and cement. It was of equal diameter throughout its whole depth and not narrowed at the lower portion. I could not detect any traces of the action of fire, but the sides of the opening communicating with the first were burnt and reddened.

The side of the shaft, opposite the aperture from the first pit, was perforated by another similar opening, cut through the chalk, which led into a third excavation. This has been only partially cleared out: it appears to be not a circular shaft, but a cutting with parallel sides, the floor of which inclines upwards, and which the workmen suppose to have led to the surface, as if for the removal of substances from the second pit; on this point, however, I cannot speak with certainty.

As to the purpose for which these pits were constructed: it

is quite evident that the largest and deepest of them was used as a kiln of some kind. It could scarcely have been for burning bricks or pottery; nor could I detect the slightest evidence that, as has been suggested, it was ever used for cremation. The occurrence of a considerable quantity of slaked lime seems to prove positively that it had been a lime-kiln: this appears by far its more probable use. I suppose the chalk was put into the upper and wider part of the kiln and the fuel in the lower narrower portion. The opening would admit of the removal of the lime and of the introduction of fuel; but it is not very evident what could have been the use of the second pit, unless it could have been for the storage of the quick lime, and to protect it from the weather.

We have no very positive evidence as to the date of the construction of these works, but so far as an opinion can be formed by the objects found in the surface soil by which these pits were partially filled, they may be regarded as Roman. I saw no object which had been found in the lower part of the excavations; but the soil which filled the upper portion contained broken pottery, both red and black ware of Roman date, and also human and other bones: ox, horse, and a horned sheep. A good many human skeletons, perhaps as many as thirty, were discovered in making the cutting between the Fulbourn Station and the site of the excavation—about half a mile. The soil also contained abundant fragments of pottery and bones of animals. The bones have evidently been long buried, and, as is usual, the crowns of the teeth in the skulls are worn very smooth by the mastication of coarsely ground corn. The discovery is of great interest, as evidence of the manner in which the Romans in this country prepared lime, and, so far as could be ascertained, is the only evidence of the kind which has hitherto been acquired.





XXXII. ON THE LEGEND OF THE CHAPMAN OF SWAFFHAM IN NORFOLK. Communicated by E. B. COWELL, Esq., M.A., Professor of Sanskrit.

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[May 24, 1875.]

I GIVE the English form of this legend in the words of Sir Roger Twysden, as quoted in Blomefield's 'History of Norfolk,' 8vo. ed., Vol. VI. pp. 211—213.

"The north aisle of Swaffham Church is generally reported and believed to be built by John Chapman, a tinker of this town: the history of it I shall here transcribe from Sir Roger Twysden's Remembrances, MS. p. 299, published by our great antiquary, Mr Hearne of Oxford, and shall then give my opinion on it.

"The story of the Pedlar of Swaffham Market is in substance this<sup>1</sup>: 'That dreaming one night if he went to London, he should certainly meet with a man upon London Bridge, which would tell him good news; he was so perplexed in his mind that till he set upon his journey he could have no rest; to London therefore he hastes, and walked upon the Bridge for some hours, where being espied by a shopkeeper and asked what he wanted, he answered, 'You may well ask me that question, for truly (quoth he) I am come hither upon a very vain errand,' and so told the story of his dream which occasioned the journey. Whereupon the shopkeeper replied, 'Alas, good friend, should I have heeded dreams I might have proved myself as very a fool as thou hast; for 'tis not long since that I dreamt that at a place called Swaffham Market, in Norfolk, dwells one John Chapman, a pedlar, who hath a tree in his back side, under which is buried a pot of money. Now, therefore, if I should have made a journey thither to dig for such hidden treasure, judge you whether I should not have been counted a fool.' To whom the pedlar cunningly said, 'Yes, verily; I will therefore

<sup>1</sup> Tho. Caii Vindic. Antiq. Acad. Oxon., Vol. I. p. 84, Append.

return home and follow my business, not heeding such dreams henceforward.' But when he came home (being satisfied that his dream was fulfilled), he took occasion to dig in that place, and accordingly found a large pot full of money, which he prudently concealed, putting the pot among the rest of his brass. After a time it happened that one who came to his house and beholding the pot, observed an inscription upon it, which being in Latin he interpreted it, that under that there was another twice as good<sup>1</sup>. Of this inscription the pedlar was before ignorant, or at least minded it not; but when he heard the meaning of it he said, "Tis very true, in the shop where I bought this pot stood another under it which was twice as big;" but considering that it might tend to his further profit to dig deeper in the same place where he found that, he fell again to work, and discovered such a pot as was intimated by the inscription, full of old coin; notwithstanding all which, he so concealed his wealth that the neighbours took no notice of it. But not long after the inhabitants of Swaffham resolving to re-edify their church, and having consulted the workmen about the charge, they made a levy, wherein they taxed the pedlar according to no other rate but what they had formerly done. But he knowing his own ability came to the church and desired the workmen to show him their model, and to tell him what they esteemed the charge of the north aisle would amount to; which when they told him, he presently undertook to pay them for building it, and not only that, but of a very tall and beautiful tower steeple.' This is the tradition of the inhabitants, as it was told me there. And in testimony thereof, there was then his picture, with his wife and three children, in every window of the aisle, with an inscription running through the bottom of all those windows, viz. 'Orate pro bono statu Johannis Chapman...Uxoris ejus, et Liberorum suorum, qui quidem Johannes hanc alam cum fenestris tecto et...fieri fecit.'

"It was in Henry the Seventh's time, but the year I now remember not, my notes being left with Mr William Sedgwicke, who trickt the pictures, he being then with me. In that aisle is his seat, of an antique form, and, on each side the entrance, the statue of the pedlar of about a foot in length, with pack on his back, very artificially cut. This was sent me from Mr William Dugdale, of Blyth Hall, in Warwickshire, in a letter dated Jan. 29th, 1652-3, which I have since learned from others to have been most true.

"ROGER TWYSDEN."

<sup>1</sup> The common tradition is, it was in English rhyme viz.:

"Where this stood  
Is another as good;"

Or as some will have it:

"Under me doth lie  
Another much richer than I."

Blomefield remarks that the story is to be found in Johannes Fungerus' "Etymologicon Latino-Græcum," pp. 1110, 1111, where it is told of a man of Dort in Holland. Blomefield also adds that the north aisle of the church was certainly built by John Chapman, who was churchwarden in 1462; but he thinks that the figures of the pedlar, &c., were only put "to set forth the name of the founder; such rebuses are frequently met with on old works."

The story is also told in Abraham de la Pryme's diary (Nov. 10, 1699) as a "constant tradition" concerning a pedlar in Soffham, alias Sopham, in Norfolk.

As Fungerus' book is not a common one, I subjoin the passage to which Blomefield alludes; it occurs in the article *Somnus*. The copy of the "Etymologicon Latino-Græcum" in the University Library bears the date 'Lugduni, 1607.'

"Rem quæ contigit patrum memoriâ ut veram ita dignam relatu, et sæpenumero mihi assertam ab hominibus fide dignis apponam: Juvenis quidam in Hollandia, Dordraci<sup>1</sup> videlicet, rem et patrimonium omne prodederat, conflatoque ære alieno non erat solvendo. Apparuit illi quidam per somnium, monens ut se conferret Campos<sup>2</sup>: ibi in ponte indicium aliquem facturum, quid sibi, ut explicare se posset illis difficultatibus, instituendum foret. Abiit eo, cumque totum fere diem tristis et meditabundus deambulationem supra prædictum pontem insumisset, misertus ejus publicus mendicus, qui forte stipem rogans illic sedebat, *quid tu*, inquit, *adeo tristis?* Aperuit illi somniator tristem et afflictam fortunam suam, et qua de causa eo se contulisset. Quippe somnii impulsu huc se profectum, et exspectare Deum velut a machina, qui nodum hunc plus quam Gordium evolvat. At mendicus, *Adeone tu demens et excors, ut fretus somno, quo nihil inanius, huc arripes iter?* *Si hujusmodi nugis esset habenda fides, possem et ego me conferre Dordracum ad eruendum thesaurum sub cynosbato defossum horti cujusdam* (fuerat autem hic hortus patris somniatoris hujus), *mihi itidem patefactum in somno*. Subticuit alter, et rem omnem sibi declaratam existimans rediit magno cum gaudio Dordracum, et sub arbore prædicta magnam pecuniæ vim invenit, quæ ipsum liberavit (ut ita dicam) nexu, inque lautioris fortuna, dissoluto omni ære alieno, collocavit."

<sup>1</sup> Dort.

<sup>2</sup> Kempen.

We see by this extract that the story is one by no means confined to Norfolk, but equally current in Holland and probably elsewhere on the Continent. It is evidently an old legend, located by popular fancy in several widely distant spots (just like that of Whittington and his cat), and it has only become connected with Swaffham as an attempt to explain the forgotten mystery of the figure of the chapman and his pack in the parish church.

Modern research has shown that a very large proportion of the popular legends of Europe can be traced in their oldest forms to the East, and especially to the early Buddhist writings, as fables and stories were continually used by the Buddhist teachers to illustrate and popularize their doctrines. I have not succeeded in tracing this at present to India or to a Buddhist source; but I have found it in the great Persian metaphysical and religious poem called the *Masnawí*, written by *Jaláluddín*, who died about A. D. 1260, and therefore it may very probably have come to him from a still more Eastern home.

I subjoin a translation of the legend as it appears in the *Masnawí*, only slightly compressing it, and omitting the long metaphysical and mystical digressions with which the author, *more suo*, continually interrupts the course of the story.

In his prose title prefixed to the chapter, he tells his readers that the man is sent to Cairo to learn that "a man's treasure is only to be sought in his own house, though he may have to go to Egypt to find it."

A certain heir in Baghdad possessed boundless wealth;  
 He wasted it all and was left destitute and forlorn.  
 (Hereditary wealth is never faithful,  
 For unwillingly it parted from him who is gone.)  
 When he became empty, he remembered God,  
 And began to say 'O God, look upon me;'  
 He said 'O God, thou gavest me wealth and it is gone;  
 O give me wealth again or send me death.'

And one night he saw a dream, and an angel's voice said to him,  
 'In Cairo shall thy wealth be found;  
 'In a certain place is a great treasure;  
 'Thou must go to Cairo in search for it.'  
 When from Baghdad he came to Cairo,  
 His back became hot as he saw the face of the country,  
 In his hope that the heavenly voice would prove true,  
 That so he might find a treasure there to banish his sorrow.  
 The voice had said that in a certain street in a certain place  
 A treasure of marvellous value lay buried.  
 But of provisions, little or much, he had none left;  
 And he began to beg of the common people.  
 But shame and spirit seized the hem of his garment,  
 And he began to gather himself up for endurance;  
 And then again his appetite fretted with hunger,  
 And he saw no escape from showing his want and begging.  
 At last he said 'I will go out softly at night,  
 'That in the darkness I may not feel shame at begging.  
 'Like a night-mendicant I will pray and beg,  
 'That they may throw me half a *dānk* from the roofs.'  
 In this thought he went out into the street,  
 With this intent he wandered hither and thither.  
 At one moment shame and honour stopped him,  
 At another hunger said to him 'beg.'  
 One foot forwards, one foot backwards, for a third of the night,  
 Saying, 'Shall I beg or shall I lie down with parched lips?'  
 Suddenly a watchman seized him,  
 And angrily beat him with fist and stick.  
 By chance it had happened that in those dark nights  
 The inhabitants had been greatly vexed with robbers,  
 And the Caliph had said, 'Cut off that man's hand,  
 Whoever wanders abroad at night, though he were my own kinsman.'  
 And the minister had sternly threatened the watchmen,  
 'Why are ye so pitiful towards the robbers?'  
 It was at such a time that the watchman saw him and smote him,  
 With blows of stick and fist without number.  
 The poor man shrieked and cried aloud for help;  
 'Strike me not,' he said, 'that I may tell thee my true story.'  
 He answered, 'I have given thee a respite, speak on;  
 'Tell me how thou hast come out by night.  
 'Thou art not of this place, thou art a stranger and one unknown;  
 'Tell me truly in what treachery art thou engaged.  
 'The officers of the court have blamed the watchmen,

'Saying, "Why are the thieves now so many?"  
 'Their number is made up of thee and thy friends,  
 'Disclose at once thy evil companions.  
 'If not, I will take on thee the vengeance for all,  
 'That the men in power may be no longer blamed.'  
 The other replied, after many oaths,  
 'I am no house-burner or purse-stealer;  
 'I am no robber or lawless liver:  
 'I am a stranger to Cairo—a man of Baghdad.'  
 Then he told the story of the dream and the hidden treasure of gold,  
 And the heart of the watchman opened at its truthfulness.  
 The heart is at rest in upright speech,  
 As a thirsty man finds rest in water.  
 He answered, 'Thou art no thief or villain,  
 'Thou art an honest man—only an owl and a fool.  
 'For such a fancy and dream to take such a journey,  
 'There is not a barley-corn's worth of reason in thy head.  
 'Times upon times have I seen a dream,  
 'That in Baghdad there is a treasure hidden,  
 'Buried in such a street, in such a quarter,'  
 (And lo! that was the very street of this distressed one,)  
 'It is in such a house, go thou and find it,'  
 (And lo! the enemy mentioned his own name as that of the house,)  
 'Times upon times have I seen this dream,  
 'That there is a treasure in a place in Baghdad;  
 'But in spite of the vision I never stirred from my place,  
 'And thou from a dream wilt only find weariness of foot.'  
 He said to himself, 'The treasure is in my own house;  
 'Why then should I have poverty and sorrow here?  
 'I have been dying of beggary on the top of a treasure,  
 'Because I was in ignorance and behind a veil.'  
 At the good news he became drunk with joy and his pain was gone,  
 Silently he uttered a hundred times 'Praise to God.'  
 Back to Baghdad he returned from Cairo,  
 Making prostrations and bowings, and uttering thanks and praise;  
 All the way amazed and drunk with joy at the wonder,  
 At this reverse of fortune and strange journey of search.

NOTE. This Communication was printed, shortly after it was read to  
 the Society, in the *Cambridge Journal of Philology*, Vol. VI., pp. 189—195.

XXXIII. NOTES OF THE EPISCOPAL VISITATION OF  
THE ARCHDEACONRY OF ELY IN 1685. Communi-  
cated by HENRY BRADSHAW, Esq., M.A., Uni-  
versity Librarian.

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[May 24, 1875.]

THE notes which are here laid before the Society are the memoranda of the Episcopal Visitation of the Archdeaconry of Ely in 1685, taken at the time, partly in the handwriting of the Chancellor of the diocese, and partly, I presume, in that of his clerk. They were afterwards worked up into the form in which they appear in the Bishop's register. But as such autograph notes do not often come to light, and as Episcopal registers are not generally very easy of access, I have asked the owner to allow me to lay them before our Society as affording a view of the state of a group of town and country churches as they appeared just a quarter of a century after the Restoration. The picture is such as will scandalise almost any one of the rising generation, though there are yet many of the 'older inhabitants' who can recollect a state of things if not as bad, yet not very much better, in many of our village churches.

The papers belong to Mr John Taylor, of Northampton, who has devoted so much time and labour to the illustration of the history and literature of his own county. Mr Taylor tells me



that he found them among a mass of waste paper which was offered for sale by a person at Market Harborough, not long ago. After the matter had been worked up into the official entries in the Bishop's register, the memoranda of the time must have been left among loose papers 'of no account,' and so eventually turned out as waste. I have not yet been able to ascertain who the Chancellor was at this time; whoever he was, he wrote a good scholarlike hand.

Some of the sheets are no doubt wanting. There are fourteen of them, all loose and disconnected. I have therefore sorted them into two packets according to the two handwritings; one of which contains the parishes, which I have numbered I—XIII, and the other XIV—LXVII. For further arrangement, I have placed the separate sheets in order according to the dates occurring in them, beginning with the earliest. Sheets 5 and 6 have each lost a half. By means of the following alphabetical list of the parishes visited, it will be easy to find any particular one.

LIST OF PARISHES MENTIONED IN THE FOLLOWING NOTES.

Abington magna 18	Chettisham 10	Melburn 22
Abington parva 19	Childerly 28	Meldreth 60
Babraham 17	Comberton 44	Newton 13
Balsham 16	Cottenham 35	Oakington 59
Barton 56	Coveney 12	Orwell 62
Bassingborn 23	Croyden 63	Over 33
Boxworth 27	Doddington 7	Pampesford 24
Cambridge:	Downham 9	Rampton 34
All Hallows 45	Dry Drayton 29	Sarston 25
St Andrews 47	Elsworth 37	Great Shelford 31
Bennet 65	Gamlingay 42	Stapleford 26
St Buttolf 50	Granchester 54	Long Stow 39
St Clements 49	Little Grandsden 38	Sutton 4
St Edwards 52	Haddenham 3	Tadlow 64
St Giles 67	Harleton 55	Toft 43
Great St Maries 53	East Hatley 40	Trumpington 32
Little St Maries 51	Hungry Hatley 41	Wentworth 2
St Peters 66	Hildersham 20	Whaddon 61
St Sepulchres 48	Histon 58	Wicham 11
Trinity 46	Impington 57	Wichford 1
Castle camps 15	Lollworth 30	Wilberton 8
Shudi camps 14	Maddingly 21	Willingham 36
Chatteris 6	Meepole 5	

[Sheet 1, leaf 1] I. WICHFORD. Aug. 18.

*Vicar.* Mr Bambridge. *Value.* £60 per an.

*Patron.* Dr Gower in right of the Deane and Chapter of Ely.

*O.* The Chchyard to be well fenct and clear'd from Weeds and Bushes.

*Order.* The { Church  
Chancell to be painted, plasterd, whited.

*Order.* The Font to bee kept Cleane, with a Plugg and Cover. And Baptisme not to bee performd with a Bason.

*Order.* The Vicaridge house to bee Repaired, or rather Rebuilt, for the pittifull old Cottage is Irreparable.

NB. This parish is very Conformable. All come well to Church and Sacraments. Above 100 Communicants.

(Lady Walker and Colonel Phil. Herbert are the onely persons of Quality that have an Interest of estates in this Parish.

*Quære.* Is not the Schoolemaster a Fanatick? I was told that Hee is one. Then lett him bee prohibited<sup>1</sup>.)

[1. 1] II. WENTWORTH. Aug. 18.

*Rector.* Mr Appleford. *Value.* £60 per an.

*Patron.* Deane and Chapter of Ely.

The Chancell is newly Repair'd in part.

*Order.* { The Chancell to bee finisht, plasterd, whited.  
The Church w<sup>ch</sup> is in a most ruinous condition  
to bee forthwith Repaired.  
The Churchyard to be fenct better, for tis miserably unpall'd, and freed from Weedes.

The Rectory house is tolerably well.

<sup>1</sup> These two paragraphs seem to refer to this parish; but I am not certain about it, as they are written on the other half of the sheet.

N. B. No sort of Dissenter in the parish.

Ab<sup>t</sup> 20 familys.

Ab<sup>t</sup> 30 Communicants.

The Incumbent appears Diligent in Catechizing.

[2. 1] III. HADDENHAM. Aug. 18. 85.

*Curate.* Mr Patrick.

*Value.* £50 per an. Once neere £100. Spoyld by Dividing y<sup>e</sup> F[ ].

*Impropiator.* Archdeacon.

Impropiation very considerable.

About 1000 persons ought to Communicate.

Not above 30 or 40 Actually doe Communicate.

Men of better note in the parish are these

Mr March, a Justice of Peace.

Mr John Towers.

Mr Thomas Towers.

Mr Pamplyn.

Mr Bland.

The Curate appeares Carefull and do's constantly Catechize.

*Order.* A sylver Patin for the Bread instead of a Trencher w<sup>ch</sup> now they use.

*Order.* A Napkin to be bought to Cover y<sup>e</sup> Bread.

*Order.* The Pale to bee removd out of the Font and a plug to bee putt in: The Font to bee kept cleane.

*Order.* One of the pillars is much broaken. Divers places in the church are dangerously crackt. The steeple is like to fall. Lett all these things bee mended out of hand.

Recommend the speciall Care of this Important place to the Archdeacon.

*Order.* The Church and Chancell to bee { Plaster'd.  
Whited.

[2. 2]

IV. SUTTON. Aug. 19. 85.

*Vicar.* Mr Gregory. *Value.* £60 per an.

*Patron.* {  
*Parson.* { Deane and chapter of Ely.

*Tenant.* Captain Story. Value of y<sup>e</sup> Parsonage £100 per an.

*O.* The Church to bee speedily and thoroughly repair'd, for it is in a Lamentable Case, and is a most noble structure.

*Order.* The Chancell to be also repair'd, for that is in worse Condition than even y<sup>e</sup> Church is. The very Walls of the Chancell like to fall.

Recommend it effectually to y<sup>e</sup> Deane and Chapter that they require of their Tenant to mend all in y<sup>e</sup> Chancell.

*Order.* The Churchyard to be better fenct.

(On opposite side) (*Order.* That ye Schoole bee no longer Taught in y<sup>e</sup> Church).

NB. There is in this Parish a Schoole endowd w<sup>th</sup> £20 per an. The schoolem<sup>r</sup> (Mr Poole) is putt in by the Deane and chapter.

No Papist in this Parish, But six familys of Quakers.

The Vicaridge house is most lamentable and Decrepitt, never Tolerable, never a Chamber in it.

*Order.* The Church to bee kept cleane for y<sup>e</sup> future, it lyes most sordidly for the present.

*Order.* The Font to be cleansd and kept coverd, and that there bee no Christning w<sup>th</sup> a Bason.

(On opposite page) (*Order.* A chest w<sup>th</sup> three locks and the Register to be kept there.)

*Order.* That a silver Patin bee provided for y<sup>e</sup> Communion Bread.

*Order.* A Booke of Homily, Canons, Table of Matrimony. The vicar seemes to Discharge his Trust Well.

## [3. 1] V. MEEPOLE. Aug. 19.

*Rector.* Mr Gregory of Sutton. *Value.*

*Parson.* *Patron.*

The Church a very small one.

*Order.* The Chancell to be Repaired, for tis in a ruinous condition.

*Order.* The Carpett for the Communion-Table to bee provided (that w<sup>th</sup> they use being a sordid one).

*Order.* The floore of ye Chancell to be mended; tis sunk downe at pres<sup>t</sup>.

*Order.* The Font to be made cleane and kept so. Tis useless now for want of a plugg and hold's no Water.

Mr Fortry (the present Highsheriff) the onely Gentleman in y<sup>e</sup> place.

Mr Whinne }  
Mr Carter } well affected Yeomen.

Mr Hutton, The Schoolemaster Licensed and teaches our Chatechisme.

One female Quaker in the parish.

*Order.* The Church to be Swept and made decent. Then the Churchwardens to see that y<sup>e</sup> Clerke do keep it so.

*Order.* Homilys. Canons. Table. Bible and two Common-prayer bookes to be wellbound.

*Order.* A Chest w<sup>th</sup> three Locks and the parish Register to bee kept there Lockt upp.

## [3. 2] VI. CHATTERIS. Aug. 19.

*Vicar.* Mr Strong. *Value.* £40 per an.

*Impropriator.* Mr Heatly. *Value.* £150 per an.

Mr Caryl, a Gentleman ha's a fine Seat hard by.

The parish abound's w<sup>th</sup> Quakers.

O. The Chancell to be repaired.

The Leadworke w<sup>ch</sup> is faulty to be mended.

The floore to be well pavd. The Windowes mended.

*Order.* The Font to be cleansd, and a plugg and a decent Cover provided.

The Church to be kept alwayes cleane. All the holes stopt that no Vermine or Birds may gett in.

A booke of Homilys, Canons, Table.

The Bible and all the Church-bookes to be well bound.

The Chest to have three Locks.

The Register to be laid upp there.

[3. 2] VII. DODDINGTON. Aug. 20.

*Rector.* Dr Nalson. *Value.* Neere £400 per an.

*Patron.* S<sup>r</sup> Sewster Peyton.

The Chch and Chancell needs much Repairing.

*Order.* That it be done speedily and effectually.

£20 per an. Fabrick Land.

S<sup>r</sup> Leoline Walden }  
S<sup>r</sup> Sewster Peyton } Gentlemen y<sup>t</sup> have Interest there.

[4. 1] VIII. WILBERTON. Aug. 27.

*Curate.* Mr Smith. *Value.*

*Patron.* Archdeacon.

*Tenant* to the Archdeacon, S<sup>r</sup> Will. Wren.

Ab<sup>t</sup> 100 Communicants.

Every thing heere very Decent.

The Chancell and Church in good repaire.

Prayers heere uppon Wednesdays and Fridayes.

A Townehouse Worth ab<sup>t</sup> £4 per an. for the poore.

## [4. 1] IX. DOWNHAM. Aug. 30.

*Rector.* Mr John Saywell. *Value.* £140 per an.

*Patron.* Bp of Ely.

Parsonage house and Outhouses in good repair.

The parish a very Orderly One.

Two or Three Stubborne Quakers.

Two or Three Children Unbaptiz'd, borne of a Jew, his name Washingden.

Constant Catechizing and keeping Holydayes.

[4. 1, 2] X. CHETTISHAM. Sept. 5. A Chappell of ease to S<sup>t</sup> Mary's.

*Curate.* Mr Bentham. *Value.* £20 per an.

*Patron.* Deane and Chapter.

This Chappell is ruinous, and nasty. Turn'd into a Dove house.

*Order.* That the Holes w<sup>re</sup> the Birds come in bee stopt.

That all be Cleansd and kept Cleane.

That all be Repaird and Whited.

*Order.* That a Bible bee gotten, for yet there is none.

That  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a Book of Homilys} \\ \text{Book of Canons} \\ \text{Table of Degrees} \end{array} \right\}$  be bought.

Ab<sup>t</sup> 18 or 20 Communicants in this [ .]

No Dissenter.

*Order.* The Font to be Washt, & kept cleane w<sup>th</sup>  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Plugg} \\ \text{Cover.} \end{array} \right\}$

*Order.* The Westend of the Chappell, w<sup>th</sup> is Dangerously crackt, to bee Secur'd.

## [4. 2] XI. WICHAM. Sept. 6.

*Vicar.* Mr Jaxon. *Value.* About £80 per an.

*Patron.* Deane and Chapter. Tenant for the Gr. Tith Mrs Dillingham.

Not one Dissenter heere. 192 Communicants.  
 Steeple much Crackt, But already mended.  
 Vicaridge house in good repair.

[4. 2] XII. COVENEY. *Sept. 6.*

*Rector.* Mr Gottbed. *Value* £60 per an.

*Patron.* Mr Drake.

A wicked Modus spoyles this Living. The parish being twelve miles Compass, the value w<sup>d</sup> be great but for y<sup>e</sup> composition.

Out of this £60 he pays the Curate of Maney a Chappell of ease.

*Order.* The Font to be cleansd, to have a plugg and Cover, and christnings to be no more w<sup>th</sup> a Bason.

*Order.* The pavem<sup>t</sup> of the Chch to be mended w<sup>re</sup> it is broaken.

*Order.* That Mr Gottbed do pave the Chancell, as he promises to doe.

*Order.* A new Communion-Carpett.

Ab<sup>t</sup> 50 Communicants. Never any Dissenter heere.

One Mrs. Halyburton, a papist lives at Maney w<sup>th</sup> Mr Widdrington.

[5. 1] XIII. NEWTON. *Sept. 17, 1685.*

*Vicar.* late Curate to Dr Harrison.

*Patron.* Dr Harrison in right of the Deane and Chapter of Ely.

*Value.*

Chancell wants	{	paving	y <sup>e</sup> floore moyst and greene.
		pointing and Tyling	
		Whiting.	



The Clarke want's a Common-prayer-booke. This is Torne and spoyld.

There Wants a { Hood  
Booke of { Homilys  
Canons.

There wants a Table of Degrees of Kindred.

The Font is foule and want's a plugg, and a better Cover.

There Wants a Patin, and they use a Trencher instead.

There want Locks uppon the Chest.

The Register is not kept as it ought under Three Locks and keys.

The Lead worke neere the porch is bad and it raine's in.

Both Church and Chancell want Slatting.

The Churchyard is Weedy and ill fenct in some places.

There are in all ab<sup>t</sup> 30 familys in the parish.

The Vicaridge-house is a pittifull Cottage.

Mr Swann, the onely man of Condition in the parish, who is Tenant to the Deane and Chapter.<sup>1</sup>

[6. 2] XIV. SHUDICAMPS. *Sept. y<sup>e</sup> 9<sup>th</sup>.*

Mr Wignell. *Vicar.* O. D. P. a Venerable hum[ .]  
*Value.* £25 per Annum.

Trin. Coll. { *Parsons.* Value £60 per Annum.  
                  { *Patrons.*

The Chancell in a wretched condition y<sup>e</sup> g[ .]

Noe Patin, noe Book of Homilies, Cannons, noe Cha[ .]

Noe Carpet layd on, noe Linnen for the Altar.

Noe Bible but of an old Edition 100 years agoe.

The Common Prayer-book torn and defective.

The Seats in y<sup>e</sup> Chancell spoyld, y<sup>e</sup> Dore broak.

<sup>1</sup> With Newton ends what I have above assumed to be in the Chancellor's own handwriting. All the remaining sheets are in the handwriting which I have assumed to be that of his clerk.

The Register to be kept under 3 Locks.

Mr Salmon Tenant to Mr Simon Sterne.

The Body of the Church wants paving and Plastring y<sup>e</sup>  
Seats are broken.

The Church-porch unpaved.

The Font wants a Plugg. A Town-house.

The Vicaridge-house in a falling lamentable Condition.

About 30 Families.

Mr	}	Gent.
Mr R <sup>t</sup> Bridge.		
Mr Yates.		
Mr Willings.		
Lady Allington.	}	estates here.
Mr Turner.		
Well.		

[6. 2] XV. [CASTLE CA]MPS. *Sept. y<sup>e</sup> 9<sup>th</sup>.*

\* \* \* \* \*

[ ]d plaistred both whole  
and tite. y<sup>e</sup> Font well.

[ ] kept, a Hood and Patin wanting.

[ ]looks spoiled and torn.

The Bible to be new bound. Noe Book of Homilies.

Noe School Here. The Parsonage house Very well.

About 50 Families and about 140 Communicants.

Noe Dissenters tho many Sluggards.

Mr Scott of Bennet Coll. Mr of the Castle.

[6. 2] XVI. BALSHAM. *Sept. y<sup>e</sup> 9<sup>th</sup>.*

*Rector.* Dr Templar. *Value.* £300 per Annum.

*Patron.* Charter-house.

The Church very fair, y<sup>e</sup> Body of it wants mending.

The Chancell Seats and Canopy broken.

Some paving wanting. The Stepp to y<sup>e</sup> Altar is very high,  
y<sup>e</sup> Rails to be restored.

The Clerks book torn. A Book of Homilies and Table of  
Marriages wanting.

4 Excom'. 2 Quakers. 2 Anabaptists.

About 250 Communicants. 16 Presented for neglect.

The Parsonage-house very well.

1 Good Schoo-Dame constant at Church. Another a  
Fanatick never comes.

Mr Linsey Gent.

[7. 1]

#### XVII. BABRAHAM.

*Vicar.* Mr Barker. Held by Sequestrat.

*Value.* About £25 per Annum. Some Land belonging to it.

*Impropriator.* S<sup>r</sup> Lavin' Bennett.

*Patron.* L<sup>d</sup> Keeper for the King.

The Bible wants binding only.

The Register to be kept better.

A Book of Cannons to be bought.

The Chancell wants little only y<sup>e</sup> Seats a little boarding  
and 2 small lights want glazing.

The Seats in the Church want much boarding.

The Font in the Church wants a Plugg and a Cover.

Some paving wanting in y<sup>e</sup> Church.

The Church-Porch ill crackt and wants painting and  
paving.

The Church-Yard ore-grown w<sup>th</sup> weeds.

Noe Dissenter of any kind. About 20 Famylies,

*Gent:* S<sup>r</sup> Levin Bennet. Mr Joselyn.

[7. 1]

#### XVIII. ABINGTON MAGNA.

*Vicar.* Mr Boughton. Held by Sequestration.

*Patron.* Mr Bennet.

*Value.* Not full £20 per Annum.

*Impropiator.* Mr Bennet.

The Chancell-floaring is all green for it stands upon springs and besides it wants paving much and seat-boarding.

The Windows all broak to be mended.

*Order.* 2 new Common Prayer-books. A new Carpet, new Cover for y<sup>e</sup> Font and a Book of Homilies, and the setting up y<sup>e</sup> Seats as farr as they will goe.

The whole Church pittifull and thatcht and that extream ill great Holes in it at w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Pidgeons come in, once a Handsome Church now a Dismall one.

Turn y<sup>e</sup> Desk, the Church wants paving.

Noe Vicaridge House a poor one burnt down 25 year agoe.

About 45 Families. Noe Dissenter except 2 Quakers, One Excom' for not paying Tithes these 2 Abingtons served morn and Afternoon interchangeably.

A noble from Clarehall given by Mr Boughton half to y<sup>e</sup> poor half to y<sup>e</sup> Church.

[7. 1] XIX. ABINGTON PARVA. Sept. y<sup>e</sup> 18<sup>th</sup>.

*Vicar.* Mr Boughton.

*Patron.* B<sup>p</sup> of Ely.

*Value.* About £20 per Annum held by Institution.

*Impropiator.* Mrs Dalton.

The Chancell windows are broaken.

Green Raggs are hung in a pue.

Chancell and Church want whiting.

The Church wants tyling pointing.

The tiles to be removed.

Sentences obliterated to be restored.

Chancell to be paved where wanting.

The Brick-work in y<sup>e</sup> Porch to be mended.

A Book of Cannons to be bought and a Patin now wanting.

Noe Dissenter, about 20 Families and none Excommunicate but Winter Flood.

The Vicaridge house Well, a Noble from Clarehall, 12 Acres of Land.

*Gent.* Mr Bennet, comes to Church here but lives in tother Abingdon.

[7. 1] XX. HILDERSHAM. *Sept. y<sup>e</sup> 18<sup>th</sup>.*

*Rector.* Mr Smith.

*Patron.* Mr Smith Himselfe.

*Value.* About £100 per Annum.

Lady Colson Lady of the Mannor.

A Side-Chappell much dilapidated but now repairing.

The Pavement wants some mending.

Some Seats want boarding.

The Chancell and Church want whiting and some plastering.

A Patin wanting. The Hood to be new lined.

The Rayls to be sett up. A Patin wanting.

The Vestry to be cleard of Tyles and filth and to be repaired.

The Register to be kept under 3 Locks.

A Terrier to be brought in to y<sup>e</sup> Registers Office.

24 Families. Noe Alehouse.

Noe Seperatist. All come well to Church.

Constant Catechizing and Holy-days.

The Bible to be bound.

*O.* A new Common Prayerbook to be bought.

Charity a noble from Clare-Hall.

Parsonage house and garden very well. A good House.

[7. 2] XXI. MADDINGLY. *Sept. 26.*

*Vicar.* Mr

*Value* £50 per annum.

*Patron.* }

*Parson.* } Bp of Ely.

The Font foul and noe Plugg. Some Seats want boarding.  
 Two Heaps of Lime and Stone in Corners to be removed.  
 New boards for the Beare now in peices.  
 The Church and Chancell to be whited.  
 3 Locks to be sett upon the Chest for y<sup>e</sup> better keeping of  
 the Register.  
 Some underpinning and plastering wanting in the Chancell.  
 The 2 Porches want Tyling.  
 The Chancell wants pointing and some tiling.  
 The Sentences to be renewd.  
 Two new Prayer-books wanting.  
 A new book of Homilies and Cannons wanting.  
 Constant Catechizing and keeping Holy-days.  
 £6 or £7 per annum given to y<sup>e</sup> Church.  
 The Vicaridge house new built.

[7. 2] XXII. MELBURN. Oct. y<sup>e</sup> 12<sup>th</sup>.

*Vicar.* Mr Day. *Value* about £40 per Annum.  
*Patron.* }  
*Parson.* } Dean and Chapt<sup>r</sup> of Ely.  
*Tenant.* S<sup>r</sup> Ben Ailoff.  
 The Chancell-Walls decayd for want of Plastering.  
 The Chancell floar very bad.  
 The Chancell window very faulty and stopt up.  
 The Chancell Seats broaken.  
 The Ministers and Clerks Common Prayer-book want  
 binding.  
 The Font nasty an ill Plugg and a worse Cover.  
 The Church needs much paving.  
 The Chest to have 3 Locks and the Register to be kept  
 there.  
 The Seats in the Church want boarding.  
 Homilies and Cannons wanting.

The Church-porch w<sup>th</sup> huge deep Pitts in it to bee new floard.

The Min<sup>r</sup> p<sup>r</sup>tends constant Catechizing.

About 70 Families.                      about 12 Families Holdcraft'

Disciples.

One Metcalf an Anabaptist Excom'.

The Vicaridge House w<sup>th</sup> ye Out-houses reasonably good and well in Repairs.

[7. 2]                      XXIII. BASSINGBORN. Oct. 12<sup>th</sup>.

*Vicar.* Mr Searles.

*Patron.* } Dean and Chap' of Westminster value £400 per  
*Parson* } Annum.

*Tenant.* Mr Pigott.

Value of the Vicaridge £80 per Annum. A fair Church.

The Chancell leaded and all well.

Noe Patin, the Seats unboarded, the Chest wants three Locks y<sup>e</sup> Register to be kept there.

The Steeple crackt much and dangerously.

The Church wants floaring, whiting.

The Font foul, noe Plugg.

Sentences obliterated to be restored.

Schoolm<sup>r</sup> Mr Tingay School unlicensed. Noe Free School.

Families 150, Noe Dissenters many Sluggards.

[8. 1]                      XXIV. PAMPESFORD. Sept. y<sup>e</sup> 18<sup>th</sup>.

*Vicar.* Mr Bowtell of Kings.

*Value* about £20 per Annum.

*Patron.* }  
*Impropiator.* } Mr Tyrrell.

The Chancell and Church want a little pointing and whiting.

The Lime and Tyles to be removed out of the Church.

The Font foul and wants a Plugg.

The Church better then most.  
 Homilies, Cannons, Table of Degrees to be provided.  
 The Clerks book torn, a better to be bought.  
 The Rayls to be restored to y<sup>e</sup> Altar.  
 The Register to be lockt up as it ought.  
 About 30 Families. Not one Dissenter of any kind.  
 Constant Catechizing. Holy-days well kept.  
 Most come to y<sup>e</sup> Holy Sacram<sup>t</sup>. Noe Gentleman.  
 The Parish very poor.  
 £10 or £12 per annum given to y<sup>e</sup> repairing of the Church.  
 Vicaridge very pittfull part of it burnt 10 or 12 year agoe.

[8. 1] XXV. SARSTON. *Sept.* 18<sup>th</sup>.

*Vicar.* Mr Haslop of Kings, Mr Haslop.

*Value.* £15 per Annum y<sup>e</sup> Saffron lost w<sup>th</sup> impoverishes it.

*Patron.* } Mr Greenhalgh of Harston guardian for his  
*Impropriator* } nephew a minor.

The Great Tithes about £100 per Annum.

Hood, Homilies, Cannons, Table of Marriage, all wanting  
 and a Patin;

Y<sup>e</sup> Min<sup>r</sup> non Resident not Constant Catechizing nor  
 Holy-days.

The Bible to be bound.

A new Common Prayerbook to be bought.

The Church walls want Plastering within and w<sup>th</sup>out.

The Chancell a dunge on the Windows stopt up w<sup>th</sup> pease-  
 straw.

The Chancell wants Seat-boardings, paving, glazing, Plaster-  
 ing, Whiting.

The Rails to be restored from y<sup>e</sup> Belfry to y<sup>e</sup> Altar, and the  
 Altar steps to be raised as heretofore.

The Dore so broaken y<sup>e</sup> Hoggs may creep under it.

An old Vestry open to y<sup>e</sup> Air.



The Font nasty and noe Plugg.

The Church-yard weedy and full of Elders, the Walls thereof want coping, the Hoggs have rooted up the Graves.

Vicaridge-house turnd to an Ale-house and a sign upon y<sup>e</sup> Dore, it rents for £5 per Annum, 2<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> from y<sup>e</sup> Vicaridge house to y<sup>e</sup> poor.

£50 a year in Charity to y<sup>e</sup> Church and poor.

About 60 Families. Noe Dissenters but Esqr Huddleston.

[8. 1] XXVI. STAPLEFORD. Sept. y<sup>e</sup> 18<sup>th</sup>.

*Vicar.* Mr Beaumont.

*Value.* £60 per Annum. Saffron lost.

*Patron.* Dr Beaumont for y<sup>e</sup> Dean and Chapt. of Ely.

*Tenant.* Mr Wakefield.

*Undertenant.* Mr Peters.

The Church half thatcht and half tyled, the very thatch rotten.

The Sentences obliterated.

The Seats in the Church want boarding, they are much broken.

The Church-Wall leans, needs Buttresses on y<sup>e</sup> other side y<sup>e</sup> Sparrs coming down.

The Church-porch wants pointing.

The Body of the Church to be paved, the font has noe plugg and a bad Cover.

The Church-yard full of Weeds and ill fenced.

The Bench behind the Altar to be pulld down.

The Chancell windows broken. the Saints Bell now crackt to be new cast.

The Church very foul, full of heaps of tyle and dust.

Noe Dissenter of any sort about 60 Families.

A Common Prayer-book to be provided for y<sup>e</sup> Clerk.

The poor-mans Box w<sup>th</sup>out a Cover. A hood wanting.

The Register to be well kept, Homilies Cannons Table of Degrees to be provided.

3 Town-Houses for y<sup>e</sup> Poor. Catechizing and Holy-days observed.

[8. 2] XXVII. BOXWORTH. *Sept. y<sup>e</sup> 19<sup>th</sup>.*

*Rector.* Mr Smith of S<sup>t</sup> Johns.

*Patron.* Mr Cutts.

*Value* about £140 per Annum.

Noe Cover nor plugg to y<sup>e</sup> Font but a Bason.

The Seats in the Church want paving, boarding, floaring.

The Clerk has noe Book. The Desk to be turned.

The Register to be well kept.

The Church and Chancell need whiting.

In one place of the Church it rains in.

A Table of Degrees, a Hood, a Terrier wanting.

The Parsonage-house found very ruinous but much repaired and more doing apace.

Noe poor in this Parish.

About 20 Families, noe Dissenters, a Regular Parish only Servants come not to y<sup>e</sup> Sacram<sup>t</sup>.

None Excom'. Noe Gent.

Childerly Parish come hither to Church.

Constant Catechizing and keeping Holy days.

[8. 2] XXVIII. CHILDERLY.

2 Rectories swallowd up, and 2 Parishes depopulated.

*Rector.* Mr Smith of Boxworth. *Value.* £3 per Annum.

A pretty Chappell there. Scarce any Inhabitant there.

[8. 2] XXIX. DRY-DRAYTON. *Sept y<sup>e</sup> 19<sup>th</sup>.*

*Rector.* Dr Peachill. *Value.* £100 per Annum.

*Patron.* Mr. Weld.

Town Stock 4 mark per Annum. The Church-porch untiled.  
 The Church-yard not well fenced.  
 The town-plough to be removed out of the Church.  
 Some Seats in the Church unboarded.  
 Some of the Pavem<sup>t</sup> Sunk. The font foul without a Plugg.  
 The Chest stands open, y<sup>e</sup> Register not well kept.  
 Noe Patin, noe Cannons, y<sup>e</sup> Bible defective.  
 Stones and Timber to be removed out of the Chancell.  
 The Chancell wants paving and seat-boarding.  
 A wretched Carpet. The Chancell and Church want whiting.  
 The Chancell Crackt, leaning it requires Buttresses or much  
 repairing.  
 About 60 Families, 2 or 3 Dissenters, Holdcrafts Disciples.  
 One old Excommunicate Person Mr Will: Gifford.  
 Mr Weld a suspected Papist, the Chief Gent.  
 The Parsonage-House pulld down about 8 or 10 years ago,  
 by leave from my Predecessour. It was a fine new House and  
 only pulld down for Mr Welds prospect.  
 The Stable and Out-houses pulld down, and y<sup>e</sup> place whereon  
 they stood paied round, and laid to Mr Welds house.  
*Order.* a Terrier to be brought in for y<sup>e</sup> Ground.

[9. 1] XXX. LOLLWORTH. *Sept* y<sup>e</sup> 19<sup>th</sup>.

<i>Rector.</i>	Mr Dey.	<i>Value.</i>	£60 per Annum.
<i>Patron.</i>			
<i>L<sup>a</sup> of the Manor.</i>	} Mr Edwards of Huntingdon.		

The Church-Yard wants fencing and weeding.  
 The Church-Seats want boarding and flooring.  
 The Font is foul and wants a Plugg and Cover.  
 The Church and Chancell want Plastering, whiting.  
 The Chancell Pavem<sup>t</sup> is sunk. The Carpet not laid on.  
 Noe Homilies, noe Hood, noe booke of Cannons.  
 The Chest wants 3 Locks y<sup>e</sup> Register to be kept there.

The Altar to be fastned. The Belfry full of Heaps of dust.  
 It rains in upon the Readers Pew. A Terrier to be renewd.  
 The Parsonage house mean some part of it ruinous, yet £300  
 layd out upon House and Outhouse, but some few years since  
 by the Present Incumbent.

Somew<sup>t</sup> given for y<sup>e</sup> repair of a Causey to y<sup>e</sup> Church.

7 or 8 Acres of Land given to y<sup>e</sup> Church and poor, but now  
 embeziled.

About 7 or 8 Communicants. Town stock 2 Cows, but now  
 imbezilld.

One Dissenter of Holcrafts, but Shees Excommunicate.

Some suspected of Fornication.

But 13 Families. Six of them Cottagers. Noe Gent.

[9. 1] XXXI. GREAT SHELFORD. *Sept. 20<sup>th</sup>.*

*The Vicar.* Mr Crompton held by Sequestration.

*Patron.* Y<sup>e</sup> Bp. of Ely.

*Value.* 20 mark per annum.

Coll. Turner of Saffron-Walden tenant to Jesus Coll.

The Parsonage worth 200 per annum, 70 or £80 per annum  
 lost in the Saffron.

Scarce anything mended here this 40 years.

The Church Seats want boarding. The Font well.

The Church and Chancell want whiting.

The Vestry all ruinous. The Register to be better kept.

A good Vicaridge House.

Tenn pounds per Annum to y<sup>e</sup> Poor. 2 or 3 Dissenters  
 Excomm'.

Gent', Mr Baron and his nephew.

The Chancell roof	} all rotten.
the Leadwork	
The Stonework	
The Timber	

A good Vicaridge House.

Constant Catechizing and keeping Holy days.

[9. 2] XXXII. TRUMPINGTON. *Sept. 22<sup>d</sup>.*

Dr Linnet *Vicar*.

*Value* of Mr Thorndikes Augment: £70 per annum.

The Vicar stands to reparations.

The Lease worth £140 per Annum. The Vicar pays £70 per Annum to y<sup>e</sup> Coll.

The Bible wants many Chapters.

The Register to be kept in y<sup>e</sup> Chest under 3 Locks.

The Side-Chappell wants paving.

Some Seats want Boarding. Noe Booke of Homilies.

The Church-Yard ill fenced.

The Vicaridge-house in good plight.

About 70 Families. but one Stiff dissenter.

The Town-house 3 Tenem<sup>ts</sup> or Cottages.

Constant Catechizing and keeping Holydays.

Gent' Mr Whitlock. Mr Thompson. Mr Jo. Baron.

[9. 2] XXXIII. OVER. *Aug. 7<sup>th</sup>. Mr King.*

*Vicar.* Mr King.

*Patron.* Trip. Coll.

Mr Kirby *Impropriator*.

The Church needs adorning. Noe Patin.

The People lazy, heedless, noe Conventicles.

Noe Gent, all Farmers. Noe House for y<sup>e</sup> Vicar.

[9. 2] XXXIV. RAMPTON. *Aug. 7<sup>th</sup>.*

*Rector.* Mr

*Value.* £80.

*Patron.* S<sup>r</sup> Will. Leman of North-Hall.

The Church Thatcht Dilapidated and very nasty.

The Chancell w<sup>th</sup> formerly had been seild, now much decayd  
in y<sup>e</sup> roof and y<sup>e</sup> timber rotten.

The Windows all over-broaken, the Pidgeons horribly as  
well as Owls bedaub y<sup>e</sup> Church.

The pavement very bad foully and to be mended.

One Dissenter, a Quaker. All Farmers.

about 60 Souls. Goodwife Smith a Whigg School-Dame.

[9. 2] XXXV. COTTENHAM.

*Rector.* Dr Fitzwilliams.

*Patron.* B<sup>p</sup> of Ely. *Value.*

The Table to be rayld in, the Church to be whited.

£1 per Annum kept from the Church.

Goody Purver a Whigg Unlicensed School-Dame.

[9. 2] XXXVI. WILLINGHAM.

Mr Southwold an Unlicensed Schoolmaster, the School worth  
£9 per Annum.

[10. 1] XXXVII. ELSWORTH.

*Rector.* Mr Dickens. *Value.* £150 per annum.

*Patron.* Mr Desbrow Hee L<sup>d</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Mannor.

The Church and Chancell want whiting.

The Church-Seats want boarding. The Dore decrepit.

The font foul. The town-plough to be removed.

The Chancell Seats want boarding.

Constant keeping Holy-days. About 50 Families.

Noe Dissenters, 2 Sermons on Sundays.

Good House and Outhouses all in pretty good repair.

[10. 1] XXXVIII. LITTLE GRANDSDEN. *Sept.* 24<sup>th</sup>.

*Rector.* Mr Jessop. *Value.* £120 per annum.

*Patron.* B<sup>p</sup> of Ely.

S<sup>r</sup> R<sup>t</sup> Cotton L<sup>d</sup> of the Mannor.  
 The Church wants paving, boarding.  
 The Font nasty and wants a Plugg.  
 Noe Patin, Hood, Homilies, Cannons or Table of Degrees.  
 he gives the Bread upon a Napkin.  
 The Chancell-Windows stopt up.  
 The Chancell wants paving, whiting.  
 Severall Cracks in the Chancell to be mended.  
 Communion but twice a year none at Whitsontide.  
 The Church-Yard not at all fenced. None unbaptized.  
 The House very firm and good, the Outhouses well.  
 Noe Gent.  
 £4 per annum to y<sup>e</sup> poor and Church.

[10. 1] XXXIX. LONG-STOW. *Sept.* 25<sup>th</sup>.

*Rector.* Mr Cross. *Value.* About £70 per Annum.  
*Patron.* Mrs Simmons.  
 The Church a Pidgeon-house the Parish plough in it.  
 The West end crackt. Some Seats want boarding.  
 The Font stopt up w<sup>th</sup> Galt, noe Plugg and an ill Cover.  
 The Church-doar all broken, a new One to be made.  
 The Leadwork good.  
 The Chancell soe clutterd up w<sup>th</sup> a great Monum<sup>t</sup> that it  
 leaves noe Room for y<sup>e</sup> Comunion Table. Order y<sup>e</sup> removing  
 of it into y<sup>e</sup> side Chappell.  
 The Chancell in a wofull Case the Windows and Dore  
 broken.  
 The Surplice Communion-plate and Clerks Bible and  
 Common-Prayer-booke stolen and y<sup>e</sup> Chest broak.  
 The Broaken Pulpit to be mended, the Chancell Seats alsoe.  
 A Book of Homilies, a Book of Cannons to be bought.  
 A monum<sup>t</sup> for S<sup>r</sup> Ralf Bovey to be removed.  
 A new Strong house built by the Minester.

[10. 1] XL. EAST-HATLEY. Sept. 24<sup>th</sup>.*Rector.* Mr Veivar. *Value.**Patron.* S<sup>r</sup> George Downing.

Monstrous seats built in the Church, and a dore stopt up w<sup>th</sup>out Leave.

The Old Font used to make stepps to y<sup>e</sup> Stable.

A Bell broaken, one of 3 remaining.

The Way to y<sup>e</sup> Church stopt up. An ill Pulpit.

A broaken Chalice. Noe Cover. Noe Flagon. Noe Patin.

Noe Hearse cloath, neither Homilies nor Cannons, noe Creed L<sup>th</sup> Prayer or 10 Command'.

The Register to be kept as it ought, and a Chest w<sup>th</sup> 3 Locks to be provided.

A Terrier to be forthw<sup>th</sup> made and delivred in to y<sup>e</sup> Registers Office.

The house very mean and wants thatching.

[10. 2] XLI. HUNGRY-HATLEY. Sept. 25<sup>th</sup>.*Rector.* Mr. Thorey. *Value.* £80.*Patron.* S<sup>r</sup> R<sup>t</sup> Cotton.

A Composition here between y<sup>e</sup> Minester and the Encloser.

The Font is foul, noe Lead, and y<sup>e</sup> Cover rotten.

The Chancell wants paving.

S<sup>r</sup> R<sup>t</sup> Cotton has promised to adorn and beutify it.

The Chest has 3 Locks, order the Register to be kept there.

Catechizing and keeping Holydays. Noe Dissenter.

12 Families and about 30 Communicants.

The Parsonage house firm and Fine.

*Order* A Terrier to be brought into the Office.

[10. 2] XLII. GAMLINGAY. Sept. 25<sup>th</sup>.*Parson.* Mr Slaughter.*Vicar.* endowd. Mr Osborn.



*Patron.* B<sup>d</sup> of Ely.

The Leadwork well, but y<sup>e</sup> Church slovenly.

The Font foul noe Plugg, they use a Bason, forbid it for y<sup>e</sup> future.

The Church-Seats want boarding.

The Vestry wants a floor. They want a Book of Cannons.

The Chancell wants paving and whitening.

The Altar-Rayls now standing at y<sup>e</sup> West-end to be restored to y<sup>e</sup> Altar.

The Vicaridge-house most wretched.

The Parsonage house much Dilapidated.

The Scoolmaster teaches without a Licence and is Ex-communicate.

Above a 100 Families.

About 30 or 40 unbaptized followers of Cummin y<sup>e</sup> Tinker.

[10. 2] XLIII. Tort. *Sept.* 25<sup>th</sup>.

*Rector.* Mr Boulton of X<sup>t</sup> Coll.

*Value.* £80 per Annum.

*Patron.* X<sup>t</sup> Coll.

*Curate.* Mr Holdsworth.

About 30 Families, noe Gent.

The Church wants pointing, it rains in as alsoe into a side chappell soe that the walls are rotted, y<sup>e</sup> side Chappell on y<sup>e</sup> other side most foul and nasty.

The Church Seats want paving much and boarding,

The Partition Seats between y<sup>e</sup> Chancell and y<sup>e</sup> Isle broak down soe that all lies open.

Noe Hood, Homilies, Canons nor table of Degrees, noe Book for y<sup>e</sup> Clerke. Noe Patin, noe Register belongs to y<sup>e</sup> Parish, qu. in whose keeping and order a new Chest w<sup>th</sup> 3 Locks for it.

The Font nasty, noe Plugg and a rotten Cover.

Mortar made in the Church, heaps of Brick, Stones, Dust all over it.

A great Crack in the Chancell plastering and whiting much wanting y<sup>e</sup> Chancell all fould w<sup>th</sup> Pidgeons, y<sup>e</sup> Church a Dove-house. The Dore in y<sup>e</sup> Chancell rotten.

Noe Catechizing, no Holidays, not 30<sup>th</sup> of Jan<sup>r</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> of Novem<sup>r</sup>, 29<sup>th</sup> of May.

A very Dangerous Crack in the Steeple.

Many great Cracks in y<sup>e</sup> Chancell quite thoro y<sup>e</sup> walls lean extreemly noe way but to sequester y<sup>e</sup> Līving.

The Porch wants tiling.

The Church-yard very full of Weeds and Elders.

The Parsonage house well built but extremely neglected y<sup>e</sup> Sparrs on y<sup>e</sup> one side broaken. Huge Cracks, all wants underpinning, very good outhouses, Brew house, Bake-house, Barn, Stable.

The fence to y<sup>e</sup> House falln down, another Fence to y<sup>e</sup> Courty<sup>d</sup> taken away.

[10. 2] XLIV. COMBERTON. *Sept.* 25.

*Vicar.* Dr Lewes. *Value.* £34 per Annum.

*Curate.* Mr Doughty of Emanuel.

*Parson.* B<sup>p</sup> of Ely.

*Patron.* Jesus Coll.

Tenant to y<sup>e</sup> B<sup>p</sup>, S<sup>r</sup> Edward Nevill Sergeant.

Under Tennant, Dan. Battle who pays £70 per Annum.

The Vicaridge-house very mean.

The Church tho very handsome and seems Firm wants boarding or paving in y<sup>e</sup> seats.

A new Bible and a book for y<sup>e</sup> Clerk wanting.

Noe Patin, Homilies, Canons, nor Hood, y<sup>e</sup> Chest wants 3 Locks for y<sup>e</sup> better keeping of y<sup>e</sup> Register.

The Chancell wants whiting, tiling, pointing.

A Heap of Stones and Lime scuttles and rubbish elsewhere to be removed out of the Church.

The Font wants a Plugg.

About 50 Families, noe Dissenter.

The Parsonage House very Ordinary but in tolerable repairs  
and y<sup>e</sup> out-houses new built since burning.

[11. 1] XLV. ALL-HALLOWS. *Sept.* 26<sup>th</sup>. CAMBRIDGE.

*Vicar.* Mr Wakefeild of Jesus Coll.

*Patron.* Jes: Coll:

*Value.* About £20 per Annum all benevolence.

A poor mean Vicaridge house Dilapidated.

The Church very handsome and neatly adorn'd, they intend  
an Organ.

The Chancell Seats want boarding the Windows want  
mending.

The Bible is Defective and wants binding.

The Chalice Cover is broaken. A Table of Degrees wanting.

The Font wants a Plugg they use a Bason.

The Church foul w<sup>th</sup> is y<sup>e</sup> Clerks fault.

Some Dissenters, several Quakers, one Muggletonian.

but 3 Sacram<sup>ts</sup> yearly.

Constant Catechizing and keeping Holy-days but not in y<sup>e</sup>  
Afternoon.

[11. 1] XLVI. TRINITY CHURCH. *Sept.* 26.

*Vicar.* Mr Thomkinson.

*Value.* Scarce £20 per Annum all benevolence.

*Patron.* B<sup>p</sup> of Ely held without Institution.

The Church very well they promise whiting.

Vicaridge house very well and lets for £30 per Annum.

The Tanner (a Dissenter) hangs Skinns on y<sup>e</sup> Church walls.

A heap of Dung laid in y<sup>e</sup> Ch: Yard and carried out thence  
the Stable dore opening into it, the Ch: Yard is made a  
thoroughfare.

A Table of Degrees wanting.

The Register to be kept under 3 Locks.

One unbaptized. Many Dissenters.

One Margaret Love a Dissenting School-Dame.

[11. 1] XLVII. ST ANDREWS, CAMBRIDGE.

*Vicar.* Mr Corey of Bennet.

*Value.* About £40 per Annum.

*Patron.* Dean and Ch : of Ely.

Monstrous huge Seats, noe hearse-Cloath, noe Patin.

Noe Vicaridge-house, noe Prayers on Wednesdays nor Fridays not constant Holy-days.

Some, not many Dissenters. Not constant Catechizing.

None known unbaptized. The Register to be better kept.

[11. 1] XLVIII. ROUND CHURCH, ST SEPULCHERS, CAMBRIDGE.

*Vicar.* Mr Barker of Magdalen Coll.

*Value.* About £20 per Annum Benevolence.

*Patron.* The Parish.

The Minister has noe Licence. The Church is very well.

The Bible wants y<sup>e</sup> last Chapter.

The Church and Chancell to be whited.

The Sentences obliterated to be restored.

Lumber and dirt to be removed out of the Church.

The Chest to have 3 Locks, the Register to be kept there.

None known to be unbaptized.

Some Excommunicate Dissenters.

Constant Catechizing and keeping of Holy-days.

The Church once a Synagoue it has cost much repairing.

[11. 1] XLIX. ST CLEMENTS CAMBRIDGE. Sept. 26<sup>th</sup>.

*Vicar.* Mr Linford unlicensed uninstituted.

*Patron.* Jesus Coll. *Value.* Benevolence.

The Font wants a Plugg. A new Table.  
 The Register to be better kept. The Chancell falln.  
 Seats to be removed and the Altar w<sup>th</sup> Rails to be restored.  
 Severall Excommunicated.

[11. 2] L. S<sup>T</sup> BUTTOLF, CAMBRIDGE.

*Vicar.* Mr Cook of Queens. *Value.* £20 per Annum.

*Patron.* Queens Coll.

The Font is foul.

They are to repair y<sup>e</sup> Chancell wherein there is a great Crack.

The Church-Warden promises whiting, they have laid out much money.

A Patin (of Silver it may be) to be bought.

[11. 2] LI. LITTLE ST MARIES. Oct. y<sup>e</sup> 6<sup>th</sup>.

All very well.

Mr Bickerton, *Vicar*.

Constant Preaching, Catechizing, Holy-days.

[11. 2] LII. ST EDWARDS CHURCH IN CAMBRIDGE. Oct. y<sup>e</sup> 6<sup>th</sup>.

*Vicar.* Mr Tindall. *Value.* £20 per Annum.

*Patron.* Trin. Hall.

A very Dark Church, it needs whiting and plastering.

The Font foul, they use a Bason.

The Windows broaken extremely.

Some Seats want mending. A Hears cloath wanting.

The Steeple to be new Cased.

A Great Crack over y<sup>e</sup> Kings Arms.

A Book of Cannons wanting.

The Church-wall wants Coping, the Stones are thrown down.

y<sup>e</sup> Register to be better kept.

Constant Catechizing. Prayers twice a Weeke.

## [11. 2] LIII. GREAT ST MARIES..

*Curate.* Mr Scot of Trinity. *Value.* £28 per Annum.

*Patron.* Trin. Coll.

The Font without a Plugg.

The Rayls to be restored.

The Church ill paved, the floar in many places sunk.

The Register to be kept under 3 Locks and Keys.

Order y<sup>e</sup> Minester to have Prayers on Wednesdays and Frydays.

Noe Constant Catechizing.

3 or 4 Dissenters Excommunicated very obstinate Holdcroft's disciples.

8 or 9 will not come to Church.

[12. 1] LIV. GRANDCHESTER. *Sept. 27<sup>th</sup>.* Sunday.

*Vicar.* Mr Shorting, Conduct of King's Coll.

*Value.* About £50 per Annum.

*Patron.* C. C. C.

A good new built Vicaridge House.

A good hañsome Church and in good order.

The minister resides.

Both Church and Chancell want pointing.

O. A good Font but with an ill Cover and noe plugg.

O. A Table of Degrees.

O. The Seats want boarding.

The Chest ought to have 3 Locks for y<sup>e</sup> keeping of y<sup>e</sup> Register.

A Patin to be bought. Noe Gentleman.

Never a Dissenter. £7 per Annum to repair y<sup>e</sup> Church.

[12. 1] LV. HARLETON. *Sept. 27<sup>th</sup>.*

*Rector.* Dr Cook. *Value.* £100 per Annum.

*Patron.* Jesus Coll.

Chest and Chancell fine and firm.  
 The Seats want some boarding.  
 Some paving to be Ordered, and some Wainscoating in y<sup>e</sup>.  
 Chancell Seats.  
 About 30 Families about 70 or 80 Communicants.  
 O. One Excommunicate Woman.  
 The Curate ought to have a Licence.

[12. 1] LVL. BARTON.

*Vicar.* Mr Witty. *Value.* £40 per Annum.  
*Patron.* B<sup>p</sup> of Ely.  
*Impropriator.* Kings Coll.  
 The Church made a Dovehouse, a heap of Lime in the Church porch.  
 The windows at both ends much broaken.  
 The Font foul, noe Hole in it, a load of rushes by it, they use a Bason or rather a black nasty Dish. Noe Patin, noe book for y<sup>e</sup> clerk.  
 The seats to be new boarded in Church and Chancell.  
 The altar now broaken to be remended, the rayles to be refitted and set up again.  
 The Chancell door broaken.  
 Noe Constant Catechizing, noe keeping Holy-Days.  
 A heap of Dirt behind the Altar, y<sup>e</sup> Church and Chancell to be whited.  
 One Quaker. Some unbaptized.  
 Vicaridge house mean but pretty strong.

[12. 1] LVII. IMPINGTON.

*Vicar.* Mr Lloyd. *Value.* About £50.  
*Parson and } Dean and Ch: of Ely who have given*  
*Impropriators. }* about £40 per Annum Augmentation.  
 Tenant. Mr Pepys.

Church and } want { tiling  
 Chancell } whiting  
 pointing  
 Plaistring

Heaps of Stones in y<sup>e</sup> Belfry to be removed.

That noe bason be used in Baptism.

The Church Seats to be mended.

The Font foul, an ill cover and noe plugg.

A great Logg in the Chancell to be removed.

That they provide Hamilies Canons, Table of Degrees.

That they provide a Chest w<sup>th</sup> 3 Locks and y<sup>e</sup> Register to be kept there.

That y<sup>e</sup> Altar stand Altarwise.

Seldome Catechizing. Noe keeping Holydays.

The Elder-Trees to be cutt down in y<sup>e</sup> Ch: yard.

About 25 Houses.

Noe Vicaridge House.

Mr Recorder Pepys Gent.

S<sup>r</sup> Tho: Willis has y<sup>e</sup> Royalty for X<sup>t</sup> Coll:

[12. 2] LVIIL HISTON. *Sept.* 28.

*Vicar.* Mr Ashley. Resident.

*Value.* £60 or £70 per Annum.

*Patron.* S<sup>r</sup> Tho: Willis.

*Impropriator.* Mr Robert Willis.

The paving in y<sup>e</sup> Alley now bad and sunk to be well laid and mended.

A Chimney in the Church to be pulld down.

The Church-Windows to be mended and secured from y<sup>e</sup> Birds getting in.

The Windows now want glazing.

The West and North-Doors of the Church want mending.

There ought to be 3 Locks to y<sup>e</sup> Chest.

The Chancell wants Tyling, pointing, paving, plaistering, Whiting.



The Rails now in the side Chappell to be restored to y<sup>e</sup> Altar.

A new Booke for y<sup>e</sup> Clerk. The Bible to be new Bound.

A Herse cloath to be bought.

Ivy and Elder in y<sup>e</sup> Ch: Yard to be cut down.

3 Female Dissenters. 1 Excommunicate.

Some Lands given to Charity.

The Vicaridge House well. About 80 Families.

[12. 2] LIX. OAKINGTON. *Sept.* 28.

*Vicar.* Mr Palmer of Queens. *Value.* £40 per Annum.

*Patron.* }  
*Parson.* } Queens Coll:

Mr Fortry Tenant for y<sup>e</sup> great Tythes to Q. Coll.

The Church lies in great neglect like a Barn or Dovehouse.

The Kings Arms and y<sup>e</sup> 10 Commandm<sup>ts</sup> taken down.

Church and	} want	{ Tyling
Chancell		{ pointing
		{ plaistering
		{ Whiting

A very Fine East window in the Chancell.

The Chancell wants mending in y<sup>e</sup> outside.

A pitifull Carpet. Mr Palmer O. D. P. absent, sick.

The place served by strangers, a great mischeife to it.

The Clerke comes up behind y<sup>e</sup> Altar.

The North-door in y<sup>e</sup> Church now very rotten to be repaired.

A sad Pulpit. The Font nasty.

Heaps of Lime to be removd.

Homilies and Cannons to be provided.

The walls want much plaistring and the Seats mending.

The Leadwork on y<sup>e</sup> North Isle wants mending.

A poor mean Vicaridge house but firm and much laid out upon it.

Q. a Register. Q. any unbaptized.

A Stranger comes every Lds Day soe that there can be noe Catechizing or Holy-days.

This y<sup>e</sup> most scandalous Parish and worst in y<sup>e</sup> Diocese for y<sup>e</sup> people are most vile.

A Fanatick Schoolmaster Rob<sup>t</sup>. Richardson.

3 or 4 Quakers and their Families.

Severall Excommunicated.

Mr Stutfeild.	} Gentl.
Mr	

[13. 1] LX. MELDRETH. Oct. 4<sup>th</sup>. CAMBRIDGSHIRE.

*Sequestrator.* Mr Todd.

*Value.* £15 or £20 per Annum.

*Parson* and } Church of Ely. Mr Hagger Tenant.

*Patron.* } *Value,* £140.

Mr Sedgwick L<sup>d</sup> of the Mannor.

The Reading Desk stands strangely in y<sup>e</sup> midst of the Church and noe Ledge to it.

The Church a Dovehouse. The Windows unglazed.

A Window stopt up by Mr Pikes monument.

Another narrow window stopt up.

The Sealing in the Chancell full of great Holes.

A Vestry stopt up.

A whole Vestry w<sup>th</sup> served for a Buttress pulld down.

Seats broken miserably. The Chancell in a sad pickle.

The Graves uncoverd.

The Gravestones lye about y<sup>e</sup> Church and great heapes of other stones and dust.

About 60 Families.

A poor pittifull house w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Clerk lives in y<sup>e</sup> Vicaridge house.

The font foul, pavem<sup>t</sup> very faulty.

Sacram<sup>ts</sup> twice per Annum.

Noe Hood, noe Homilies or Cannons.

Many unbaptized Dissenters Mr Holcrafts Disciples.

Noe Gentleman. Mr Stacey an Attorney there.

[13. 1]            LXL. WHADDON. Oct. y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>th</sup>.

*Vicar.* Mr Lion.                      *Value.* £50 per Annum.

*Patron* and }  
           *Parson.* } Church of Windsor.

Parsonage £160 per Annum. Tenant Mr Tempest.

The Font Wants { Cover and  
                               Plugg.

There want Inscriptions. Lumber to be removed.

Some Seats want boarding.

Three Locks to be made to y<sup>e</sup> Chest.

the Register to be kept there. The Loft to be mended.

Some pavem<sup>t</sup> of South and North Isles to be supplied.

A very good Vicaridge. about 32 Families.

about 2 Dissenters. Gent. S<sup>r</sup> Henry Pickering.

[13. 1, 2]            LXII. ORWELL. Oct. y<sup>e</sup> 7<sup>th</sup>.

*Rector.* Dr Chamberlain.

*Vicar.* Mr Martin put in by the Rector.

*Patron.* Trinity Coll.

*Value.* Of the Parsonage £100, of the Vicarage £40.

School taught in the Church.

The Font much prophaned. Seats much broken.

Pavem<sup>t</sup> very faulty. A Fine Chancell. O. Rayls.

There wants three Locks.

The Bible now all torn to be bound.

The Register to be kept there under 3 Locks.

The Chancell Seats want mending.

The Chancell wants Plaistering.

About 60 Families.

Many Dissenters, about 30 Holdcraft and Oddyes Disciples  
most of them Excommunicate.

The Pavement extreme faulty sunk uneven.

£12 per Annum given to repair the Church and to y<sup>e</sup> poor.

It rains in in many places.

Homilies Cannons and Table of Marriage wanting.

The Vicaridge house falln down about 20 years.

The Parsonage house well.

Constant Catechizing except in exigencies.

Noe Conventicle. Noe Gentleman.

[13. 2]            LXIII. CROYDEN. Oct. y<sup>e</sup> 7<sup>th</sup>.

*Vicar.* Mr Taylor, Resident.            *Value.* £40.

*Patron.* Mr Slingsby.    *Parson.* S<sup>r</sup> George Downing.

A Strange S<sup>t</sup> Antholins Seat.

They make their mortar in the Chancell.

The Church open to y<sup>e</sup> Air for tis now tiling.

The Chancell new paved.

S<sup>r</sup> George Downings Vault w<sup>th</sup>out Leave. About 20 Families.

The Font abominable w<sup>th</sup> a Clout in it.

A great Crack near to y<sup>e</sup> Belfry.

The Wings or Side-Chappells all in ruins and want paving.

Catechizing and Holy-Days. The Seats want boarding.

One Common Prayer-book to be bound.

A Trenchar for the Bread.

O. Homilies, Canons, Table. Register.

Vicaridge house repaired. Chest wants Locks.

O. Church-yard.

[13. 2]            LXIV. TADLOW. October y<sup>e</sup> 7<sup>th</sup>.

*Vicar.* Mr Veivar.

*Value.* It goes into the Lease, but is about £30 per  
Annum.

*Patron.* S<sup>r</sup> George Downing. A poor small church.  
 About 10 Families. The Town Depopulated.  
 A pittifull torn Bible. Noe Dissenter.  
 Mr Veivar fails often.  
 One Prayer book wanting. Homilies, Canons.  
 A Chest with 3 Locks, Register to be kept there.  
 The Windows broaken. Noe Seats in y<sup>e</sup> Chancell.  
 Sentences Obliterated.  
 The Church wants tiling, pointing, Whiteing.  
 The Chancell newly repaired, Whited.  
 A Foul nasty Font without Plugg or Cover.  
 Heaps of Filth and Dirt.  
 The Church Yard lies weedy and ill fenced.

[14. 1] LXV. BENNET CHURCH IN CAMBRIDGE. Oct. y<sup>e</sup> 8<sup>th</sup>.

*Vicar.* Mr Garret of Bennet. *Value.* £22.

*Parson.* }  
*Patron.* } B. Coll :

The Chancell extreme fine. The Bible to be bound.  
 The Ch : needs some plaistring.  
 The Bible to be bound. One book to be bought.  
 Cannons wanting. Constant Catechizing.  
 The Church Yard used to dry Cloaths and Skinns.  
 Noe Dissenters many Idle.  
 The Arch-Deacon keeps his Court here.

[14. 1] LXVI. S<sup>t</sup> PETERS. Oct. y<sup>e</sup> 9<sup>th</sup>.

*Vicar.* Mr Millington. *Value.* Not £10 per Annum.  
 Held by Sequestration.  
 The Bible unbound and imperfect.  
 A Book for y<sup>e</sup> Clerk wanting.  
 A better Carpet to be provided. O. Table.

Church and Chancell need boarding in the Seats Plaistring and whiting.

The Register to be lockt up.

Severall Dissenters Independents.

Seats by the Altar to be removed. Noe house.

None Excommunicate. A Schoo-Dame a Fanaticke.

£8 6s. 8d. per Annum to y<sup>e</sup> Fabrick. Noe Patin.

Constant Catechizing and keeps Holy-Days.

[14. 1] LXVII. S<sup>r</sup> GILES CHURCH IN CAMBRIDGE. Oct. y<sup>e</sup> 9<sup>th</sup>.

*Vicar.* Mr Millington by Sequestration. *Value.* £8 15s.

*Patron.* Y<sup>e</sup> B<sup>p</sup> of Ely.

Tenant to y<sup>e</sup> B<sup>p</sup> S<sup>r</sup> John Rouse who must repair y<sup>e</sup> Chancell.

*Value.* £80 per Annum a great penny-worth.

Church and Chancell to be new whited.

Sentences for the Chancell.

A new Bible or the old new bound.

A Carpet to be like y<sup>e</sup> pulpit Cloath.

A Book of Homilies and Canons to be provided.

S<sup>r</sup> John Rouse to be sent to to seat y<sup>e</sup> Chancell w<sup>th</sup> Deal.

A Book of y<sup>e</sup> new Edition wanting for y<sup>e</sup> Clerk.

The font foul. A Hearse Cloath wanting.

A Chest w<sup>th</sup> 3 Locks for y<sup>e</sup> Register.

The Seats want boarding.

Some Dissenters Anabaptists. Some Children unchristned.

Catechizing and Holydays.



XXXIV. ON THE A B C AS AN AUTHORISED SCHOOL-  
BOOK IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY. Communicated  
by HENRY BRADSHAW, Esq., M.A., University  
Librarian.

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[May 24, 1875.]

A DISCUSSION has been carried on for some years past concerning the nature of a book spoken of in the early part of Queen Elizabeth's reign as the *ABC*. By the foundation charter of a flourishing school near London the boys are to be taught the *Grammar* and the *ABC*. No doubt is felt about the meaning of the word *Grammar*; but opinions have been much divided as to the nature of the *ABC*, some holding that a mere spelling book is meant, others insisting that the book is an elementary religious book containing the rudiments of Christian doctrine as taught by the Church of England and in a measure published by public authority. On the solution of this nice question the future history of the school was to turn. If it could be shown that the *ABC* was an elementary religious book issued by public authority, it was supposed that the Endowed School Commissioners would not have power to secularise the foundation and divert its endowments to any other purpose than that of "education in accordance with the principles of the Church of England."



The question interested me very much from a bibliographical point of view; and, in consequence of a communication from one of the Governors of the school, I was induced to see what the accessible facts really were, and to send my friend the results of my investigation. It has occurred to me since, that the facts so collected might have an interest for some of the members of our Society. My letter, docketed of its beginning and end, was as follows :

KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,  
*January 15, 1874.*

\* \* \*

Let me give you as briefly as I can the results of my researches into the history of the ABC; two points concerning which now stand out with perfect clearness :

(1) It was an elementary book for children, containing the Alphabet and the Lord's Prayer, with other elementary religious matters necessary for a child to know.

(2) It was published by public authority, and was subject to modification from time to time according to the temper of the times, just precisely as the Prayer-Book was.

Four early editions of the ABC are at present known, and there are traces of four others, ranging from about 1538 to about 1640. These are amply sufficient to illustrate the statements made above with respect to the general idea of the work, and its modification from time to time by public authority.

A few facts put chronologically will help to a clearer view of the case.

1534. The Roman supremacy over the Church of England abolished by King Henry VIII.

1536. The printed English Bible first published in England.

1538. The Epistles and Gospels in the Communion service first printed separately in English and used in the service.

1544. The Litany in English first printed for public use in the Church service.

1545. The Primer (or Layman's prayer-book) as reformed by King Henry VIII first published.

1547. King Henry VIII died at the end of January, and King Edward VI came to the throne.

1548. Part of the Communion service first printed and used in English, in March.

1548. Queen Catherine died, in October.

1549. The English Prayer-Book first printed and used in Church, at Easter.

1552. The English Prayer-Book considerably revised, it is said under Bucer's influence, and printed.

1553. March 25. Letters Patent to John Day for the exclusive right of printing the English Catechism and the ABC.

1553. July. King Edward VI died and Queen Mary succeeded to the throne.

1554. The Stationers' Company incorporated.

1558. Nov. Queen Mary died and Queen Elizabeth succeeded to the throne.

1559. The English Prayer-Book again revised.

I will now say something of those editions of the ABC of which copies are known still to exist.

I. *London, Printed by Thomas Petit, without date, but about 1538. 8vo.*

The earliest edition of the ABC I have been able to find is one printed by Thomas Petit, in London, and of which the only known copy is preserved among Abp Sancroft's books at Emmanuel College, Cambridge<sup>1</sup>. This is in Latin and English.

<sup>1</sup> I have an exact transcript of this book.

The essence of the ABC in older times was the Alphabet, the Lord's Prayer, and the *Ave Maria*. It seems not to have been until 1536 that the Creed and the Commandments were brought into prominence as matters of elementary teaching. Petit's edition of the ABC gives the *Pater noster*, the *Ave Maria*, and the *Credo*, both in Latin and in English; but the Commandments are not brought prominently forward at all. The Graces before and after meals are almost precisely those given in the Sarum Manual (or Book of occasional offices) in use in the unreformed English Church for centuries. Again we find here the parts of the service requisite to enable a child to *serve at mass*, as it is commonly called, or, as it is here expressed, to help a priest to sing (mass). Thomas Petit printed in London from 1536 till a little into King Edward's reign; but, all things considered, I am satisfied that the present edition must have been printed about 1538.

II. *London, Printed by William Powell, without date, but probably in 1547. 8vo.*

The next edition is one printed in London by William Powell, of which the only known copy is preserved among Mr Grenville's books in the British Museum. This book has a semblance of public authority, though Powell was not the King's Printer, yet from the title it is clear that all others were to be set aside and this revised edition alone used. In what does this *revision* consist? First, the instructions for serving at mass are wholly omitted. This is of some importance in tracing the sequence of the editions. Secondly, the Commandments are here given in full, instead of being merely in the form of memorial verses as in Petit's edition. (3) Whatever could be taken from the Reformed Primer of 1545, here appears, agreeing with that. (4) The great variety of Graces before and after meals is here very much cut down and simplified. (5) A very brief Catechism is here added (with the elements of

the Christian religion) which had no place in the earlier book. At the same time it must be noticed that this edition occupies a middle place between the earlier and later books, the catechisms being singularly colourless, avoiding any strong expression of reformed doctrine, thus pointing without fail to the very commencement of King Edward's reign, when the authorities were feeling their way, and were unwilling to give offence to either party. The printer, William Powell, commenced business early in 1547, at the beginning of King Edward's reign, and went on into Queen Elizabeth's reign. The prayer is sometimes for the King, and sometimes for the King, the Queen, and the Church. This can only point to a time when King Edward was on the throne, and the Queen Dowager (Catherine Parr) was still living. The date of this edition must therefore be 1547 or the beginning of 1548; and, from all considerations, it was most probably issued early in 1547.

III. *London, Printed by John Day, without date, but between March and July 1553. 8vo.*

The next edition of which we have a copy is the one printed in London by John Day under the authority of King Edward's Letters Patent dated March 25, 1553. Of this edition the only known copy is preserved in the library of Saint Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; but of this copy unfortunately only half (leaves 1, 4, 5, 8) has come down to us<sup>1</sup>. Still enough remains to illustrate the points insisted on above, namely, the general idea of the book, and its modification by public authority. The Reformed doctrines had made great progress between the beginning and the end of King Edward's reign. These changes had found their way into the Prayer-Book published in 1552; and the effect of the change is seen in comparing Powell's and Day's editions of the ABC. The Lord's Prayer and the Creed correspond to the text in the Prayer-Book. The *Ave Maria*

<sup>1</sup> I have an exact transcript of all that remains of this copy.

has disappeared altogether. The Commandments are exactly as in the Communion Service in the Prayer-Book, the petitions (Lord, have mercy upon us, &c.) being given after each. The Graces at meals are altogether altered. The old Catholic type of Grace has entirely disappeared, and a modern invention of the time supplies its place. Of the missing leaves, the contents of 2 and 3 are easily determined; and as for leaves 6 and 7, I have little doubt that after the Graces, which would end with the first few lines of leaf 6, there followed a very short catechism, such as in Powell's edition, which was followed in its turn by the very brief Graces with which Powell's edition and this of Day's both conclude. The types used in the book, and its general appearance, correspond exactly to those of the Catechism printed at the same time by Day, and which has the date 1553 and the King's Letters Patent printed at the beginning. A copy of the Catechism is in the University Library, Cambridge.

IV. *Dublin, Printed for the Stationers' Company, 1631. 8vo.*

The latest edition known is an Irish version of the book made under the care of William Bedell, Bishop of Kilmore, and printed in Dublin in 1631. Two copies of this are preserved, one in the British Museum, and one among Abp Sancroft's books at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. I merely mention this to show that the book preserved its identity through a hundred years, and continued to be published by authority. In fact, the whole history of the Irish vernacular press illustrates and confirms this view in a remarkable manner. The first book published in Ireland in the Irish language was the Alphabet with the Church Catechism and Articles, in 1571. The next was the New Testament in 1602. The third was the Prayer-Book in 1608. The fourth was the ABC in 1631, followed by a second edition, of which no trace now remains, but which must have been printed before 1641. The only other

Irish book known at all to have issued from this press is a modified reprint of this very ABC with the addition of Perkins's Six Principles of Christian Doctrine, which came out under the Commonwealth in 1652. So that, whichever way we turn, we find the ABC taking its place as a book of elementary religious instruction, by the side of the Bible and Prayer-Books and other Church books issued by authority.

I must now say a few words about those editions, alluded to above, of which copies have not yet been discovered.

I. *London, Printed by Richard Lant.*

Herbert, in his edition of Ames's Typographical Antiquities, page 590, mentions this edition thus: "*The A.B.C. with the Pater-noster, Ave, Crede, and Ten Commaundementtes in Englysshe, newly translated and set forth at the Kynges most gracyous commaundement.* It begins with five different Alphabets, and Gloria Patri; then, the Pater-noster, &c. Grace before meat, and after." What he says of its being printed only on one side of the paper merely implies that what he saw was a proof-sheet, probably used for binder's waste; but he does not tell us to whom it belonged. We know of Lant's printing from 1542 to 1562, that is from sometime before the death of King Henry VIII to sometime after the accession of Queen Elizabeth. From the words *newly translated* on the title, and from the existence of the *Ave Maria* in the text, I should be inclined to place this edition of the ABC between Petit's and Powell's editions. Herbert adds the words 'Licenced by the Company'; but as the Stationers' Company was not incorporated till Queen Mary's reign, and this cannot have been printed in her reign, the Licence must refer to an edition put forth at the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, of which unfortunately not the slightest trace otherwise has come down to us. The Stationers' Registers will probably give the exact date of the Licence for this edition.

## II. *London, Printed by Richard Jones, 1588.*

Herbert, in his edition of Ames's *Typographical Antiquities*, page 1046, has this entry among books printed by Richard Jones, under the year 1588: '*The A. B. C. for children, newly deuised with syllables, the Lordes praier, our Belief, and the ten Commandements.*' In a foot-note he adds: 'This was allowed him again in 1590, on this proviso, *that there shalbe no additions made to the same hereafter.* But it was cancelled by 'order of a Court holden 15 May, 1605.' Here we find the ABC retaining its identity as in all the other cases, and also allusions to the insertion of unauthorised additions, showing that the book even in 1590 retained its character of an authorised school-book.

I am afraid I have fairly exhausted your patience, and that of any persons to whom you may communicate these remarks; but I am glad to have had an opportunity of carrying through an investigation which has never apparently occupied any one's attention hitherto, and which nevertheless has a great many points of interest in connexion with the history and literature both of the English Church and of English education.

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*Note.* Within a few weeks after my reading the above communication to the Society, I received from Dr Reeves, the Dean of Armagh, a copy of the ABC with the Assembly's Shorter Catechism, printed at Glasgow in 1852. So that where I have said that it retained its character for a hundred years, I might with equal justice have said three hundred. The details in this recent edition are of course in harmony with the doctrine of the Established Church of Scotland; but the old lines are all followed; the skeleton is the same; and the ABC of 1852 is the lineal descendant of the book issued in the reign of Henry the Eighth.

XXXV. ON THE COVER OF THE SARCOPHAGUS OF  
RAMESES III. NOW IN THE FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM.  
Communicated by SAMUEL BIRCH, Esq., LL.D.

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[November 8, 1875.]

ONE of the most valuable Egyptian monuments in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge is the cover of the granite sarcophagus of Rameses III., the celebrated monarch of the 20th dynasty. It was presented to the University of Cambridge by the traveller and excavator Belzoni in 1823. That traveller removed it from the tomb of the king in the Biban-el-Moluk, or Valley of the Tombs of the Kings, at Thebes. The lid of the sarcophagus is of red granite, and measures about ten feet long by eight feet wide. Rameses is represented on the upper part of the lid in very salient relief, under the attributes of the god Sekar, or Socharis, one of the solar types of the god Ra, often conjoined with Ptah or Hephaistos, and Osiris, especially as the judge of Kar-neter or Hades. Rameses stands full face, his long hair, or head-dress, *namms*, ornamented at the ends and having an uræus serpent, the Egyptian emblem of royalty, on the forehead. On the top of his head is a symbolic head-dress consisting of the sun's disk, *aten*, placed between two ostrich feathers, emblems of truth, and referring to the "hall of the two truths" in Hades, over which Sekar, or Socharis, in his character of judge of the dead, presided, that being the



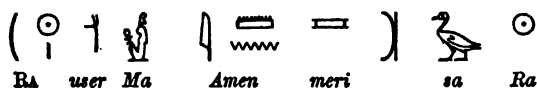
name of the Hall of the Great Judgment of the Dead. They are placed upon two cows' horns, the meaning of which is as yet unexplained in this attire. There is a peculiarity about this representation not observed elsewhere, the feathers and horns are sculptured five deep. The body of the king is represented as mummied, or wrapped in bandages like Osiris and the mummies, his hands free and crossed; the right holds the crook, *hek*, emblem of ruling; and the left the three-thonged whip, *nexex*, symbolic of dominion; and both the special attributes of Osiris, who is represented with them and in this attitude. At the left side of the king is the head of the goddess Isis, wearing a throne, or seat, her name and emblem. The rest of her figure is wanting, but she has been draped in a long garment, placing her right hand at the back of the head of the Osiris' king, and her left hand on his body to support his mummy upright. On the other side is the goddess Nephthys, the sister of Osiris, wearing a long head-dress, *namms*, tied with a crown, or fillet, *meh*, and having on her head an emblem composed of a hemispherical basket, used for the word Neb, 'lord,' or 'lady,' surmounting the square or rectangle, the hieroglyph of the word *a*, 'abode,' the two reading with the feminine article Nebta, the Egyptian name of Nephthys. This goddess wears a long garment and stands in the same attitude as her sister Isis, her left hand placed behind the king and her right supporting him on his body. Under her feet is the Egyptian emblem *nub*, or 'gold,' represented as a kind of collar, and one often seen under the feet of Isis and Nephthys in these scenes on sarcophagi. Between each goddess and the king is a peculiarly elongated figure, wearing long hair and elevating the hands at the back of the king. Before this figure is a snake, not the uræus. A similar snake, painted black, is represented

<sup>1</sup> All deceased were considered to be Osiris, or Osirian, after their decease, and so named from the 19th dynasty.

round the body of Rameses IX. in the Biban-el-Moluk<sup>1</sup>. The elongated figure also occurs in some of the scenes of the sarcophagi<sup>2</sup>, but the one that generally receives the figure of Osiris is one of the types of Athor, the Egyptian Venus, especially that in which she appears as goddess of the West. Round the side of the lid are parts of two horizontal lines of hieroglyphs meeting at the top under the head and passing to the feet, at which were two jackals seated on pylons, the Ap-heriu, or 'openers of the Sun's path,' of the Karneter or Hades; that passing on the right side of the lid is most complete. It reads



The Osiris, king of the upper and lower country, lord of the two countries.



RA-USER-MA      AMEN MERI,      son [of] the Sun.



Beloved of the gods, lord of diadems, RAMESSU.



Ruler of On, the truth spoken<sup>3</sup>. Thou art a god.

<sup>1</sup> Champollion, *Notices descriptives*, p. 170.

<sup>2</sup> Sharpe, *Egypt. Inscr.* Pl. 41.

<sup>3</sup> Or justified, i.e. acquitted, or found truthful, at the final judgment—his word true against his enemies or detractors.























unn - k      em      user      nen      xetj      nak

Thou art      provided,      not are the opposers to thee.

ta en      nak      ma xru      am      sen      unn








Thou hast been given      justification      from      them,      they

sen      em      Hesar      ...      meses      Hek      An

are      as .....      Osiris [RA]MESES, ruler of On.

The line to the left of the sarcophagus has only the beginning remaining. It reads

Tetu      Hesar      outen      Ra user      Ma Amen      meri

The words      Osirian      king      RA USER MA AMEN MERI









pu      ma-xru      au      k      em      sa      a

is      truth spoken.      Thou      art as my son...

These inscriptions are portions of an early formula found on the coffin of Menkara, or Mycerinus, of the fourth dynasty, and continued till this and even a later period. In that older monument the name of the goddess Nut appears, and she is said to stretch her wings over the Osiris, or deceased monarch, figured and embalmed on the model of Osiris. Mythically the body of Osiris was supposed to be canopied by the Heaven, and received in the arms of the West, all the principal sepulchres being situated on the left bank of the river Nile. The inside

of the lid is occupied by a figure of the goddess Isis standing draped, facing to the right, in the usual female garment and wearing the throne; her name and emblem on the symbol gold. The goddess *Nut*, or the Ether, usually appears in this place, and Isis evidently was considered one of the forms of that goddess. Above is a figure of the heaven.

The lower part, or chest, of the sarcophagus<sup>1</sup> is in the Museum of the Louvre, and has the unusual shape of a cartouche. The scenes with which it is sculptured refer to the passage of the sun through the lower hemisphere or heaven, and Isis and Nephthys are at the head and feet, on the emblems of gold, in the act of kneeling. They here represent the lamentation of the dead Osiris by these goddesses over him at his bier.

The tomb of Rameses III. is one of the most magnificent in the valley of the tombs of the kings, and the representations are of considerable interest<sup>2</sup>. Its entrance is open to the sky, and at the end of the passage the ceiling is supported by four pillars with capitals formed by the heads of bulls, the horns curved inwards, as in the head-dress of the king. The scenes in it represent Isis and Nephthys kneeling before the god Chnoumis and the Scarabæus. On the right wall of the first corridor is the goddess of truth, *Ma*, winged, kneeling, on the emblem 'lord,' or 'dominion,' facing the entrance, repeated again on the left wall. These goddesses, respectively the lotus and papyrus emblems, have the 'upper' and the 'lower' country. On the right wall of the first corridor is the figure of Rameses III. adoring the solar disk and the sun disk on a hill, between a crocodile and a serpent, both referring to the sun's path. The other scenes chiefly relate to the usual passage of

<sup>1</sup> De Rongé, *Monuments Égyptiens dans le Musée du Louvre*. 8vo. Paris, 1855.

<sup>2</sup> Champollion, *Notices descriptives*. Fol. Paris, 1844, p. 407 and foll. Champollion-Figeac, *L'Égypte*, p. 347.

the sun in the lower heaven during the night, and through the regions of the Karneter, or Hades. The tomb is particularly distinguished by eight small halls pierced laterally in the walls of the first and second corridor. In these are representations not of a mythical nature but of objects of civil and political life, as the work of the kitchen, the rich and sumptuous furniture of the palace, the weapons and military standards of the army, the war galleys and transports of the fleet, and twelve representations of the Nile, or *Hapi*, and Egypt. It is the fifth tomb in the valley, and a papyrus with the plan and description is said to have been found by Champollion in the Museum of Turin<sup>1</sup>. It had clearly been accessible and apparently rifled at an early period, for the hieratic inscriptions on its walls record the names of different scribes who had visited it in Pharaonic times, as Greek inscriptions do the Greek and Roman travellers who penetrated during the period of the Roman empire. The mummy of Rameses had been destroyed and his tomb in recent times rifled of its contents; sepulchral figures of the king there once deposited being found in the Museums of Europe.

The fracture of the lid of the coffin is also probably of ancient date, and even in the flourishing times of the monarchy thieves and robbers opened the royal sarcophagi, tore away the gold and other valuable ornaments, and burnt the wooden coffins deposited inside the massive stone sarcophagi.

Rameses III.<sup>2</sup> was one of the most remarkable monarchs in the annals of Egypt. A period of political confusion and foreign conquest of the country preceded his advent to the crown. His father, Setnecht, had indeed succeeded in driving out the foreign invaders and re-establishing the native dynasty

<sup>1</sup> Champollion-Figeac, *L'Égypte*, p. 348. It appears however to be a plan of the grave of his successor, Rameses IV. Lepsius, R., *Grundplan des Grabes des Königs Rameses IV.* (4to. Berlin, 1867).

<sup>2</sup> For the principal events of the life of Rameses III. see Chabas, F., *Recherches pour servir à l'histoire de la XIX. dynastie*, 1873, and Eisenlohr, *Der grosse Harris-papyrus*. Leipzig, 1872.

of the Theban kings, the 20th of the lists of Manetho. But Rameses had a great task before him, called to the throne at a youthful age. Already in her decline Egypt had recourse to foreign mercenaries, the *Sharutana*, or Sardinians, under which name are probably comprised the various nationalities of the Greek isles, and the *Kahaka* and *Masuaša*, Libyan tribes on the West, and the *Shasu* and Asiatics on the East. The first task of Rameses was to restore the civil government and military discipline, while the disposition and organization of foreigners established in Egypt had become one of the most important questions. In his fifth year he defeated the Maxyes and Libyans with great slaughter when they had invaded Egypt led by five chiefs; and in the same year he had also to repulse the Satu, or eastern foreigners, who had attacked Egypt. The maritime nations of the West, it appears, had invaded Palestine and the Syrian coast in his eighth year, and, after taking Carchemish, a confederation of the *Pulusatu*, supposed by some to be the Pelasgi, *Ṭekkaru* or Teucric, *Šakaluša* or Siculi, *Tanau* or Daunians, if not Danai, and *Uašaša* or Osci, marched to the conquest of Egypt. It is possible that they reached the mouth of the eastern branch of the Nile. But Rameses concentrated an army at Taha in Northern Palestine, and marched back to defend the Nile. Assisted by his mercenary forces, he inflicted a severe defeat on the confederated West, and returned with his prisoners to Thebes. In his eleventh year the Mashuasha, or Maxyes, assisted by the Tahennu, or Libyans, again invaded Egypt to suffer a fresh defeat, and the country seems from this period to have remained in a state of tranquillity. The other events of his reign were of a more pacific nature. In an eastern site called Ainau, supposed to be half-way between Hebron and Rehoboth, he had made a great tank, or reservoir, surrounded by a lofty wall. He had despatched a fleet to Arabia, which had returned laden with the spices and gums of that country to Coptos, and

which were thence transported by men and on the backs of asses to Thebes. From Ataka, the supposed scriptural Athak, he had received ingots of copper or brass the colour of gold, and he continued to work the turquoise mines at the Sarbit el Khadim in Mount Sinai. Some small wars carried on in Ethiopia against the black races alone disturbed the peace that Egypt otherwise enjoyed. To the three principal Egyptian cities he had made enormous gifts during the years of his reign, and the temples of Tum at Heliopolis, Ptah at Memphis, and Ammon at Thebes, were restored, embellished, maintained, and supplied with all things necessary. The vast temple at Medinat Habu, his palace and his treasury, still remain to attest his magnificence and grandeur; and, if his domestic life was that of an ordinary Egyptian monarch, he was as distinguished in the battle-field as the palace. Treason no doubt disturbed his latter days, and it is not known how he died, but he expired after a reign of 31 years and some months, and left the throne to his son, it is supposed about B.C. 1200. It is of this heroic monarch that the University of Cambridge possesses the lid of the sarcophagus, a monument of great value and antiquity, and one deserving every care for its due preservation<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> The lid is figured by Yorke and Leake in their account of the principal Egyptian monuments in England, *Memoirs of the Roy. Soc. of Literature*, Vol. I. 4to. London, 1827; and in a privately printed dissertation, *Egyptian Antiquities*, by J. P. Cory, M.A., there is an account of the coffin and inscription.

XXXVI. A DESCRIPTION OF THE MEDRÁSEN, IN ALGERIA. Communicated by J. W. CLARK, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.

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[November 8, 1875.]

THE Medrásen<sup>1</sup> is a remarkable sepulchral monument in Algeria, situated about 50 miles south of Constantine. There are two others, called respectively El Djedar ('the enclosures'), in the province of Oran, and Le Tombeau de la Chrétienne, in a conspicuous situation on the cliff, west of Algiers. These three have certain features in common; being all built of enormous blocks of limestone, fitted together without mortar; and of pyramidal shape, with a square or circular base. The base of the Medrásen is circular, about 18 feet high, and 193 feet in diameter. Sixty engaged columns, without bases, and with plain capitals and square abacus, support a massive cornice, consisting of a 'fillet and cavetto' molding repeated twice, of which the second half projects considerably beyond the first. Above this rises a truncated cone, consisting of 23 steps, each two feet high and three broad: the entire structure being 60 feet in height. The summit is a circular platform, 37 feet

<sup>1</sup> A model of the Medrásen was exhibited and presented to the Society by Mr Clark at the meeting at which the present communication was read.



in diameter, having a hole in the centre, about the use of which much controversy has arisen. Mr Blakesley was of opinion that it had never been closed by a stone, and that the aperture extended to the interior. Subsequent explorations, however, have shewn the fallacy of this view: and as an observer in the last century (Peysonel), who visited the monument in 1724, records the fact that a tree grew on the summit, it would appear likely that the central stone had either never been placed, or been removed by some of those who have used the Medrásen as a quarry.

The monument has suffered a good deal from this kind of spoliation, most of the cornice and nearly all the first row of steps having disappeared. Besides this there are in three or four places vast rents in the conical portion, indicating attempts to penetrate into the interior.

The French have made many attempts to explore it. In 1849 an entrance was discovered on the eastern side, upon the third row of steps, which had apparently been closed originally by a trap door; but progress was soon arrested by débris fallen from above. In 1855 fresh explorations revealed the existence of a sort of vestibule on the east; but all attempts to reach the interior failed.

In 1866, M. Bauchetet, an officer of engineers, employed to make a model (of which the one exhibited is a copy) for the Exhibition of 1867, discovered certain mason's marks at equidistant points on the circumference; and on digging, found at one of those points a passage which seemed to lead into the interior. He was, however, recalled to Constantine, and the work was abandoned.

Lastly, in 1873, the Société Archéologique de Constantine took the matter up seriously, with ample authority and sufficient funds. They found that M. Bauchetet's passage ended abruptly, and had probably been made by previous explorers. Abandoning this, they concentrated all their energy upon the

entrance from the third row of steps. After a labour of two months they cleared out the passage to which this led, and found in the centre of the monument a chamber about four yards wide by two broad, with a bench of stone round three sides. The walls and roof of this were of blocks of stone, put together like those of the exterior, while the passage leading to it was partly of stone, and partly plastered. Wherever there was plaster it had been coloured purple. The roof was supported on beams of wood, most of which appeared to have been placed there by previous explorers. There was evidence that the whole had been set on fire, as the wood was charred, and quantities of lime, the remains of calcined blocks of limestone, blocked up the sepulchral chamber. Neither bones nor coins were met with, and only a few fragments of rude pottery. It was, therefore, clear that the tomb had been rifled previously, and that it had been fired by its explorers, indignant at finding nothing in it to reward their labour. Examination of the vestibule on the east revealed a pavement of plaster, coloured purple like the passage, but no columns or ornaments of any kind. It was further discovered that a vast quantity of tombs had existed in the neighbourhood, one of which seemed to be a miniature copy of the Medrásen, and contained a skeleton. A wall of enclosure had surrounded the whole. It was therefore concluded that the Medrásen was the centre of a necropolis of considerable extent.

The latest opinion respecting the name is that it is the plural of Madrès, a legendary ancestor of the tribes of that part of North Africa, from whom Massinissa, whose capital was Cirta (Constantine), claimed descent. If this be so, the legend that the Medrásen is a royal tomb may be true, the plural number indicating that several persons were there interred.

Of the three monuments, the only one mentioned by an ancient author is 'Le Tombeau de la Chrétienne,' which Pomponius Mela calls '*commune sepulchrum regię gentis*.'

The architecture would appear to indicate that the tomb was constructed by an artist who had seen Roman work, and who blended it with the traditional style of his country. Otherwise it is difficult to explain the union of the columns and cornice—which are classical in character—with the barbaric design of the truncated cone. A very remote date cannot, therefore, be assigned to the monument.

XXXVII. ON THE CROOK IN THE RIGHT HAND OF  
THE FIGURE OF RAMESES III. ON THE COVER OF  
HIS SARCOPHAGUS NOW IN THE FITZWILLIAM MU-  
SEUM. Communicated by E. H. PALMER, Esq.,  
M.A., Lord Almoner's Reader of Arabic.

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[November 22, 1875.]

DR Birch, in his description of the cover of the granite sarcophagus of Rameses III., which was read at the last meeting of the Antiquarian Society, notices the crook which appears in the right hand of the figure of the king, and speaks of it as the emblem of ruling.

In illustration of this point, I take the opportunity of exhibiting and offering to the Society a specimen of the *mehjân* or camel-stick of the desert Arabs, which is variously used as a goad, or a whip, or to hold the halter, or to gather prickly herbs of which the camel is fond, and to hand the beast such provender.

Serving as it does so many different purposes connected with the driving, &c., of the camel, it came to be regarded as a fitting emblem of the possession of these animals. And since in the desert all power, wealth, and authority is measured by the number of *camels* possessed, it is easy to see how this instrument became a symbol of royalty. It was one of

the earliest forms of the sceptre, and is sculptured on Assyrian as well as Egyptian monuments.

Thus held in the right hand and representing the sovereignty of the *Desert*, it is happily balanced by the three-thonged horse-whip held in the left, and symbolic of wealth and dominion over man and beast in *cities*.

The specimen now exhibited is of *lauz barri* or wild almond wood, and was given to me by a Bedawi in the Tih (the Desert of the Wanderings), in whose family it had been used for several generations.

**XXXVIII. A LIST OF THE DOCUMENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY REGISTRY, FROM THE YEAR 1266 TO THE YEAR 1544. Communicated by the Rev. H. R. LUARD, B.D., University Registrar.**

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[March 6, 1876.]

THE earliest catalogue of the University documents was compiled by Mr William Rysley in 1420. Very few of these are missing. In 1587, Robert Hare of Caius College completed his great collection of the charters and privileges granted to the University, of which he caused three copies, one a sumptuous one on vellum, the other two on paper, to be made. These are now preserved in the Registry, each differing from the other in some respects. In 1622, Matthew Wrenn of Pembroke Hall, afterwards Master of Peterhouse, and successively Bishop of Hereford, Norwich, and Ely, made a list of the "*Scripta et Munimenta reperta in Archivis Academiæ*." With very few exceptions these are all in the Registry at present. In the year 1852, the University Commissioners published an account of the documents relating to the University and Colleges, and in the first volume gave an abstract of the Records received from the Tower. We have some here which are wanting in that collection, now in the Record office, but we want many which it has.

The existing documents were examined and carefully repaired some few years since, and are placed in such a condition as to be easily accessible, and to be in no danger of being lost or further injured. Many of them had suffered grievously from damp in past years.

The earliest document which the University possesses is so late as the year 1266. The earliest in the Record office is dated 16 July, 13 Hen. III., i.e. 1229. This is a permission to scholars of the University of Paris to come to England, and remain for purposes of study.

In Mr Shirley's collection of the Royal Letters of the reign of Henry III., several concerning Cambridge are printed: one from the King directing that no student is to be allowed to remain, who is not under the tutorship of a master of the schools, another complaining of the exorbitant rents as likely to drive the students away, and ordering the lodgings to be taxed according to custom. The King speaks of the great multitude of scholars that flocked to the University "*studendi causa, e diversis partibus tam cismarinis quam transmarinis.*" There is also a letter to the King from R. de Gedenye, Chancellor, probably in 1260; a name not known among our Chancellors till Mr Shirley's work appeared.

In the following List I have numbered only those documents which now exist in the Registry; but I have included also some which have disappeared since Rysley's catalogue was made. These last are included in brackets. Those marked \* are included in the "Abstract of Records received from the Tower," printed by the University Commissioners in 1852. The documents which remain are all contained either in boxes or drawers, or are bound up in one or other of the volumes of papers which have been put together during the last few years. The references to Hare's collection are to the paper copy, bound in *three* volumes.

## LIST OF DOCUMENTS, &amp;c.

1. DE taxationibus faciendis domuum Scholarium de quinquennio in quinquennium. 7 Feb. 1266. 50 Hen. III.

(Hare i. 19) vol. i. 1.

\*2. Literæ patentes, Quod duo Aldermanni associantur majori et ballivis ad pacem conservandam et ad assisam panis, vini, &c. De regratariis, &c. et mundatione platearum. 22 Feb. 1268. 52 Hen. III.

(Hare i. 20) vol. i. 2.

\*[Lit. pat. quod vicecomes juvabit Cancellarium ad reprimendos transgressores cum fuerit requisitus. 20 Jul. 1269. 53 Hen. III.]

3. Compositio inter scholares et burgenses Cantebrigie per Edwardum regis primogenitum facta, auctoritate regia confirmata. Apr. 1270. 54 Hen. III.

(Hare i. 21) vol. i. 3.

\*[Lit. pat. quod non fiant torneamenta per quinque miliaria in circuitu. 20 Jul. 1270. 54 Hen. III.]

[Compositio inter Universitatem et rectorem Sancti Benedicti de pulsatione campanæ. 1273.]

4. Decretum regentium et non-regentium, &c., Joh. Hooke Cancellario præsentem, quod rectores etiam habebunt coercionem transgressionum et potestatem congregandi in quibusdam casibus si cancellarius noluerit. 17 Mart. 1275. 3 Edw. I.

(Hare i. 28) vol. i. 4.

5. Scriptum Domini Hugonis Episc. Elien. limitans jurisdictionem tum Archid. Eliens. tum Mag. Glomerie et Canc. Univers. (Two copies of this.) 1276. 4 Edw. I.

(Hare i. 33) vol. i. 5, 6.

[Mandatum Nicholai P. quarti episcopo Norwicensi quod terminet causam inter Universitatem et quendam magistrum Radulfum de Leycestria pendentem. 1290.]

6. Confirmatio per Will. de Luda Episc. Eliens. compositionis factæ inter Canc. Universitatis et Mag. R. de Leycestria in controversia de distinctione sedium. 19 Apr. 1290. 18 Edw. I. vol. i. 7.

\*7. Carta de confirmatione privilegiorum antiquorum Universitatis. 6 Feb. 1291-2. 20 Edw. I.

(Hare i. 38) *Drauer* i. 1.

\*8. Breve contra regratarios, ne ante horam tertiam exerceant mercaturam et quod forisfacturæ assignentur Hospitali S. Johannis



ad sustentationem pauperum scholarium Universitatis. 1 Jun. 1293.  
21 Edw. I. (*Hare* i. 42) vol. i. 8.

9. Compositio per officialem Episc. Eliens. controversiæ inter Univ. et Prioratum de Bernwelle de quibusdam domibus jussu et auctoritate episcopali. 23 Jul. 1293. 21 Edw. I. vol. i. 9.

10. Sententia Hugonis Episc. Eliens. super concordia inter Hen. de Boyton Canc. Univ. et magistros in Theologia &c. 6 Apr. 1294. 22 Edw. I. (*Hare* i. 44) vol. i. 10.

\*11. Confirmatio lit. pat. Hen. III de clericis et scholaribus ad mandatum Cancellarii incarcerationis. 28 Oct. 1294. 22 Edw. I. (*Hare* i. 45) vol. i. 11.

\*12. Lit. pat. vicecomiti Cantebri. ne fiant torneamenta et hastiludia in villa Cant. seu per quinque milia circumquaque. 7 Nov. 1305. 33 Edw. I. (*Hare* i. 49) vol. i. 12.

13. Instrumentum de concordia facta inter Universitatem et conventum fratrum Prædicatorum et Minorum Cantebriegiæ. Burdegalis. 17 Jun. 1306. 34 Edw. I. (*Hare* i. 50) *Drawer* i. 2.

[Confirmatio cartæ de requirendo vicecomite in defectu majoris. Edw. I.]

\*[Lit. pat. ne fiant hastiludia per quinque miliaria in circuitu. 5 Jun. 2 Edw. II.]

\*14. Confirmatio lit. pat. Hen. III et Edw. I contra regratarios, et quod forisfacturæ assignentur Hospitali S. Johannis. 5 Jun. 1309. 2 Edw. II. (*Hare* i. 64) *Drawer* i. 3.

\*15. Confirmatio lit. pat. Hen. III. et Edw. I de clericis et scholaribus malefactoribus per vicecomitem capiendis ad mandatum Cancellarii. 5 Jun. 1309. 2 Edw. II. (*Hare* i. 63) vol. i. 13.

\*[Carta confirmans privilegia ab Henrico III et Edwardo I concessa. 5 Jun. 2 Edw. II.]

16. Concordia inter Univ. et Nicolaum le Barber super domo ex opposito B. Mariæ ubi decretistæ, canonistæ, legistæ, &c. legere consueverunt. 23 Jul. 1309. 3 Edw. II. vol. i. 14.

17. See No. 61a, below.

18. Lit. pat. quod scholares possint convenire burgenses et alios laicos coram Cancellario. 8 Apr. 1314. 7 Edw. II.

(*Hare* i. 65) vol. i. 16.

\*[Lit. pat. pro tuitione scholarium et suorum. 3 Oct. 8 Edw. II.]

19. Carta de confirmatione privilegiorum antiquorum, recitans et confirmandas cartas 2 Edw. II cum augmentatione privilegiorum novorum 14 Feb. 1316-7. 10 Edw. II. (Hare i. 66) vol. i. 17.

[Nova confirmatio Universitatis per Johannem Papam XXII. Anno 2. 1317—18.]

\*20. Lit. pat. quod inquisitiones super gravibus transgressionibus, ubi altera pars est scholaris, tam per forinsecos quam per intrinsecos capiantur, et quod transgressores in castro custodiantur. 3 Jun. 1317. 10 Edw. II. (Hare i. 71) vol. i. 18.

\*21. Breve quod mulieres publicæ eiciantur e villa et suburbiis Cant. 6 Jun. 1317. 10 Edw. II. (Hare i. 72) vol. i. 19.

\*22. Licentia appropriandi advocaciones ecclesiarum Universitati ad valorem £40. p. a. non obstante statuto. 5 Jul. 1321. 14 Edw. II. (Hare i. 74) *Drauer* i. 4.

[Johannis Papæ XXII. suspensio sententiæ excommunicationis latæ per canonem in eos qui exponunt decretalem *Exivi de paradiso*. Anno 6. 26 Mart. 1322.]

\*[Breve directum certis iudicibus ad inquirendum de transgressoribus contra libertates Universitatis. 18 Mai. 15 Edw. II.]

[Johannis Papæ XXII declaratio utrum Christus aliquid habuit in proprio vel communi. Anno 7. 12 Nov. 1322.]

[Johannis Papæ XXII statutum quod incipit *Ad conditorem canonum*. Anno 7. 8 Dec. 1322.]

[Johannis Papæ XXII responsiones ad fratres minores impugnantes duo statuta quorum unum incipit *Ad conditorem*, aliud *Cum inter nonnullas*. Anno 9. 10 Nov. 1324.]

[Johannis Papæ XXII mandatum quod sua statuta legantur in scholis canonum. Anno 9. 1324—25.]

\*23. Carta de confirmatione privilegiorum antiquorum. 3 Mart. 1326-7. 1 Edw. III. (Hare i. 96) *Drauer* i. 5.

[Lit. pat. quod malefactores capiantur per vicecomitem si a cancellario requiratur. 3 Mart. 1326-7. 1 Edw. III.]

\*24. Lit. pat. quod scholares possint convenire burgenses et alios laicos coram Cancellariò in omnibus actionibus personalibus. 24 Mart. 1326-7. 1 Edw. III. (Hare i. 103) vol. i. 20.

\*25. Lit. pat. de protectione Canc. mag. et schol. ac servientium et bonorum suorum. 24 Mart. 1326-7. 1 Edw. III.

(*Hare* i. 102) vol. i. 21.

\*[Confirmatio lit. pat. Hen. III, Edw. I et II contra regratarios, et quod forisfacturæ assignentur Hospitali S. Johannis. 24 Mart. 1326-7. 1 Edw. III.]

\*[Lit. pat. Licentia appropriandi ecclesiam £40 Universitati (sc. Aulæ Universitatis). 27 Mart. 1326-7. 1 Edw. III.]

\*26. Carta (de Nottingham) confirmans omnia privilegia antiqua. 22 Oct. 1327. 1 Edw. III. (*Hare* i. 103) *Drawer* i. 6.

\*27. Lit. pat. quod mulieres publicæ e villa et suburbiis eiciantur. 23 Oct. 1327. 1 Edw. III. (*Hare* i. 209) vol. i. 22.

\*28. Mandatum de protectione Canc. mag. et schol. ac de privilegiis et libertatibus conservandis. 4 Dec. 1335. 9 Edw. III.

(*Hare* i. 113) vol. i. 23.

\*29. Lit. pat. quod major et ballivi facient temptationem seu assaiam panis et cervisiæ ad requisitionem Cancellarii. 20 Mart. 1335-6. 10 Edw. III.

(*Hare* i. 114) vol. i. 24.

\*30. Lit. pat. quod major, ballivi, 2 Aldermanni, 4 burgenses, et 2 de qualibet parochia juramentum præstabunt coram Cancellario ad pacem Univ. et villæ conservandam. 20 Mart. 1335-6. 10 Edw. III.

(*Hare* i. 115) vol. i. 25.

31. Grant by the University of the Advowson of Domus Universitatis (Clare Hall) to Elizabeth de Burgo Lady de Clare and her heirs in consequence of her gift of the patronage of the church of Litlyngton. 5 Apr. 1340.

vol. i. 26.

32. Indultum Simonis Ep. Eliensis pro amputandis appellationibus et querelis frivolis cum inhibitione pro defensione juris ecclesiæ suæ. 17 Mart. 1341-2. (2 copies.) (*Hare* i. 136) vol. i. 27, 28.

\*33. Lit. pat. quod Cancellarius habeat cognitionem in omnibus contractibus rerum mobilium, et quod idem Cancellarius non molestetur de falso imprisonment. 19 Sept. 1343. 17 Edw. III. (2 copies.) (*Hare* i. 138) vol. i. 29, 30.

34. Exemplificatio literarum de salva custodia incarceratorum ad mandatum Cancellarii. 28 Feb. 1343-4. 18 Edw. III.

(*Hare* i. 139) vol. i. 31.

35. Fundatio Cistæ de Neele. 25 Feb. 1344-5. *Drawer* i. 7.
36. Confirmation by Thomas Bp of Ely of the grant of his predecessor Simon (No. 32). 2 Aug. 1347. (*Hare* i. 140) vol. i. 32.
37. Statuta Collegii de Valence Marie (Aul. Pemb.). 1347.  
*Drawer* x.
38. Indentura Univ. de quodam messuagio in Cant. concessio in perpetuum Coll. de Valence Marie ut habeatur memoria Rogeri de Heydon. 12 Dec. 1351. 25 Edw. III. (*Hare* i. 144) vol. i. 33.
39. Statuta Collegii Trinitatis de Norvico (Aul. Trin.). 29 Mai. 1352. 26 Edw. III.  
*Drawer* x.
40. Mandatum ut non obstantibus regis prohibitionibus Cancellarius procedat in iudicio causarum suæ cognitionis. 8 Dec. 1355. 29 Edw. III. vol. i. 34.
- [Translatio Collegii Corporis Christi a manu laicorum in patronatum ducis Lancastriæ cum statutis ejusdem collegii. 1356.]
41. Lit. pat. de burgensibus coram Cancellario conveniendis. 12 Mart. 1358-9. 33 Edw. III. (*Hare* i. 148) vol. i. 35.
42. Statuta Aulæ de Clare. 27 Mart. 1359. 33 Edw. III.  
*Drawer* x.
- \*43. Mandatum ne scholares in causis aliquibus privilegia sua tangentibus extra Universitat. m in curiam Christianitatis evocentur. 22 Mai. 1362. 36 Edw. III. (*Hare* i. 149) vol. i. 36.
44. Lit. pat. ne restitutio lit. pat. regis in anno regni xxvi concessarum cedat in præjudicium aliarum libertatum Universitatis. 12 Jun. 1364. 38 Edw. III. (*Hare* i. 150) vol. i. 37.
- [Licentia concessa per Urbanum Papam V pro triennio beneficiis studere volentibus. Anno 6. 1367-68.]
- [Executoria super eadem licentia Urbani Papæ V. Anno 6. 1367-68.]
45. Citatio e Curia Cantuar. ad curiam Cancellarii de Mag. Joh. de Donevico non recte electo in Canc. 30 Oct. 1369. vol. i. 38.
46. Obligatio Johannis Gogh in 40s. de observandis privilegiis Universitatis. 21 Nov. 1369. vol. i. 39.

47. Lit. pat. ne mandatum regis in causa discordiæ inter scholares Aulæ suæ et scholares Aulæ Clar. tendat in præjudicium libertatum Univ. 8 Mai. 1373. 47 Edw. III. (*Hare* I. 156) vol. I. 40.

48. Decretum Universitatis (Johanne de Donewico Cancellario) de approbatione regulæ Fratrum ordinis beatæ Mariæ de Monte Carmeli. 23 Feb. 1374-5. 49 Edw. III. (*Hare* I. 156) vol. I. 41.

[Carta Claydon, quod Cancellarius propter incarcerationes non inquietetur per breviam. Edw. III.]

[Carta de placitis coram Cancellario, quod Cancellarius cognoscat in omnibus causis scholarium, mahemio et feloniam exceptis. Edw. III.]

\*[Carta confirmationis omnium privilegiorum. 4 Jul. 1378. 2 Ri. II.]

49. Recorda et placita coram Cancellario Ric. Le Scrope in le Tollebouth. 2 Ri. II. 1378, 1379. vol. I. 42.

50. Breve regis de subsidio per decimam et quintodecimam per Canc. et scholares solvendam. 7 Jul. 1378. 2 Ri. II. vol. I. 43.

\*51. Lit. pat. quod victualia regratariorum et forestallatorum forisfacta assignentur Hospitali Sancti Johannis. 12 Jul. 1378. 2 Ri. II. (*Hare* I. 185) vol. I. 44.

52. Carta pro assisa panis et potus per majorem et ballivos ad mand. et in præsentia Cancellarii. 4 Aug. 1378. 2 Ri. II. vol. I. 45.

53. Breve regis de subsidio quod de custodibus hospitiorum nihil exigatur ad regis subsidium. 10 Feb. 1378-9. 2 Ri. II. vol. I. 46.

[Licentia curatis studere volentibus ab Urbano Papa VI per cardinales ad triennium. Anno 4. 1381-82.]

54. Lit. pat. quibusdam Commissariis directæ ad cognoscendum super asportatione et combustione munimentorum et aliarum rerum. 10 Aug. 1381. 5 Ri. II. (*Hare* I. 212) *Drawer* I. 8.

55. Breve de non ulterius procedendo in transgressionibus aliis audiendis præterquam in his quæ contra Canc. et schol. perpetratæ sunt. 23 Oct. 1381. 5 Ri. II. (*Hare* I. 213) vol. I. 47.

56. Mandatum ne Cancellarius et socii sui ulterius procedant in executione commissionis suæ de feloniam et transgressionibus audiendis et terminandis. 9 Dec. 1381. 5 Ri. II. vol. I. 48.

- \*57. Carta pro assisa et assaia. 17 Feb. 1381-2. 5 Ri. II.

(Hare i. 210) vol. i. 49.

There is also an office copy of this from the Record office, made 20 Apr. 1838. vol. i. 50.

- \*58. Mandatum justiciariis et aliis ministris regis de libertatibus Univ. allocandis et quod major et ballivi Canc. non impediunt in assisa et assaia. 13 Mart. 1381-2. 5 Ri. II. (Hare i. 211) vol. i. 51.

59. Revocatio inhibitionis per decanum S. Mariæ de Arcubus Lond. Guidoni de Zouche Cancellario factæ in causa inter clericum et oppidanum. 5 Mai. 1382. vol. i. 52.

60. Denuntiatio per officialem Archidiaconi Eliensis facta cujusdam in Chesterton suspensi pro contumacia coram Cancellario. 12 Jun. 1382. vol. i. 53.

61. Breve Cancellario transmissum de modo vendendi vinum de Vasconia, Rupella, Oseye, Hispania, et de Rino. 26 Nov. 1382. 6 Ri. II. (Hare i. 217) vol. i. 54.

- 61a. Breve regis Thesaurariis subsidii, custodes collegiorum et scholares exemptos esse a decimis et quintodecimis pro hospitibus, libris, vessellamentis, equis, et omnibus bonis vi Parl. Glocest. Ita tamen ut pro terris acquisitis post annum 8<sup>m</sup> Edw. I. solvant ad subsidium. 3 Dec. 1382. 6 Ri. II. vol. i. 15.

This document, which does not bear any King's name, but which really belongs to Richard II, has been, since Wrenn's time, looked upon as belonging to Edw. II, and it was accordingly so bound up in the volume, before its actual date was discovered.

62. Grant to John of Nottingham of the fee farm for the assise for his life. 8 Jan. 1383-4. 7 Ri. II. vol. i. 55.

Also three acquittances to the University. 8, 9, 11 Ri. II. vol. i. 56, 57, 58.

63. Mandatum de mundandis plateis et rivis et aqueductibus. 22 Jun. 1383. 7 Ri. II. vol. i. 59.

- \*64. Carta de omnibus placitis coram Cancellario, ubi scholaris est altera pars, præter feloniam et mahemium. 10 Dec. 1383. 7 Ri. II. (2 copies.) (Hare i. 219) vol. i. 60, 61.

65. Mandatum vicecomiti, custodi castri, atque majori, de re-

cupiendis incarcerationis ad placitum Cancellarii. 10 Dec. 1383. 7 Ri. II. (*Hare* I. 220) vol. I. 62.

[Carta quod major intendat Cancellario in correctionibus. Ri. II.]

\*[Lit. pat. quod Cancellarius habeat deputationem et deliberationem busselli cum proficuis ex eisdem provenientibus, et quod summonere possit homines de villa Canteburgi ad præsentandum de forestallatoribus. 10 Dec. 1384. 5 Ri. II.]

\*66. Mandatum quod major et ballivi non impedianc Cancellarium in materia busselli aut in aliorum privilegiorum executione. 12 Dec. 1384. 8 Ri. II. (*Hare* I. 226) vol. I. 63.

[Mandatum quod major et ballivi non impedianc victualarios sub pena centum librarum. 12 Dec. 1384. 8 Ri. II.]

\*67. Lit. pat. ne officialis curiæ Cantuariæ transmittat citationes seu inhibitiones ad impediendos processus coram Cancellario. 16 Dec. 1385. 9 Ri. II. (2 copies.) (*Hare* I. 227) vol. I. 64, 65.

[Licentia ab Urbano Papa VI quod beneficiati possunt stare in studio per quinquennium. Anno 9. 1386-87.]

\*68. Lit. pat. quod candelæ et focalia sub nomine victualium reputabuntur. 7 Apr. 1386. 9 Ri. II. (*Hare* I. 228) vol. I. 66.

69. Breve Cancellario transmissum de villa mundanda a finis et sordibus in adventum regis et dominorum consilii sui ad Parliamentum. 8 Aug. 1388. 12 Ri. II. (*Hare* I. 234) vol. I. 67.

70. Concessio priori et conventui de Bernewell de augmentatione dierum feriæ de Bernewelle, scil. 14 dierum, ad festum Sanctæ Etheldredæ. 16 Oct. 1388. 12 Ri. II. *Drawer* I. 9.

71. Literæ protectionis Cancellarii, procuratorum, et aliorum ministrorum Universitatis cum omnibus privilegiis suis per quinquennium duraturæ. 20 Apr. 1389. 12 Ri. II. vol. I. 68.

72. Lit. pat. quod nullus minister in civitatibus vel in burgis mercandiset de vinis vel victualibus in grosso vel in retallo. 2 Jul. 1389. vol. I. 69.

\*73. Lit. pat. ne scholares aut servientes sui ab hominibus villæ Cant. indicti graventur seu attachientur usque in proximum Parliamentum. 26 Nov. 1390. 14 Ri. II. (*Hare* I. 244) vol. I. 70.

74. Lit. pat. quod Cancellarius et major inquirant de nocu-  
mentis contra formam statuti dudum apud Cantebriariam editi. 12  
Dec. 1390. (*Hare* i. 243) vol. i. 71.

\*75. A repetition of No. 73. 28 Nov. 1391. 15 Ri. II.  
(*Hare* i. 247) vol. i. 72.

[Mandatum vicecomiti quod assistat Cancellarium in incarcerando  
malefactorum in defectu majoris. 30 Jan. 1391-2. 15 Ri. II.]

[Mandatum quod episcopus Eliensis non mittat citationes ad  
impediendum citationes in curia Cancellarii. 13 Feb. 1391-2. 15  
Ri. II.]

76. Bond in £10 from Ralph, canon of Croxton monastery, to  
read Canon Law lectures for 3 years in Cambridge. 29 May 1392.  
vol. i. 73.

77. (1) Concessio per sorores domus S. Leonardi de Stratford  
atte Bowe de quodam tenemento in vico scholarium ad usum Uni-  
versitatis. 19 Mai. 1395. 19 Ri. II. (*Hare* i. 253) *Drawer* i. 10.

(2) Literæ attornatus pro seisinâ ejusdem. 19 Mai. 1395. 19  
Ri. II. *Drawer* i. 11.

\*78. Commissio de pace conservanda in villa Canteburgiæ et  
suburbiiis, salvis Academiæ privilegiis. 9 Feb. 1396-7. 20 Ri. II.  
vol. i. 74.

79. Indenture between the University and the Prior of Barnwell,  
1 June 1397. (*French*) vol. i. 75.

[Indulgentia concessa per Bonifacium Papam IX celebrantibus in  
capella Universitatis. Anno 10. 1398-99.]

80. Mandatum Cancellario, procuratoribus, &c., ut respondeant  
literis regis Franciæ de schismate Romano, sub forisfactura omnium  
privilegiarum. 20 Nov. 1398. (*Hare* i. 253) vol. i. 76.

81. Mandatum regis pro sententia Universitatis conscribenda de  
schismate dirimendo. 6 Jan. 1398-9. 22 Ri. II. vol. i. 77.

82. Responsum Universitatis regi de schismate. 24 Jan. 1398-9.  
22 Ri. II. vol. i. 78.

\*83. Licentia graduatis adeundi ad sedem Apostolicam pro  
provisionibus et expectationibus beneficiorum. 27 Apr. 1399. 22  
Ri. II. *Drawer* i. 12.



\*84. Carta conferens privilegia omnia. 10 Nov. 1399. 1 Hen. IV. (*Hare* II. 1) *Boa* I. 1.

[*Litera Bonifacii Papæ IX quod Cancellarius in sua electione confirmatur. Anno 12. 1400-01.*]

\*85. Lit. pat. quod Cancellarius solvat Johanni de Notyngham id quod a retro est de annuitate sua x marcarum de firma assisse panis, etc. (see No. 62). 14 Mart. 1401. 2 Hen. IV.

(*Hare* II. 5) vol. I. 79.

[*Breve directum vicecomiti ad recipiendum imprisonandos ad mandatum Cancellarii. Hen. IV.*]

86. Breve regis directum majori et ballivis de non molestando Cancellario in assisa, assaia, bussello, &c. 8 Sept. 1403. 4 Hen. IV. vol. I. 80.

\*87. Breve quod frater Johannes Chestre admittatur ad actum scholasticum post fratrem Philippum Boydell. 11 Jun. 1404. 5 Hen. IV. (*Hare* II. 16) *Drawer* I. 13.

[*Notificatio de electione Gregorii Papæ XII. 1406.*]

88. Lit. pat. Edwardo duci Eboracensi et aliis nobilibus pro conservatione pacis, de non intromittendo se in causas Universitatis. 16 Jun. 1412. 13 Hen. IV. vol. I. 81.

89. Trial in the Exchequer. Joh. Arondell, custos liberæ capellæ Sanctæ Mariæ Magd., alias "Steresbrugge Chappell," juxta Barnwell versus Ballivos villæ Canteburgiæ. (Arondell claimed "stallagium et pickagium de omnibus personis cum quibuscunque mercandis mercandisantibus super terra dicta Chappell Yard." Verdict for Arondell.) 4 March 1412—3. (Copy made in the xviii<sup>th</sup> century.) vol. I. 82.

90. Mandatum de modo observandi stat. antiq. 176 de habitibus baccalaureorum secundum ritum Oxoniensem. 21 Oct. 1414. 2 Hen. V. (*Hare* II. 35) vol. I. 83.

91. Mandatum ut baccalaurei in habitibus conformentur ad ritum Oxoniensem sub pœna £1000. 4 Dec. 1414. 2 Hen. V. (*Hare* II. 36) vol. I. 84.

92. Lit. pat. quod scholares juris civilis lecturis intersint et bedellis persolvant collectas suas. 24 Apr. 1415. 3 Hen. V. (*Hare* II. 37) *Drawer* I. 14.

93. A similar mandate to No. 92. 1 Mai. 1415. 3 Hen. V.  
(*Hare* II. 38) vol. I. 85.

\*[Lit. pat. quod Cancellarius, major, et vicecomes capiant Bukworth, Strangwys, Alnewik, et alios. 20 Jun. 1415. 3 Hen. V.]

- \*94. Lit. claus. quod vicecomes, major, et ballivi villæ Canteburgiæ intendant Cancellario ad pacem conservandam cum fuerint requisiti. 23 Jun. 1415. 3 Hen. V. (*Hare* II. 37) *Drawer* I. 15.

95. Letter of the Duke of Exeter to the University, recommending his clerk Guy Wicheham for a degree before going to the general council called by the Pope in May. *English*. 10 Jan. [1415-6.] vol. I. 86.

96. Letter of the Cardinals of Constance to the University, announcing the election of Otho Colonna (Martin V) to the Papacy. Constance 22 Dec. 1417. vol. I. 87.

97. Breve Vicecomiti in querela inter Joh. Aylesham et Joh. Rykingale de catallis captis. 23 Oct. 1418. 6 Hen. V. vol. I. 88.

- \*98. Commissio Cancellario, majori, aliisque directa de pace custodienda et statuto contra Lollardos in villa et libertate Canteburgiæ, salva jurisdictione Cancellarii. 24 Oct. 1418. 6 Hen. V.  
(*Hare* II. 81) vol. I. 89.

99. Ordinatio Convocationis provinciæ Eboracensis de promotione graduatorum. 14 Jan. [1421] when Hen. [Bowett] was Abp of York. vol. I. 90.

100. Indentura inter Universitatem et Aulam S. Trinitatis de concessionem parcellæ terræ prope vicum Scholarum. 28 Jan. 1421-2. 9 Hen. V. *Drawer* I. 16.

101. Exequiæ decretæ Mag. Ri. Holme, Aul. Reg. Mag. propter amplificationem Librariæ, &c. 21 Jun. 1424. vol. I. 91.

102. Obligatio quorundam in £20 de observandis privilegiis Universitatis. 18 Jan. 1424-5. 3 Hen. VI. vol. I. 92.

103. Aula Regis sese obstrinxit ad exequias annuas Ric. de Holme (nuper custodis) in utroque jure licentiati quia multos libros multumque auri contulit. 20 Mai. 1425. 3 Hen. VI. *Drawer* I. 17.

104. Petitio Roberti Filii Hugonis Cancell. ut Joh. Henley (frater de ord. Præd.) admittatur in Doctorem. 23 Mart. 1425-6. vol. I. 93.

105. *Litera Universitatis Archiep. Cant. &c. contra Francisci privignum qui docuit decimas personales de præcepto legis non deberi, sed (ubi consuetudo contraria non fuerit) in pauperes aliosque posse solvi. Eum itaque ut hæreticum damnandum approbant.* 1426.

vol. i. 94.

106. *Litera Universitatis ad Archiepisc. Cantuariæ et coepiscopos suos in concilio Lond. convocatos contra Francisci privignum et pro defensione oblationum decimarum.* 22 Jun. 1426. 4 Hen. VI.

(*Hare* II. 96) vol. i. 95.

107. Pope Martin V. to the Prior of Barnwell, and John Depyng, Canon of Lincoln, to enquire into the pretensions of the University to exemption from archiepiscopal and episcopal jurisdiction. 6 July 1430.

vol. i. 96.

108. *Processus Barnwellensis ex mandato Martini Papæ V, cum bullis Joh. XXII et Bonifacii IX.* 10 Oct. 1430. *Drawer* i. 18.

109. *Carta confirmans privilegia omnia.* 20 Jan. 1430-1. 9 Hen. VI.

(*Hare* II. 124) *Box* i. 2.

[*Litera Papalis sub plumbo transmissa pro generali concilio in civitate Basiliensi.* 1431.]

110. *Protestatio solennis facta per Cancellarium et procuratores contra omnem innovationem et nominatim in processu Bernewellensi.* 26 Nov. 1431.

vol. i. 97.

111. A similar instrument to 110. 20 June 1432. vol. i. 98.

112. *Statutum cistæ magistri Ricardi Byllyngforth. Fundator annumeratus est inter benefactores.* 5 Sept. 1432. vol. i. 99.

113. *Copia decreti inter magistrum et soc. Coll. Corporis Christi et Galf. Couper perp. Vic. Eccl. S. Botolphi Cant. de augmentatione Vicariæ.* 5 Jan. 1432-3. 11 Hen. VI. *Drawer* i. 19.

114. Confirmation by Pope Eugenius IV of the exemption of the University from archiepiscopal and episcopal jurisdiction, upon petition of the University, and upon declaration of the Prior of Barnwell that after due examination it appeared that the University had enjoyed such exemption from the dates of the grants of Popes Honorius and Sergius. 18 Sept. 1433.

vol. i. 100.

115. *Honorii I. confirmatio privilegiorum Univ. Cant. A.D. 624, et confirmatio Sergii I. A.D. 689.* (Two xvth century copies.)

(*Hare* i. 1, 3) vol. i. 101, 102.

116. An objection against the Barnwell process answered.  
(xviii<sup>th</sup> century.) vol. i. 103.

117. Bond of £40 of Gerard Wake and Thomas Lolleworth  
(fishmongers) to the Chancellor and Proctors. 15 Nov. 1435. 14  
Hen. VI. vol. i. 104.

[Lit. pat. de concessione manerii de Ruyslip cum placea de North-  
wood Universitati ad sustentationem scholarum publicarum et ad  
opus communis librarie. 10 Jul. 1438. 16 Hen. VI.]

118. Bond of John Langton (clerk) to relieve the University of  
the payment of 6s. 8d. annually Magistro de Shengey pro quadam  
vacua placea vocata Crouched Hostell. 25 Nov. 1440. 19 Hen. VI.  
vol. i. 105.

119. Perdonatio generalis concessa Universitati contra præ-  
munire, &c. 7 Nov. 1446. 25 Hen. VI. (*Hare* II. 126) vol. i. 106.

120. Provocatio ad Papam et curiam Cantuar. per Cancell. Rob.  
Aiscogh contra externam auctoritatem. 24 Nov. 1447. A similar  
instrument to N<sup>os</sup>. 110, 111. vol. i. 107.

121. Letter to a Bishop, notifying a grant to him of the Doc-  
torate in Jure Canonico sent by W. Aiscogh, proctor. 16 Dec. [be-  
fore 1454.] vol. VIII. 1.

122. Testimonium conversationis et gradus Joh. Lawysby, A.M.  
20 Feb. 1455-6. vol. i. 108.

\*123. Confirmatio compositionis inter Cancellarium Universitatis  
et Præpositum Collegii Regalis per regem. 18 Feb. 1456-7. 35  
Hen. VI. *Drawer* i. 20.

\*124. Carta de mundatione viarum et de meretricibus per  
4 milia banniendis. 12 Apr. 1459. 37 Hen. VI.  
(*Hare* II. 145) *Drawer* i. 21.

[Litera regis Cancellario Roberto Woodlark quod neque comes  
comitatus neque major villæ se intromittant de assessionibus scho-  
larium vel aliquorum sub jurisdictione Cancellarii. 38 Hen. VI.  
1459.]

\*125. Carta confirmans omnia privilegia. 12 May 1463.  
3 Edw. IV. (*Hare* II. 150) vol. i. 109.

126. Bond of Edmund Conyngesburgh to the Chancellor, &c.  
in twenty marks. 22 May 1464. 4 Edw. IV. vol. i. 110.

127. Bond of Gerard Skipwyth to the Chancellor, &c. in ten marks. 30 May 1464. 4 Edw. IV. vol. i. 111.

128. Indentura inter Universitatem et Willelmum Harward et Willelmum Bakon, carpentarios, de opere novarum scholarum. 25 Jun. 1466. 6 Edw. IV. On the back is endorsed the receipt of the carpenters, 1467. vol. i. 112.

129. The bond in £10 of Harward, and Bakon and others. 25 Jun. 1466. 6 Edw. IV. vol. i. 113.

130. Exemplificatio statutorum cistæ S. Johannis. 13 Nov. 1466. (Two copies.) vol. i. 114, 115.

131. Obligatio Andreæ Docket præsentis S. Margaretæ et beati Bernardi, Qwenes College vulgariter nuncupati, et Scholarium in summa 20<sup>s</sup>. ad obsequium voluntati ultimæ Will. Syday medici qui iis tenementum vocatum Bylneye legavit pro remedio sui et suorum animarum. 23 Oct. 1470. 10 Edw. IV. *Drawer* i. 22.

[Notificatio Innocentii Papæ VIII.]

132. Statutum a cistarum custodibus in posterum observandum. 2 Jun. 1489. [Stat. 183, p. 89.] vol. i. 116.

133. Articles claimed to be signed by the Vice-Chancellor, and as touching wrongs done by the Mayor. 1491. *English*. vol. i. 117.

134. Testimonium magistrum Robertum Symson artium doctorem receptum esse in numerum Academicorum, unde invidia temporum exciderat. 1 Jul. 1491. vol. i. 118.

135. Certificate from Robert de Attylborow, prior of the Augustinians at Cambridge, that he has commissioned John Dewryk, &c. to redeem and pledge again any jewels in any of the University chests. 27 Sept. 1491. vol. i. 119.

136. Charta magistri Thomæ Barowe, Archidiaconi Colecestrensis (qui £240 sponte contulit ad instaurationem ærarii et ædificationem ecclesiæ beatæ Mariæ, et benefactoribus propter hæc beneficia annumeratur) pro exequiis suis. 21 Jan. 1494-5. vol. i. 120.

137. Indenture between Queens' College and William Wyld, executor of John Drewell; the College to provide 2 priests, fellows, to sing masses and pray for the soul of John Drewell, out of revenues from lands at Abbotsley, Haslingfield, and Pampisworth. 15 Mart. 1494-5. *Drawer* i. 23.

138. Breve regis Cancellario transmissum de proclamatione facienda pro piscibus impaocandis secundum tenorem actus parliamenti tempore regis Edwardi IV. editi. 26 Aug. 1495. 11 Hen. VII.  
(*Hare* III. 3) vol. I. 121.

139. Lit. pat. confirmantes literas 37 Hen. VI. de meretricibus extra Universitatem banniendis. 4 Jan. 1495-6. 11 Hen. VII.  
(*Hare* III. 1) *Drawer* I. 24.

140. Testimonium pro Johanne Gyllyson et Adamo Lyghton cum venia rus abeundi ad sex septimanas. 10 Feb. 1501-2. 17 Hen. VII.  
vol. I. 122.

141. Bond in 500 marks of the Mayor, &c. of the town of Cambridge to abide by the award of John Fysher, &c. arbiters in the questions at issue between the University and town. 10 Apr. 1502. 17 Hen. VII.  
(*Hare* III. 7) vol. I. 123.

142. The 26 motions made by counsel for appeasing divers great variances between the Vice-Chancellor and the Mayor. 21 May 1502. 17 Hen. VII.  
*Drawer* I. 25.

143. The Award between the University and the Town. 11 July 1502. 17 Hen. VII.  
(*Hare* III. 8) vol. I. 124.

After the 30 Articles follows: "These be the names of them whiche by the decree of us the seid arbitrators shall enjoye like privilegedes of the seid Universite as Scholares shall doe."

144. Fundatio Dominæ Margaretæ comitissæ de uno lectore publico in sacra theologia cum statutis. 8 Sept. 1502. 18 Hen. VII.  
(*Hare* III. 33) vol. XXXIX. I. 1.

145. Indenture of the Composition between the University and Town after the Arbitrators' Award. This contains the 30 Articles of the Award and the same list of privileged persons. 12 May 1503. 18 Hen. VII.  
(*Hare* III. 21) vol. I. 125.

There is an imperfect copy of this, containing the first 7 Articles, in *Drawer* I. 26.

146. Litera Rogeri episcopi Carleolensis gratias agens pro favore exhibito magistro Ricardo Branspath. 1 Jun. 1504. vol. I. 126.

147. Fundatio dominæ Margaretæ de uno concionatore in sacra theologia. 30 Oct. 1504.  
(*Hare* III. 40) *Drawer* XXXIX.

148. Liber de fundatione exequiarum pro rege Henrico VII.  
Mart. 1506. *Box 3.*

149. Award respecting Midsummer Fair in a dispute between the Chancellor, Masters, &c. of the University and the Prior and Convent of Barnwell. 18 June 1506. 21 Hen. VII. *Drawer 1. 27.*

150. An indulgence granted to all benefactors, &c. "capellæ beatæ et gloriosæ Virginis Mariæ in mari Eliensis diocesis." 1511.  
vol. 1. 127.

151. Licence from the Prior of Castle Acre to John Household to proceed in divinity and to take the required oaths in the University. 20 Dec. 1512. 4 Hen. VIII. *Drawer 1. 28.*

152. Admissio magistri Johannis West in prædicatorem. 1 Apr. 1513. vol. 1. 128.

153. Permission to W. Pepys, inceptor in sacra theologia, from the Prior of Norwich, to take the required oaths, &c. 24 May 1513. *Drawer 1. 29.*

154. Licence from the Prior of Augustinians to W. Wetherall to take the oaths, &c. on adm. to B.D. 10 June 1513. *Drawer 1. 30.*

155. Letter of attorney from Will. Robson, S.T.P., &c., to John Fawne, S.T.P., Vice-Chancellor, "ad recipiendum in usum Universitatis a Joh. Pechy milite et Wil. Petley de Halsted, yoman, 80 marcaa." 14 Nov. 1513. vol. 1. 129.

156. Concessio Philippo Underwood monacho domus Cartusiæ ab Edm. Knuttres, V. C. etc. participationis honorum universorum specialis in vita pariter et in morte. 3 Mart. 1517-8. vol. 1. 130.

157. Compositio facta concorditer inter Joh. Yenin, Coll. Regin. præsidem et Will. Melton Eccl. Ebor. Cancell. pro perpetuo sacerdote Hugonis Trotter in Coll. Regin., qui contulit £333. 6s. 8d. eidem collegio. 11 Dec. 1519. 11 Hen. VIII. vol. 1. 131.

158. Litera Clementis Papæ VII. jam electi se commendans precibus et suffragiis Universitatis. 26 Nov. 1523. vol. 1. 132.

159. Foundation of 3 Lectures of gift of Sir Rob. Reda. 10 Dec. 1524. 16 Hen. VIII. (*Hare III. 56*) *Box 1. 3.*

160. Commendatio fratris Johannis Prioris Ordinis de Monte Carmelo pro Thoma Ægidio S.T.B. ut in ordinem Doctorum coöptetur. 8 Sept. 1526. vol. 1. 133.

161. Confirmatio lit. pat. 6 Ri. II. quod Cancellarius habeat potestatem supervidendi falsa pondera et falsas mensuras in nundinis de Steresbrige. 4 Nov. 1533. 25 Hen. VIII. vol. I. 134.

162. Carta de tribus stationariis sive librorum impressoribus. 20 Jul. 1534. 26 Hen. VIII. (*Hare* III. 70) vol. I. 135.

163. Charter respecting tithes and first-fruits on lands of the Universities and Colleges of Eton, &c. 21 Feb. 1536-7. 28 Hen. VIII. *Drawer* I. 31.

164. Lit. pat. confirming the grant to the Margaret Reader out of the Exchequer. 26 June 1542. 34 Hen. VIII. *Drawer* I. 32.

165. Lit. pat. concerning the grant of the Margaret Preacher-ship and payment of £10 annually out of the Exchequer to the Preacher. 26 June 1542. 34 Hen. VIII. *Drawer* I. 33.

166. Letters patent confirming agreement between the University and Priory of Barnwell concerning Midsummer Fair. 6 July 1544. 36 Hen. VIII. *Drawer* I. 34.

167. Letters patent securing £10 p. a. from the Exchequer in lieu of that annuity payable out of the late Monastery of St Peter's, Westm. (20 Nov. 20 Hen. VII.) 12 Oct. 1544. *Drawer* I. 35.

168. Licentia appropriandi Ecclesiam de Burwell Univ. Cant. 28 Nov. 1544. 36 Hen. VIII. (*Hare* III. 91) vol. I. 136.

169. Acknowledgment of £220 borrowed out of the Billyngforth and Bowser Chest by the University, to be repaid out of the Burwell rents. The repayment endorsed. 30 Dec. 1544. vol. I. 137.

170. Litera fratrum minorum intercedens pro fratre Joh. Celer, S. T. P., quem Universitas denunciaverat perjurum atque suspensum ab actibus scolasticis ob defectum sermonis doctoralis. (No date; xvth century.) vol. I. 138.

171. Petitio cleri contra monachos. Articuli concernentes gravamina quatuor ordinum fratrum. (No date; xvth cent.) vol. I. 139.

172. Litera ab Universitate prælato alicui Romæ agenti, ut assistat Mag. Roberto de Stratton in obtinenda dispensatione pro beneficiatis hic moram trahentibus. (No date; xvth cent.) vol. I. 140.





XXXIX. NOTES ON HOBSON'S HOUSE, THE WHITE HORSE, AND THE LATE MR CORY'S HOUSE. Communicated by the Rev. G. F. BROWNE, M.A., St Catharine's College.

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[May 15, 1876.]

I. *On the site of Hobson's house.*

MR C. H. Cooper, in his *Annals of Cambridge* (III. 237), says that the White Swan, in St Botolph's parish, pulled down about 1760 for the improvement of Catharine Hall, was called Hobson's house, but that an old tradition made Joseph Stanley's house, at the south-west corner of Peas Hill, the residence of Hobson, the two houses adjoining on the west being on the site of his stables. The Editor of the *Cambridge Portfolio* says that Hobson lived at the south-west corner of Peas Hill, and as a proof of Hobson's popularity he says that two public houses bore his name as a sign, one being "Hobson's House" opposite Catharine Hall. Hobson, as is well known, lived in St Benet's parish, so that the White Swan in St Botolph was not his residence. Nor was it called "Hobson's House." At the time when Dr Wodelarke entered in his *Memoriale Nigrum* an account of the sites purchased for the erection of Catharine Hall, he believed that he had purchased the White Swan, then called Rasour's tenement (A.D. 1460—70). The purchase was not completed, and the College only acquired the tenement in 1516, when it is

described as 'the Swan.' They sold it to John Mere in 1556, and bought it again of Cornelius Archer in 1676, when it consisted of two houses with a frontage of 60 feet to Trumpington Street, occupying the southern half of the present grove between the College and the street. It had long appeared in leases, &c., as 'Archer's house,' and a portion of the old College, built on a scrap of the site purchased at an earlier date, was called 'Archer's Court.' Cornelius Archer was Hobson's cousin (see Hobson's will).

Hobson's house adjoined it to the north. It was in St Benet's parish, so that the junction of the two houses was the boundary of the parishes. Dr Wodelarke bought in 1459 two tenements in Mill Street, extending eastwards to a tenement called 'le George,' belonging to Corpus Christi College. These tenements extended from Mill Street 107 feet towards High (Trumpington) Street at the south end, and 90 feet at the north end, so that the George extended westwards from Trumpington Street about 170 feet. In the sale of the Swan (1556) it is said to be bounded on the north by the 'George,' a tenement of Corpus Christi College, in the occupation of John Cooke, innholder and carrier. In 1580 the 'George' is described as a tenement 'lately of Corpus Christi College, now of Helen Hobson, widow.' This was the mother of Thomas Hobson the carrier. Her husband, also Thomas and a carrier, settled in Cambridge in 1561, and died in 1568. The well-known Thomas Hobson died at the age of 86 in 1631, leaving the house where he dwelt in St Benet parish to his grandson Thomas. In 1637 Catharine Hall acquired it. They at once pulled down the stables, &c., in the yard, which the College books call Hobson's yard, but left the house standing, and its rent was long entered as from "Hobson's house." In 1760 it was pulled down. In Essex's plan (1745) the house is shewn with a frontage of 24 feet, the house and yard having had originally 60 feet of frontage to Trumpington Street, the northern half of the present grove.

It was then known in the College books as Mr Sadler's house. The yard and stables originally extended over the north-east quarter of the present court of St Catharine's, and over part, if not the whole, of the site of the Chapel. The old back approach to Catharine Hall from the High Street was on the north of Hobson's house.

II. *On the site of the White Horse, or "Germany," and on the late Mr Cory's house.*

Strype, who was a member of Catharine Hall, says in his *Life of Parker* (p. 6 ; there is a similar passage in his *Annals*) that the White Horse, which belonged to Catharine Hall, was the place of meeting of those who in secret favoured the reformed doctrines. It was "afterwards nicknamed Germany by "their enemies. This house was chose because they of King's "College, Queens' College, and St John's, might come in with "the more privacy by the back door,"—why they of St John's it is difficult to see. The Editor of the *Cambridge Portfolio* discusses the claims of Mr Cory's house to be the White Horse. In his engraving of the old stall-work found there he describes it as "from the White Horse." He determines, however, that the White Horse must be supposed to have been incorporated with the Bull Hotel, since there is no evidence that Catharine Hall ever sold the White Horse.

The College papers shew, on the contrary, that the White Horse was sold twice by the College. They shew also that it was not Mr Cory's house. The first entry in Dr Wodelarke's *Memoriale Nigrum* records the acquisition of a tenement called Fordham place in 1455. The conveyance is in the College Treasury, and is endorsed "for the White Horse." The next entry records the acquisition of a tenement lying between Fordham place and the vennel called Pluttys lane, in 1461. The latter tenement included a small house set between the two main houses. John Caunterbury had these houses for his life,

and only the reversion was given to the College. In March, 1498, part of the property had come into possession, and was sold to William Myles. It was Fordham place, or the White Horse, the tenement adjoining the Black Bull. Its frontage to the High Street, including an entry, was 31 feet. Above the entry was a "garrith," which extended 5 feet over the kitchen of the tenement adjoining on the north. In Dec. 1498, the rest of the property came to the College, including 'the tenement in which John Caunterbury lately dwelt,' and other property 'between the Bull on the hoop and Nuttys lane.'

In 1509 the executors of William Myles conveyed to the College the property he had bought in 1498.

In 1513 a complete list of the College property was made. It includes these two tenements, one 'commonly called Fordham place,' the other 'commonly called the Corn-house.'

In 1556 the whole was sold to John Mere for £100. The White Horse is described as next the Black Bull, and as having the small tenement set betwixt it and the Corn-house.

Thus there can be no doubt that the house now in the occupation of Mr Jones, on the north side of the Bull, stands on the southern portion of the site of the White Horse, New King's Lane running through the old entry to the White Horse, and absorbing also the 5 feet of kitchen and garrith. The White Horse property extended to the north-west till it abutted on Pluttys lane, so that the back entrance mentioned by Strype is accounted for. The remaining tenement was Mr Cory's house. The plan of the property as purchased by King's College a few years ago shews a frontage of 54 feet for Mr Cory's house and the small tenement annexed, occupied by Mr Troughton, and 90 feet in all from the north-east corner of Mr Cory's house to the north-east corner of the Bull. Thus Mr Cory's 54 feet with the 36 feet already accounted for from the old deeds relating to the White Horse, exactly fill up the space between the Bull and Pluttys lane, i.e. Old King's Lane. The name Corn-house,

given in some of the Catharine Hall deeds to the house afterwards known as Mr Cory's, is an example of the mistakes which arise from a neglect of abbreviations. Dr Wodelarke calls it 'tenementum de cornerio,' and since Pluttys lane left the High Street at an angle of about  $70^{\circ}$ , no more apt name than 'corner house' could have been devised. The well-remembered appearance of projection beyond the line of houses to the south was caused by a change in the line of frontage of the White Horse, Fuller's plan shewing a continuous curve in place of the straight face of the Bull and of Mr Jones's house.

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*September, 1879.*





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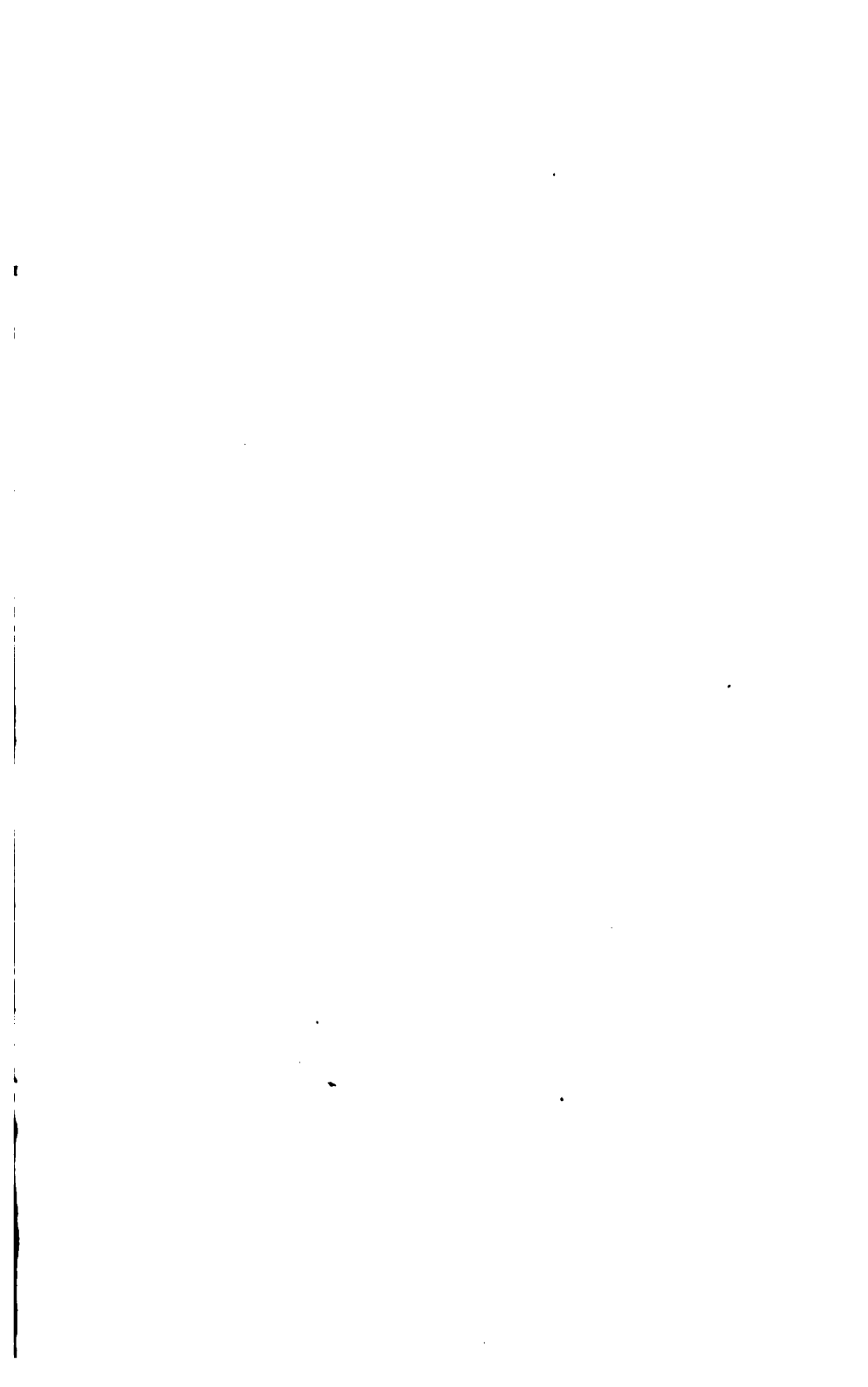
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